

Notes on the News of the Week.

When the English-speaking settlers of Anticosti were threatened with eviction the Quebec government intervened, and contested Mr Menier's petition for a writ by entering a plea that they had a legal claim to their holdings. The case was called the other day at Murray bay and went by default, the court granting writs to evict eleven settlers. The cause of this failure of justice was the inability of the settlers to attend and give evidence. Had they attended the court they could not, at this season of the year, have got back to their homes in Anticosti, and their families, without their aid, might have perished before spring. This was represented to the judge and a postponement until the June term asked, which was refused. The case of these poor people is an extremely hard one. They went to the island under a promise of receiving lots, and altho' the proprietor did not live long enough to give them deeds, their high 30 years of undisturbed possession goes to support their claim. Mr Menier gets their properties by paying them \$130 apiece, which, in no sense, represents their value or is an equivalent for disturbing them. It is significant that the Paris millionaire has the active support of the French Canadian press and politicians in his treatment of these unfortunate people, altho' both are always ready to gush over the fate of the Acadians.

The prevalence of gambling in their city has roused up the decent people of Vancouver, and on the 6th inst. an influential and large deputation waited on the council to ask that it notify the chief of police to either enforce the law or send in his resignation. The debate on this petition was instructive. One of the aldermen, Skinner by name, said he wished to speak—

As a man who had gambled more, or less, for 30 years. He looked upon gambling as one of the worst vices human nature was heir to, but felt that it could not be suppressed. There was but one way he believed that it could be stopped from doing the harm that at present resulted from it to the young men, and that was by licensing it and keeping it under strict police supervision; run it with open doors so that all might see who frequented the place, a fact that would prevent many, who now indulged in it from gambling. Or it could be allowed to go on in a moderate way, and the men brought up and fined once a month, as was done in the upper country. The only way to prevent it doing the harm that it did, if it could not be suppressed altogether—and the speaker was sure it could not—would be by having whatever gambling was going on done in a wide-open manner, so that the police and everyone might know where it was and who frequented the tables.

Those among us who advocate licensing the liquor traffic must be annoyed to find their peculiar argument in favor of doing so applied to legalizing gambling. Their argument is, indeed, one that can be made to apply to any sin that has a physical side to it. A majority of the Vancouver councillors decided they would do their duty, and the required order to the chief of police was given.

It is reported that the government returns for October will show a large increase in customs receipts. This is due not to the larger importations, but to increased values. Everything except farm produce having risen in price, duties levied on value necessarily yield more. The increase in price in some lines has been remarkable. Thus iron has doubled, and some kinds of dry goods command 20 per cent. more than they did a year ago. That the present prices will be maintained is not to be expected. Every factory is working to its full capacity, and the increase in production will bring down values. In all kinds of metals the increase in production is simply marvellous. Disused mines have been re-opened, new ones have been sunk, and furnaces are lighted where there were none in the spring.

A slump in prices that may cause a commercial crisis cannot be far distant. Meanwhile, had it not been for an abundant harvest and an excellent price for milk, our farmers would be in a bad way, for their living is costing them more and they never paid so much before for the transportation of their produce to market.

Despite the general prosperity that prevails in our towns and cities, affording employment to all able and willing to work, there is an unusual amount of crime in the Dominion. The country is fairly infested with fellows who steal with a high hand. To cope with burglars who have nightly been cracking safes, Montreal has armed its police with revolvers. It looks as if the tramp system, which our authorities failed to tackle when in the first stages of development, has matured

into an organization of desperate criminals.

Altho' it is now recognized that the Transvaal episode has caused the ministry to drop their intention to bring on the general elections at an early date, the Conservative leaders are not relaxing their efforts to win the electors to their way of thinking. A series of meetings now being held by Mr Foster in Ontario are proving successful both in attendance and in rousing deep feeling. Mr Foster has the financial details of the Dominion at his finger ends, and has no difficulty in making out a strong case against the Laurier administration of increasing both expenditure and debt. The drawback to Mr Foster as an advocate of economy is that his record while in office does not tally with his present preaching. In his speeches he deals severely with Tarte for his course with regard to the Transvaal contingent. The electors of Ontario are being sadly misled in this matter. The opposition to taking part in the African war is not confined to the Liberals among the French Canadians; the feeling is just as strong among the Conservatives. The sentiment of this province is against meddling in Imperial quarrels, and if a general election were to take place on the issue whether Canada in future send men abroad to fight, the candidates, whether Conservative or Liberal, who might declare for Canada's doing so, would not have a ghost of a chance of being returned. The habitants are for peace and every French Canadian politician knows that. The mere proposal of an Imperial federation based on Canada's assuming a share in the Empire's wars is horrifying to their minds. Like Sir Charles Tupper, Mr Foster assumes that all who disapprove of Canada's sending a contingent to Africa are disloyal. At Oshawa he declared that in his "opinion the French-Canadians are being misrepresented by Mr Tarte, and they are really loyal to the flag which protects them." Is it either just or politic to speak in this way? Because a considerable proportion of our people do not think on Imperial relations as they do, is Sir Charles Tupper or Mr Foster justified in branding them as disloyal? Is it not possible for the habitants to be loyal to the constitution as it now is, yet object to the additions these two gentlemen would like to make to it? Give a man a bad name and he may so change his mode of life as to deserve it. Call the habitants disloyal because they will not look through the Imperialistic spectacles of the Conservative leaders, and they may become dissatisfied with the present situation and seek a change that might be hard to put down. Mutterings are already to be heard, that if connection with England means raising men and paying taxes to fight its battles, Canada had better sever the connecting cord and become independent. Would it not be wise and patriotic for English-speaking Conservatives to recognize that to differ from their views of Imperialism does not imply disloyalty, and that their persisting in their present course may lead to consequences which they would deplore?

In reconstructing the Ontario cabinet Mr Ross added Mr Latchford of Ottawa as representative of the Catholics. To find a seat he ran for South Renfrew. The election took place on Tuesday, when he beat the Conservative candidate, who is also a Catholic, by a large majority. Mr Dryden is to try his luck again in South Ontario. There seems to be a general disposition among the electors of the province to give Mr Ross a fair trial as premier, the more so as the reforms he outlined in recent speeches commend themselves to both parties. Unless he wins in the by-elections for the seats made vacant by the courts he will not have a working majority. On Tuesday another election was quashed for bribery, that of East Elgin. The unseated member is a Conservative.

There is no change in the produce market. Cheese continues to be in slack demand and butter to tend lower. The 2000 tons of hay bought for Africa has sent the price up \$1 a ton. Instead of being shipped from Montreal, it will go by Boston, for, owing to the lateness of the season, it was not deemed safe to let the Montauk go by the St Lawrence. The hay is to be specially pressed, so as to save freight. It is understood the Montauk is to get \$30 a ton for transporting it to Capetown.

It was election-day in several States last week, and, on the whole, the Republicans had the best of it. Mr Bryan draws comfort from the vote in the west as indicating the opposition of the people to militarism and colonial expansion. The occupation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the war in the Philippine islands is proving a heavy drain on the revenue, and there

is no prospect of the war taxes being remitted. 60,000 additional troops are on the way to the Philippine islands, where daily skirmishes are reported, the Americans making steady progress in occupying the country.

At the lord mayor's banquet, following his assumption of office, the wealth and influence of London was represented. Lord Salisbury made an interesting speech, mainly devoted to the Transvaal. He made the important statement that when the Boers sent their ultimatum Britain had no demands before them, they having been withdrawn. Referring to the complaint that the opening of hostilities found Britain unprepared, he said that was unavoidable, for while, by agreements made in 1854 and 1884, we made it possible for a community obviously hostile to enjoy the unbounded, unlimited right of accumulating munitions of war which could only be directed against us, we were hampered so that we could not concentrate troops near the scene of expected trouble, so that there was an interval between the time when war was declared and the moment when our forces could accept contest and appear upon the field. Had we sent troops sooner, the Boers would have issued their ultimatum sooner. The object of Britain in accepting the challenge to war was equal rights for all men of all races, and security for our fellow-subjects and our empire. He scouted the idea of foreign intervention, and declared there was no prospect of any government seeking to interfere. Referring to the cordial relations with Germany he outlined the agreement made with regard to the islands of Samoa. They are ceded to Germany because she has the greater interest in them in return for her handing over to Britain the Tonga islands, which afford what Britain wanted, a harbor for her navy. The premier said: We took the harbor and Germany the territory. The agreement has yet to be ratified by the United States, which shared in the protectorate of these islands. In speaking of the United States the premier said—

For several years our relations with men on the other side of the Atlantic have been constantly growing and though neither we interfere in the affairs of their continent, nor they interfere in the affairs of ours, we feel we can now always look for sympathy and a fair hearing among those who share with us so vast a mission for the advancement of mankind.

How far the Hon Edward Blake has got out of touch with Canadian sentiment is shown in a speech he made to his constituents at Longford, Ireland, on the 30th Oct. Throughout he spoke of England as a separate nation from Ireland, which she was oppressing, and against which he urged Irishmen to combine. On coming to refer to the Transvaal war, he declared his belief that—

It is an unjust, unnecessary, grasping, oppressive, cruel, and most impolitic war. (Loud applause.) I do not defend or sympathize with all the conduct of the Boers. But I say that the English diplomacy, which should have been greatly better, was greatly worse, and unworthy of a nation. . . . To us in Ireland the war is abhorrent; and all we are called upon to pay a proportion of its cost; while its profits of freights and supplies, of gold and stocks, fall to our neighbors.

In closing he told his hearers he was anxious for the day when he could return to Canada. If he ever does come back he will be, more than ever, a solitary and disappointed man.

Reports of the alleged alliance between Japan and Russia continue to be circulated but are too vague to have any importance attached to them. What is certain is that Russia is borrowing money and straining every nerve to increase her fleet in the China sea, so that unless Japan strikes now she will not be able to do so a year hence. The United States has taken the unprecedented step of sending a diplomatic message to Russia, Germany, and France asking for an assurance that they will secure to the United States for all time the open-door policy in those portions of China which they have seized. As all these Powers discriminate in favor of their own merchants and ship-owners, their answers are awaited with impatience. Should any of them answer President McKinley, "None of your business," would the United States declare war?

The general public of the British Isles are contributing most generously to a fund to provide for the families of the soldiers serving in Africa. The amount so far raised nears two million dollars. Special sums to equip hospital ships are also being generously contributed to. American ladies resident in Britain have undertaken to equip one such vessel, and have succeeded, and the good ship Maine sails on her errand of mercy this week.

An unpleasant incident has arisen from the watch maintained by British men-of-war along the African coast to prevent military supplies being landed for the Boers. One of these cruisers sighted a steamship making for a port owned by Portugal, and on her refusing to stop brought her to by firing a blank shot. She proved to be a French vessel, and on examining the manifest for her cargo was allowed to proceed. The incident has given much offence in France and is being made the most of by the Paris papers.

Each day the city papers have given a page or more of alleged news from South Africa, yet, as those who have waded through these columns will testify, nothing of importance has happened during the week. The press despatches are made up of surmises, details of irrelevant events, contradictory reports, and comments. What there is of value in the mass we have culled out and given in another column. Interest continues to centre in Ladysmith, and the latest reliable news from there is a week old. It was a despatch from Gen. White, and stated—

The bombardment at long range by heavy guns continues daily. A few casualties are occurring, but no serious harm is being done. Our entrenchments are daily growing stronger and the supply of provisions is ample. There is an unconfirmed report that the day this message was written, the Boers assaulted the camp and were driven back. There is also another report, that Gen. White was waiting until the foundations for mounting his heavy guns were completed before returning the fire of the Boers. As the enemy hold the country between Ladysmith and Colenso, communication with Gen. White is almost impossible except by pigeons. An attempt was made on the 7th Nov. to approach Ladysmith by an armored train, which, however, did not get nearer than a mile south of Colenso. The officer in charge reports that everywhere the Boers had been they had taken everything of value, leaving the farmers destitute. A balloon was seen in the distance, believed to be one used by Gen. White for watching the Boer movements. Altho' it is understood Gen. Joubert has some 50,000 men besieging Ladysmith, every confidence is felt that Gen. White can withstand him until relief arrives, and that relief is being got ready with all speed. Every day ships are arriving at Durban with soldiers and munitions of war, and as they are landed they are at once hurried forward by rail to Etoscourt, where a large camp has been established. So soon as the column is ready, it will advance under the command of Gen. Methuen. He is waiting now for artillery and cavalry, and may march any day. The hope is entertained that he may reach Ladysmith some time next week. Should he effect a junction with Gen. White, the Boers would lose their present advantage in numbers, and be obliged to abandon Natal. The next ten days will be critical, for it is not to be supposed Joubert will allow the relieving column to approach without either giving it battle or making a desperate effort to capture Ladysmith before it comes. Where Gen. Buller is or what he is doing is unknown, the government prudently suppressing all information likely to be of use to the Boers. All that is certain is, that the troops which are landed at the Cape are sent at once into the interior, to join a column which will either march directly to the relief of Kimberley and Mafeking, or else make a diversion in their favor by invading the Orange Free State, which would compel the armies investing both towns to fall back to preserve communication with their base of supplies. The sentiment at the Cape is, that with the arrival of the troops from England the day of the Boers' opportunity has ended. Had they struck out before the reinforcements came they might have overrun Natal and the greater part of Cape Colony, captured the supplies they need for a long campaign, and entrenched themselves in advantageous positions. Having missed that chance by engaging in the siege of Ladysmith, of Mafeking, and Kimberley, they are now to be confronted by armies as large as their own, and hereafter will be on the defensive. An official report gives the total British loss to the 1st November as 191 killed, 842 wounded, 1251 taken prisoners, and 20 who died from wounds in hospital—2304 in all, a heavy loss for an army of less than 20,000 men in 15 days' fighting.

Turning westward we find the Boers have extended their lines into Cape Colony and now occupy many of the frontier villages. Kimberley and Mafeking, at last reports, continued to withstand their besiegers and their commanders were confident they could hold out until a relieving column arrives. This Gen. Buller is preparing to do and the reconnaissance made by Colonel Gough on Friday was with that view. Of the sieges of those two towns we have only fragmentary reports. On Monday, Oct. 30, the Boers

began to bombard Mafeking in earnest and continued their fire the following day, when they attempted to carry the south-east corner of the town by assault, which was repulsed, with 5 killed and 5 wounded on the British side. The Boers being exposed must have lost heavily. That night the British made a successful attack on the enemy's advanced trenches, getting into them with the bayonet. The British loss was 6 killed and 9 wounded. As a result of this sally, the Boers moved their lines back. On Wednesday, 1st Nov., the Boers endeavored to capture the town by assault. The report received says:

The enemy were eventually driven back after a very hot engagement, throughout which all our men behaved with great spirit. The enemy's loss is estimated at 50 killed, besides wounded. The casualties on our side were slight. Shelling was resumed by the Boers at an early hour on Thursday morning, when the 36-pounder was again in evidence. Later in the day the enemy, to the strength of 2000, took up position to the westward, with the evident intention of making a general advance, when a heavy thunderstorm broke out and the Boers retired after firing a few volleys from their rifles and Maxims. In all the fighting of these days on the British side there was little loss of life, due to the excellence of the shelter in the trenches. The heat and spirits of the troops are good.

Kimberley has not been so hardly pressed as Mafeking, which is due to its situation in the centre of a vast plain, preventing the Boers from getting close to it and affording no advantageous positions for mounting their siege guns. They do not appear to be able to get closer than 4 miles to the centre of the town and their lines extend over 20 miles, so that there are many gaps in them. The Boer mounted skirmishers watch the town closely and as opportunity presents itself dash into its suburbs, capturing cattle grazing in the fields and in several instances picking up horses. A report, dated Nov. 2, says: "During the last few days the Boers have become more venturesome and are now actually stealing cattle quite close to the town." A report, dated 2 days later, says the Boers were becoming more daring, and in a fight with the British patrol while lifting cattle they lost 6 men, while the British had one killed and one wounded. At one place they got off with 40 head of cattle, at another a number of cattle and donkeys." The report goes on to say: The Boers are all well mounted, and from the dips in the prairie they appear and disappear with marvellous velocity, bent on lifting cattle. These operations, however annoying to the besieged, are not of the kind to capture Kimberley. On the 7th November, having got their cannon into position, they began to bombard the town and during the day 70 shells were thrown. Owing to the long range, over 8000 yards, the shells fell wide of the mark and did no material damage. The following day the bombardment was resumed with no better effect. Later on, getting the range of the diamond mines, huts in which dynamite was stored, were struck and exploded, without causing loss of life as the huts were isolated. Provisions of all kind were getting to be dear in Kimberley and to help the poorer class Colonel Rhodes was giving them work on a large scale.

The narrative of Father Matthews, chaplain to the Catholics in the Dublin facilities, is the first account we have had of the deplorable surrender of two battalions. It shows there was a lack somewhere and that a court-martial will have to be held to bring the responsibility home to whoever shewed the white feather. Assertions are freely made by our men that the Boers are tricky and unscrupulously use the white flag to obtain an advantage. The first authentic instance is given in a despatch from Gen. White, dated Ladysmith, Nov. 9:

The Boers sent in today a number of refugees from the Transvaal under a flag of truce. A flag of truce from Ladysmith met them outside the pickets. When the party separated the Boer guns fired on it before it reached our pickets.

It is only fair to state that the Boers make similar charges against the British, declaring they use the red cross, (that is the hospital flag) to protect their military movements and military property. There is a story, in which there may not be a word of truth, of a Boer, Nathan Marks, being held a prisoner at Ladysmith for having acted as a spy, and that Kruger's secretary sent word to Gen. White that unless he was released six British officers, prisoners-of-war, would be hanged.

DEWITTVILLE
An acetylene gas generator has been installed in the post-office by the Orms-ton company, which is an improvement on kerosene.

The making of the remaining portion of the road between Connaught and New Ireland was sold on the 13th. This will give connection from the Chateaugay to the St Lawrence.

ORMSTOWN
At the cheese board on Thursday, Nov. 9, the offerings were 673 white and 175 colored cheese. Bids were 10c for colored and 10c for white. Only 90 colored hands on the board, but about 300 were sold after the bid. The last meeting for this season takes place this week, when buyers and members of the board will dine together.

To-day (Nov. 15) Peter Cavers shipped 1 car of cattle and 1 car of hogs, and Neil McCaig 1 car of hogs. The services of C. W. Ford, who has been principal of the Danville academy for the past two years, have been secured by the Coaticook academy from September next, at a salary of \$900, or \$1000 if he can raise the average attendance in the academic department to 35 or over.

All who left here for Manitoba on the harvest excursion have returned. They all speak well of the country.

HOWICK
Mr Stewart has sold one of his horses, Bouncing Boy, to Mr Haskill, of Dalkeith, Ont.

William Hamilton, who went with a party from Montreal to the Yukon via the Edmonton route, is expected home this week.

Sufficient snow fell to whiten the ground here and the river was frozen across in some places. The weather is again mild with appearance of rain. Most of the factories in this section are making butter, and expect to continue manufacturing till the middle of December.

STE MARTINE
The ground froze on Friday and on Saturday snow covered it a few inches, so that on Sunday there were more sleighs than wagons in the village. Today (15th) the snow is melting, but it still covers the ground in the fields.

The fall of price in cheese and butter has caused a great falling off in the delivery of milk to factories in such bad roads. All these factories in this parish closed this week. The creamery in the lower village will be kept in operation as long as sufficient milk comes in, but it seems farmers do not see any advantage in feeding cows at the price that butter stands today, compared with the price of hay and bran.

The farmers' club has bought all the tools necessary to bore wells for the benefit of its members. Everything is to be here by the end of the week, and the club will have a man try the apparatus next week.

BEAUHARNOIS
About an inch of snow fell on Friday. The new dry kiln of Messrs Kilgour & Bro. will be finished this week. Nothing has been left undone to make it a first-class kiln.

Several nice buildings have been erected on the Beauce road this fall, and the present indication shows that, before next fall, all the vacant lots on the north side of that road will be taken up and built. Beauharnois is going ahead slowly but surely. The boat stops making regular trips to Montreal on the 24th. The manager reports a very good season.

FRANKLIN CENTRE
The ladies of the Congregational church held a social at the home of J. T. Elder Thursday evening, 9th. Roads and weather were fine and a large crowd was present. An excellent tea was served to over a hundred. Games, vocal and instrumental music, &c., made up a pleasant evening. Proceeds \$25.

VALLEYFIELD
Snarley—They're a bad family: the father plays with stocks, and the son plays with races.
Yow—You'd think these were virtues if you heard the daughter play the organ.

We had occasion to attend a choral service in one of our churches some days ago; the voices were well trained, the choir, well balanced, sang in good tone and pitch, but the whole effect was marred by the un-artistic performance of the organist. When will organists learn that, when accompanying a choir, they are simply accompanists and not soloists—that the function of the organ is to assist the choir and not drown it in a flood of unharmonious sound? Then, at the end of each verse, at least, one bar's rest should be taken, to allow the chorists to attack the next verse in unison, especially when the music chanted is part music. By a strict observance of this rule, the attack would be simultaneous—alms would not start an accelerando movement to catch up with the sopranos, and the dignified bass would not have to jump 4 or 5 notes to catch on to the tenors. There is also another great fault with organists in general, that is, to draw out a long finale on the C.C.C. bombardment stop, at the end of hymn or psalm. We have no doubt choirmasters would be much pleased to have a change effected on the lines indicated. It lies in their power to do so, and they should insist on it in

each and every case. The organist has good opportunity to display his ability in voluntaries without spoiling the effect of a well-trained choir by injudicious handling of the organ.

Messrs E. & D. Dion have acquired the farm of Mr Madden, situated on Grande Isle, for the large sum of \$14,000 spot cash. This is considered an extraordinary price. Councillor Bilette has purchased one of the Bantin estate farms, for which a pretty round price was also paid. Both of these properties are to be subdivided into building lots. What with the sale of the Sangster farm, the St Onge farm, etc., real estate has received a large impetus this season. We understand the Montreal Cotton Co. have also decided to turn part of one of its farms into building lots, which will place over 500 building lots for their share on the market. We hope that the future will provide purchasers for all these properties, but are under the impression that a good many lots will be on the market 25 years hence.

A change in the management of the Northrop Loom Co. has been effected. Mr M. J. Bigelow, the present manager, retiring, to be replaced by Mr Chas. Bethell, superintendent of the Laurie Engine works, Montreal, who comes highly recommended as a practical mechanic and business man. There are a lot of rumors flying about as to other changes in the various departments of the above company. Time will verify the correctness of these rumors.

A second attempt at incendiarism was made on another of the Bantin sheds Saturday morning, about 12.30. When the brigade arrived they found a large bundle of waste saturated with coal-oil, and which had been ignited close to the shed. Thanks to the promptitude of Mr Fred Goudrey, who was passing at the time, he gave the alarm. We cannot, by-the-way, see the necessity of ringing the alarm 20 to 25 minutes after the apparatus has reached the scene of the fire and is at work. The fire was put out before much damage was done.

Mrs and Miss Simpson reached Valleyfield last week, after a long sojourn in England and on the continent. Their numerous friends are glad to see them back. Mr A. E. Follows, private secretary to Mr Simpson, has also returned, after an absence of 6 weeks in England.

An incident fire started on Sunday in Mrs James Anderson's residence, but was fortunately soon extinguished.

ST STANISLAS
We had the first snow storm of the season on Saturday and some cutters were out on Sunday, but it must have been to scour their runners as there was no sleighing. Old weather prophets say this snow will not stay and that we have still the Indian summer to get. It has been a fine open fall and has enabled farmers to get their work pretty well up and.

We were in dread that the war would raise the price of flour, but it has not done so as yet, and I think it should be lower instead, for if they keep on killing each other as they have been doing since the war commenced there will soon be nobody left to send it to.

FRANKLIN CENTRE
The ladies of the Congregational church held a social at the home of J. T. Elder Thursday evening, 9th. Roads and weather were fine and a large crowd was present. An excellent tea was served to over a hundred. Games, vocal and instrumental music, &c., made up a pleasant evening. Proceeds \$25.

VALLEYFIELD
Snarley—They're a bad family: the father plays with stocks, and the son plays with races.
Yow—You'd think these were virtues if you heard the daughter play the organ.

We had occasion to attend a choral service in one of our churches some days ago; the voices were well trained, the choir, well balanced, sang in good tone and pitch, but the whole effect was marred by the un-artistic performance of the organist. When will organists learn that, when accompanying a choir, they are simply accompanists and not soloists—that the function of the organ is to assist the choir and not drown it in a flood of unharmonious sound? Then, at the end of each verse, at least, one bar's rest should be taken, to allow the chorists to attack the next verse in unison, especially when the music chanted is part music. By a strict observance of this rule, the attack would be simultaneous—alms would not start an accelerando movement to catch up with the sopranos, and the dignified bass would not have to jump 4 or 5 notes to catch on to the tenors. There is also another great fault with organists in general, that is, to draw out a long finale on the C.C.C. bombardment stop, at the end of hymn or psalm. We have no doubt choirmasters would be much pleased to have a change effected on the lines indicated. It lies in their power to do so, and they should insist on it in

each and every case. The organist has good opportunity to display his ability in voluntaries without spoiling the effect of a well-trained choir by injudicious handling of the organ.

Messrs E. & D. Dion have acquired the farm of Mr Madden, situated on Grande Isle, for the large sum of \$14,000 spot cash. This is considered an extraordinary price. Councillor Bilette has purchased one of the Bantin estate farms, for which a pretty round price was also paid. Both of these properties are to be subdivided into building lots. What with the sale of the Sangster farm, the St Onge farm, etc., real estate has received a large impetus this season. We understand the Montreal Cotton Co. have also decided to turn part of one of its farms into building lots, which will place over 500 building lots for their share on the market. We hope that the future will provide purchasers for all these properties, but are under the impression that a good many lots will be on the market 25 years hence.

A change in the management of the Northrop Loom Co. has been effected. Mr M. J. Bigelow, the present manager, retiring, to be replaced by Mr Chas. Bethell, superintendent of the Laurie Engine works, Montreal, who comes highly recommended as a practical mechanic and business man. There are a lot of rumors flying about as to other changes in the various departments of the above company. Time will verify the correctness of these rumors.

A second attempt at incendiarism was made on another of the Bantin sheds Saturday morning, about 12.30. When the brigade arrived they found a large bundle of waste saturated with coal-oil, and which had been ignited close to the shed. Thanks to the promptitude of Mr Fred Goudrey, who was passing at the time, he gave the alarm. We cannot, by-the-way, see the necessity of ringing the alarm 20 to 25 minutes after the apparatus has reached the scene of the fire and is at work. The fire was put out before much damage was done.

Mrs and Miss Simpson reached Valleyfield last week, after a long sojourn in England and on the continent. Their numerous friends are glad to see them back. Mr A. E. Follows, private secretary to Mr Simpson, has also returned, after an absence of 6 weeks in England.

An incident fire started on Sunday in Mrs James Anderson's residence, but was fortunately soon extinguished.

ST STANISLAS
We had the first snow storm of the season on Saturday and some cutters were out on Sunday, but it must have been to scour their runners as there was no sleighing. Old weather prophets say this snow will not stay and that we have still the Indian summer to get. It has been a fine open fall and has enabled farmers to get their work pretty well up and.

We were in dread that the war would raise the price of flour, but it has not done so as yet, and I think it should be lower instead, for if they keep on killing each other as they have been doing since the war commenced there will soon be nobody left to send it to.

FRANKLIN CENTRE
The ladies of the Congregational church held a social at the home of J. T. Elder Thursday evening, 9th. Roads and weather were fine and a large crowd was present. An excellent tea was served to over a hundred. Games, vocal and instrumental music, &c., made up a pleasant evening. Proceeds \$25.

VALLEYFIELD
Snarley—They're a bad family: the father plays with stocks, and the son plays with races.
Yow—You'd think these were virtues if you heard the daughter play the organ.

We had occasion to attend a choral service in one of our churches some days ago; the voices were well trained, the choir, well balanced, sang in good tone and pitch, but the whole effect was marred by the un-artistic performance of the organist. When will organists learn that, when accompanying a choir, they are simply accompanists and not soloists—that the function of the organ is to assist the choir and not drown it in a flood of unharmonious sound? Then, at the end of each verse, at least, one bar's rest should be taken, to allow the chorists to attack the next verse in unison, especially when the music chanted is part music. By a strict observance of this rule, the attack would be simultaneous—alms would not start an accelerando movement to catch up with the sopranos, and the dignified bass would not have to jump 4 or 5 notes to catch on to the tenors. There is also another great fault with organists in general, that is, to draw out a long finale on the C.C.C. bombardment stop, at the end of hymn or psalm. We have no doubt choirmasters would be much pleased to have a change effected on the lines indicated. It lies in their power to do so, and they should insist on it in

each and every case. The organist has good opportunity to display his ability in voluntaries without spoiling the effect of a well-trained choir by injudicious handling of the organ.

Messrs E. & D. Dion have acquired the farm of Mr Madden, situated on Grande Isle, for the large sum of \$14,000 spot cash. This is considered an extraordinary price. Councillor Bilette has purchased one of the Bantin estate farms, for which a pretty round price was also paid. Both of these properties are to be subdivided into building lots. What with the sale of the Sangster farm, the St Onge farm, etc., real estate has received a large impetus this season. We understand the Montreal Cotton Co. have also decided to turn part of one of its farms into building lots, which will place over 500 building lots for their share on the market. We hope that the future will provide purchasers for all these properties, but are under the impression that a good many lots will be on the market 25 years hence.

A change in the management of the Northrop Loom Co. has been effected. Mr M. J. Bigelow, the present manager, retiring, to be replaced by Mr Chas. Bethell, superintendent of the Laurie Engine works, Montreal, who comes highly recommended as a practical mechanic and business man. There are a lot of rumors flying about as to other changes in the various departments of the above company. Time will verify the correctness of these rumors.

means that man can invent is used for their destruction. It is not here alone that they are hunted, but in the south, where they winter, they undergo greater destruction.

Wm. Hogle, whose notice of death appears in the obituary column, was an old resident of Fort Covington, and was a quiet, honest, and respectable citizen. He was at one time engaged in the mercantile and in the steam-boating business. He owned the greater part of the steamer Lord Elgin. There was considerable opposition at the time and by the willful doings of a certain person on board, she ran into another boat, which was sunk. Through lawsuits, etc., Mr Hogle was wrongfully beaten out of all he possessed. I heard a person telling of the case, who was conversant with the whole circumstances, that it was a piece of rascality the way Mr Hogle was used.

The Rev W. G. Hamilton, pastor of St Paul's church, Fort Covington, got married on the 8th Dec. last, and went to Europe on his wedding tour. He expected to be gone about a year, but he has called his resignation, as he intends staying another year. His successor, it is said, has been appointed.

A meeting is to be held on the 23rd to try and get the people of the town of Fort Covington to vote \$3000 more for the finishing of the town hall. There will be desperate opposition to the vote, if the talk one hears is any criterion. The lower part is intended for a store. What business, say some, has the town to build stores and make the people pay? Stores don't rent very high in the Fort.

THE TATEHURST SCHOOL
A question of considerable public interest was decided by the superintendent of education, on the 8th inst., at Quebec. On the 8th of May, 1893, the school commissioners of St Malachie d'Orms-ton erected a new school district, known as number 13, which is situated at Tate's Corners. The school was kept in operation continuously from that time until the month of December last, when the school building was burned. Three-fourths of the ratepayers of said district, in the month of February, 1899, petitioned the school commissioners, praying them to erect a suitable schoolhouse for the use of the pupils of the district. The school commissioners, on the 20th March, 1899, rejected the petition, and passed a resolution abolishing the district. This latter resolution was confirmed at a subsequent meeting on the 10th of April. The parties who petitioned for the school, petitioned the commissioners again on the 12th of April, 1899, asking them to revise their decisions of the 20th March and the 10th of April, and to cause a new schoolhouse to be maintained in said district number 13. The school commissioners, on the 8th of May, refused to consider this petition, and adhered to their decisions of the 20th of March and 10th of April. On the 11th of May last, D. McMullan, Alexander MacDougall, and several other ratepayers in district number 13 appealed to the superintendent of education, from the decision of the school commissioners of the 8th of May. This petition was received by the department on the 26th of May, and on the 30th of said month Inspector James McGregor was appointed to hold an enquiry into the matter of the petition. This enquiry was duly held on the 10th and 17th days of June last, at which both parties were represented. Mr McGregor forwarded his report to the superintendent of education which was duly received by him on the 24th of June. The report remained in the hands of the superintendent for some days without action being taken. On the 19th of September the superintendent of education informed the parties that, owing to the late school law having been abolished and a new one adopted, that he had no longer any jurisdiction. Mr Alexander MacDougall, the donor of the MacDougall hall, took the matter up at his own expense and placed the case in the hands of Mr Duncan McCormick, Q.C., who gave an opinion that the superintendent of education was wrong in his interpretation of the law, and that he did have jurisdiction, basing his opinion on two grounds, that the appeal was made before the new law came into force and that the delay having expired for going to the circuit court the petitioners would be deprived of all recourse. A copy of this opinion was forwarded to the superintendent, who consulted with the attorney-general. The latter confirmed the opinion of Mr McCormick and informed the superintendent that he did have jurisdiction. The matter was taken up recently by the superintendent, and his decision sets aside and declares null and void the resolutions of the school

the school commissioners of the said school municipality did erect a new school district with the designation of district No 13:

Whereas, the school commissioners thereafter rented part of a building in said district and opened a school therein, keeping the same in operation continuously with a good attendance of pupils, as shown by the government inspector's official reports;

Whereas, after the burning of said building in December, 1898, another building was rented and school was continued during the school year of 1898-1899;

Whereas, some three-fourths of the ratepayers of said district No 13 petitioned the school commissioners in February, 1899, for the erection of a suitable schoolhouse for the use of the pupils of this district;

Whereas, on the 20th of March, 1899, this petition was rejected by the school commissioners and a resolution was passed by them at the same time and reiterated more definitely at a subsequent meeting held on the 10th of April, to abolish said district No 13;

Whereas, the petitioners aforesaid did petition the commissioners under date of April 12th, 1899, to revise the decision of the commissioners, made on the 20th of March and on the 10th of April, and to cause a schoolhouse to be erected and maintained in district No 13;

Whereas, upon the 8th day of May the school commissioners refused to reconsider their action as requested in the petition;

Whereas, under date of May 11th, 1899, D. McMullan, Alexander MacDougall and other ratepayers of district No 13 did petition me, the superintendent of public instruction, in appeal, which petition was received on the 26th of May;

Whereas, on the 30th of May I did appoint Inspector McGregor, with power to act in my stead, to hold an enquiry into the matter of the petition, which enquiry was duly held on the 10th and 17th days of June last, both parties to the case being represented;

Whereas, the report of Inspector McGregor with the evidence of the witnesses was received and filed in the department of public instruction on the 27th day of June, and the case was thus closed and was before me for judgment while the law under which all procedure was taken was still in force;

Therefore, after a careful consideration of the evidence adduced at the enquiry held in June last, of the report Inspector McGregor, and of all other documents filed in this case, whereby it appears that district No 13, with a property valuation of some \$79,463, and some 25 children from 5 to 16 years of age, who cannot conveniently or justly be provided for in the neighboring districts, should have, in the best educational interests, a schoolhouse of its own, I do hereby maintain the petition and declare as follows:

1st. The resolutions of the school commissioners of St Malachie d'Ormontown of March 30th and April 10th, 1899, having for effect the abolition of district No 13, are hereby set aside and declared null and void;

2nd. The school commissioners are required, within a delay of thirty days from this date, to provide for the erection of a suitable schoolhouse in and for district No 13.

Given at the department of public instruction, in the city of Quebec, this eighth day of November, 1899.

BOUCHER DELA BRÈRE,
Superintendent
GEO. H. PARMBLEE,
Secretary

ELGIN SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS MET on the 11th instant; members all present except Commissioner Graham. The resignation of Miss Rowe, teacher in school No 5, was accepted, and the chairman and secretary authorized to engage another to take her place.

The school collection roll was examined and confirmed.

The secretary was instructed to sell the contracts of furnishing wood for the schools, by public auction.

The commissioner and manager of school No 2 reported that the school required a new set of desks. They, with the secretary, were appointed a committee to purchase them.

The board agreed to visit the schools as follows:

School No 4, Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 1 p.m.

School No 1, Thursday, Dec. 21, at 9 a.m.

School No 2, Thursday, Dec. 21, at 1 p.m.

School No 3, Friday, Dec. 22, at 9 a.m.

School No 5, Friday, Dec. 22, at 1 p.m.

HUNTINGDON VILLAGE COUNCIL An adjourned session was held on Monday evening; all present.

The secretary laid before the council a list of arrears, as required by Art. 371 of the code. He was instructed to hand over to the county secretary for collection, by sale of lands, all arrears unpaid after due notice was given. He was also instructed to collect all arrears of electric light and water rates, by taking suit against all who neglect to pay after being notified.

The fire and water committee were instructed to organize a fire company.

The board of health were empowered to employ a competent person to in-

spect the plumbing done in this village, if they considered it necessary.

The secretary was instructed to pay Messrs Robertson, Fleet & Falconer \$200 on account of costs in the Chisholm case.

The council, without admitting any legal liability, decided to pay F. Allard \$35 for damages sustained by him in falling through the upper bridge.

WAR NEWS

FIGHT NEAR BELMONT.

Having been ordered by Gen. Buller to reconnoiter the country in the vicinity of Kimberley, with a view to send a relief column, Col. Gough left camp at DeAar junction and found no Boers until he reached the Orange river, 70 miles from Kimberley. On November 10, the officers of the patrol first came on a Boer position taken upon a great semi-circular ridge, standing out into a plateau. They endeavored to make the Boers develop their strength by demonstrating with two squadrons of the 9th Lancers and a field battery on the left wing, with one and one-half companies of mounted infantry on the right middle, and with infantry in the middle of the plateau, with infantry fire. The enemy began by firing at our cavalry from a gun at the north end. As the cavalry, in open order, began to circle around them, the hills seemed full of sharpshooters. The mounted infantry endeavored to outflank the enemy's left, in order to discover the camp, coming under a heavy and unexpected fire from a few skirmishers. Our guns fired several apparently effective shots, but the enemy did not respond, having withdrawn with the wounded. The enemy did not fire on an ambulance. Col. Gough withdrew his force after a demonstration lasting three hours, and returned to camp the same afternoon near Orange river. The guns and a few horses were brought in by rail. The wounded were sent to Orange river by rail immediately after the action. The enemy's strength appeared considerable, apparently 700, with one gun. The British loss was Colonel Keith killed and 5 wounded, 3 of them officers. Colonel Keith was a cousin of the earl of Kintore. He did good service in the Soudan under General Kitchener.

FATHER MATTHEWS DESCRIBES THE SURRENDER AT NICHOLSON'S NEK.

Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Nov. 9.—Father Matthews, who has arrived here, says with reference to the surrender of the Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire troops at Nicholson's Nek, that after the mules stumped, the force got hard pressed by the enemy. They would have held out, however, but some subordinate, without instructions, hoisted a flag of truce on his own responsibility. Nothing then remained but to surrender.

"We were sent out," says Father Matthews, "to occupy a position with the object of preventing two Boer forces from joining. We started at 8.30 o'clock on Sunday evening, marched 10 miles and got to the hill about 1 o'clock Monday morning. The first mishap was that the mountain battery stumped and scattered the whole lot of mules. We formed up again, and gained the top of the hill. The guns were gone, but not all the ammunition. I do not know what stumped the mules. They knocked me down. It was pitch dark. We had an hour's sleep. The firing began just after daybreak, being somewhat slack for a time. But finally the Boers crept round, and then the firing became furious. Our men made a breastwork of stones. Soon after 12 o'clock noon 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 bugle sounded cease 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 1200. I think many of the battery men escaped. Our officers and men were furious at the surrender. The Boers did not seem to be in great numbers on the spot. But I heard that the main body had galloped off. Our men had to give up their arms, and the officers were sent to Commandant Steenkamp. The officers then ordered the men to fall in. The officers were taken away from the men, and sent to Gen. Joubert the same day, travelling in mule wagons and sleeping that night in some store on the way. The next morning they took a train at Waasbak for Pretoria. They are very well treated, and so, I have heard, are the men. There has been no unpleasantness in Pretoria. The officers are in a school building, and are allowed to walk as they please in the grounds. The surrender, in my judgment, was a great blunder caused by a misunderstanding. Major Adye was much put out. The white flag was not hoisted by the Irish Fusiliers."

AN INSIDE VIEW.

A correspondent of an English paper, taken prisoner by the Boers near Dundee, had an opportunity of seeing what the Boers are like. He thus tells the story: My enforced stay with the enemy was not without its amusing features. I found them a great deal

less treacherous in manner than in appearance. At first sight, thanks to the infinite variety of their costumes, they might have been mistaken for a picturesque band of brigands. The majority of them were attired in shirts and trousers, with red and blue fancy patterned scarfs, and formidable slouch hats. But, unsoldierly, as they might seem to an eye accustomed to the neatness of Aldershot, there was no mistaking their physical fitness. Nearly all of them were strong, powerful built men, while a few were veritable giants. They were all in the highest spirits. For instance, on the night of our capture, the Field Cornet was induced to preside over an impromptu smoking concert. The Boers are extremely fond of music, and it was amusing to see a Johannesburg playing the piano, with his gun still slung over his shoulder, while his more rustic comrades stood around him spellbound. They sang the French "Volkslied" with immense fervor and volume of sound. The one subject of their talk was their resolute determination to fight to the last for the independence of their country. On Friday night our field cornet, although nodding in his chair for want of sleep, presided for an hour over another smoking concert, when the utmost jollity and good will prevailed. We prisoners slept on the floor, while the majority of the Boers withdrew to a short distance from the railway. On Sunday morning we were startled by the sound of the British guns, and began to hope that there might be a prospect of rescue or escape. Our desire was soon realized. The Boers, including our guards, found enough to occupy their attention without troubling about a handful of civilian prisoners, and in the course of the morning we made our way unmolested to the British lines.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

less treacherous in manner than in appearance. At first sight, thanks to the infinite variety of their costumes, they might have been mistaken for a picturesque band of brigands. The majority of them were attired in shirts and trousers, with red and blue fancy patterned scarfs, and formidable slouch hats. But, unsoldierly, as they might seem to an eye accustomed to the neatness of Aldershot, there was no mistaking their physical fitness. Nearly all of them were strong, powerful built men, while a few were veritable giants. They were all in the highest spirits. For instance, on the night of our capture, the Field Cornet was induced to preside over an impromptu smoking concert. The Boers are extremely fond of music, and it was amusing to see a Johannesburg playing the piano, with his gun still slung over his shoulder, while his more rustic comrades stood around him spellbound. They sang the French "Volkslied" with immense fervor and volume of sound. The one subject of their talk was their resolute determination to fight to the last for the independence of their country. On Friday night our field cornet, although nodding in his chair for want of sleep, presided for an hour over another smoking concert, when the utmost jollity and good will prevailed. We prisoners slept on the floor, while the majority of the Boers withdrew to a short distance from the railway. On Sunday morning we were startled by the sound of the British guns, and began to hope that there might be a prospect of rescue or escape. Our desire was soon realized. The Boers, including our guards, found enough to occupy their attention without troubling about a handful of civilian prisoners, and in the course of the morning we made our way unmolested to the British lines.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

less treacherous in manner than in appearance. At first sight, thanks to the infinite variety of their costumes, they might have been mistaken for a picturesque band of brigands. The majority of them were attired in shirts and trousers, with red and blue fancy patterned scarfs, and formidable slouch hats. But, unsoldierly, as they might seem to an eye accustomed to the neatness of Aldershot, there was no mistaking their physical fitness. Nearly all of them were strong, powerful built men, while a few were veritable giants. They were all in the highest spirits. For instance, on the night of our capture, the Field Cornet was induced to preside over an impromptu smoking concert. The Boers are extremely fond of music, and it was amusing to see a Johannesburg playing the piano, with his gun still slung over his shoulder, while his more rustic comrades stood around him spellbound. They sang the French "Volkslied" with immense fervor and volume of sound. The one subject of their talk was their resolute determination to fight to the last for the independence of their country. On Friday night our field cornet, although nodding in his chair for want of sleep, presided for an hour over another smoking concert, when the utmost jollity and good will prevailed. We prisoners slept on the floor, while the majority of the Boers withdrew to a short distance from the railway. On Sunday morning we were startled by the sound of the British guns, and began to hope that there might be a prospect of rescue or escape. Our desire was soon realized. The Boers, including our guards, found enough to occupy their attention without troubling about a handful of civilian prisoners, and in the course of the morning we made our way unmolested to the British lines.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

In the Elandslaagte fight 400 men of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were engaged, and 118, or 29 per cent, were killed or wounded. This was the heaviest loss sustained by a British corps in the combat, and one of the heaviest that the record shows in any war for a long time.

London, Nov. 12.—The Allan line steamer Sardinian from Quebec, with the Canadian contingent for South Africa, called at St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, today.

Rome, Nov. 12.—All Rome is talking of the Vatican's views of the war in South Africa. On Tuesday the Popolo Romano, in the course of an article, observed that Italian public opinion was virtually unanimous in supporting England, to whom Italy owed her very existence. On Wednesday the Osservatore Romano, the well-known Vatican organ, returned with a fiery editorial. It was true, it said, that the Italian Liberals had reason to be Anglophile, because it was England they had to thank for the triumph of Freemasonry and the fall of the Pope's temporal power, but England would sooner or later find her cost that she had assisted in the triumph of the devil in South Africa.

Durban, Nov. 6.—The officers landing here with the naval detachment for the defence of the port did not take their swords, but were equipped exactly like the men. This has been decided upon with a view to reduce the sacrifice of officers.

The village of Klipdam, in Cape Colony, was entered by 15 Boers under the cover of a white flag. As soon as these were admitted 150 others burst in. The Boer use of the white flag throughout the war has been unpardonable. It has been used once outside of Kimberley to prevent the British firing until reinforcements could be brought up by the Boers.

</