

BRILLIANT BRITISH VICTORY AT GRASPAN

The Enemy Strongly Posted on Hills, Could Not be Dislodged With Artillery—The British Infantry Were Then Ordered to Carry the Heights.

IN SPITE OF A DEADLY FIRE THE ATTEMPT WAS SUCCESSFUL

Orange River, Nov. 27.—The British arms have achieved a brilliant victory. The enemy, strongly entrenched, held a range of hills commanding both sides of the railway at Roollaage, near Graspán. The Lauea-hires, under Lewis, reconnoitered in an armored train on Friday. The Boers shelled the train, killing Lewis and a private. Gen. Methuen then advanced. His column made a detour and bivouacked for the night at Iwirspan, three miles from the Boer position. At dawn the advance began, the Guards forming the reserve. The column debouched on the plain eastward of the Boer kopjes. The Boer guns opened fire. Two batteries of British artillery posted on each side shelled the Boers, practice being good on both sides. The Boers stuck to their position, firing steadily and accurately. The duel, which continually became hotter, lasted three hours. The Boer shells wounded several men of the Naval Brigade. Finding it impossible to displace the Boers by artillery, Gen. Methuen resolved upon an infantry attack. A brigade of infantry, including the Yorkshires, Northampton, Northumberland and Lancashire, with the Naval Brigade on the right, gallantly stormed the Boer positions in the face of a withering fire, and carried hill after hill, the brigade under Col. Money capturing the main position against a terrific fire, but suffering severely.

BULLER STOPS NEWS.

London, Nov. 29.—A m. m.—Virtually the only fresh news from the front is contained in the despatches of General Forster-Walker to the War Office. The cables continue silent, presumably because of General Buller's desire to prevent leakage regarding important movements now being carried on. It seems clear, however, that Lord Methuen is continuing to advance rapidly and that, finding the railway damaged he has left it behind him.

THREE BATTLES EXPECTED.

When telegraph communication is resumed it is quite possible that news may come of three simultaneous battles at Modder River, Arundel, Stormberg, and Colenso, as the Boers, according to General Forster-Walker's advice, were leaving Kimberley for the south. It is regarded as not impossible that Colonel Kekewich is already marching with 2,000 troops to meet Lord Methuen. It is believed that after the relief of Kimberley Lord Methuen will proceed to the latest phase of the campaign, which considerable anxiety is still felt.

ALL ANSWERING THE CALL.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, it is reported, will be in command of the 6th division. The latest phase of the mobilization of the reserves has proved as satisfactory as ever former calls. Out of 9,786 men summoned, 9,553 have rejoined the colors.

THE FIGHT AT ESLIN.

London, Nov. 29.—A despatch from Orange River dated Monday 27th describing the battle of Eslin, says: "The Boers successfully retreated. The Lanciers attempted to intercept and catch them but a severe fire opened from a hill forced the Lanciers to retreat. Gen. Cronje's men were Boers. Among the Boer prisoners are Alderman Jopp and Lieutenant Rees, who join the Boer force. Many of the Boers voluntarily surrendered. The Boers were shelled during the retreat and must have lost heavily, but they succeeded in getting away northward with their six guns. The British were badly in need of more cavalry. The bulk of the fighting was on Free State territory and the engagement was admirably planned. Thirty Boers were killed and under treatment. At the close of the action Lord Methuen complimented the naval brigade on their splendid behavior and expressed his regret at their losses.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVE.

London, Nov. 29.—The transports from Cape Town with thirty-three officers and 1,685 men, and the Bavarian, with eighty-three officers and 2,810 men, arrived at Cape Town on Tuesday.

KIMBERLEY IS SAFE.

London, Nov. 28.—Gen. Forster-Walker sent the following despatch, dated Cape Town, to-day, to the War Office: "Kekewich reports from Kimberley from Nov. 18th to Nov. 23rd, some unimportant skirmishes with the Boers. Wounded, Capt. Bodley, Lieut.-Hawker and three troopers, all doing well. The health of the garrison is good, and the water supply plentiful. Native reports to Kekewich state that the enemy's camps to the south of Kimberley have been vacated, and that Cronje's army of 3,000 Boers is marching from the south. The Boers are disappearing from the vicinity of Kimberley. The enemy seems restless. The railway line was repaired to a point six miles north of Graspán Sunday, and the telegraph was reopened to within eight miles of Modder River, or 33 miles from Kimberley. Later—Gat-acre occupied Bushman's Hook yesterday with a battalion of infantry. His main body being at Putter's Kraal. The enemy retired toward Molteno."

A BOER REPORT.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Deutsch Zeitung publishes the following despatch, dated Pretoria, Nov. 27, received through Boer diplomatic channels: "President Kruger and President Steyn have instructed Gen. Joubert and Gen. Cronje not to split their forces into small detachments, but to strike vigorous blows. Gen. Joubert has three corps, one holding Ladysmith, the second commanding the Tugela, and the third east of Estcourt, in order to cut off the British retreat. Gen. Cronje's forces are divided into three commands, one at Kimberley, another at Modder River, and the third at the rear of Gen. Methuen."

AN ALLEGED PROTEST.

Paris, Nov. 28.—A copy of an alleged protest addressed by the author-

found to become stiff and covered with veridgits.

NOT DECIDED YET. Washington, Nov. 28.—It has not yet been decided by the Department of State whether or not a neutrality proclamation shall issue based on the recognition by the British Government of a state of war between Great Britain and the South African Republic. It is not at all unusual in these days to refrain entirely from the issue of neutrality proclamations.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE. London, Nov. 27.—For the moment the Boer invasion southward in Natal seems not only to have spent its force, but to have developed into a retrograde movement, though with forces so mobile as those of the Boers it is difficult to surmise where they will open next. Apparently General Cery's advance to the relief of Ladysmith has really commenced. So far as is ascertainable, General Hilliard's force, which is already at Frere, must number 10,000 men and should be able to re-occupy Colenso, where it may have to await reinforcements of artillery and cavalry before joining hands with General White. General Buller now occupies Estcourt, and Mooi River will be occupied by reinforcements from Pietermaritzburg. The whole situation has been distinctly cleared since the arrival of General Buller in Natal, though, doubtless, the British will have many difficulties to overcome before General White is released.

BIG BATTLE EXPECTED. A big battle is likely to occur at the passage of the Tugela River and it may be expected that the Boers will make a stand there. In any case, whenever they elect to try to stem the British advance there will be desperate fighting and of a sanguinary character.

IN CAPE COLONY. The outlook in Cape Colony is not so bright. That General Gatacre has no easy task is proved by the latest despatches from Queenstown and elsewhere, showing the majority of the population on the frontier have already openly declared themselves on the side of the Boers. Bands of Boers are doing immense damage over a wide area and they have now appeared south of Stormberg. General Gatacre, however, moves to the front to-day, so it is hoped by the British the invasion will soon be stemmed.

DISTRUST THEIR REPRESENTATIVE. Cape Town, Nov. 27.—A meeting of refugees from Alwal North, the constituency of Mr. W. Sauer, the Commissioner of Public Works, held at Queenstown, Sunday, passed a resolution of distrust and alarm at Mr. Sauer's conduct to the outbreak of treason and rebellion. The resolution, which has been sent to Sir Alfred Miller, adds: "The refugees do not judge any sacrifices provided British supremacy is re-established."

DR. "JEB" AT HOME. London, Nov. 27.—Dr. Jameson, the leader of the famous raid, has arrived here from South Africa.

A SECOND CONTINGENT. Toronto, Ont., Nov. 27.—Military men are of the opinion that a second contingent will in the near future be sent from Canada, and in order that there will be no delay when the order comes, preparations are being made to have the men who are willing to go ready at any moment. The captains of the various companies of the 12th York Rangers have received a communication from Colonel Wastling, as long for the names of all the men in the event of a second contingent being raised. The Secretary of the Military Institute is in receipt of papers in connection with the raising of the Australian contingent for South Africa. There were 2,653 men offered. The history of the contingent was similar to that of Canada, and was repeated with applications for the positions of chaplain, officers, nurses, and protests against Australia bearing the cost of sending the men.

CONSUL MACRUM'S TROUBLES. Detroit, Mich., Nov. 27.—A Washington special says: It is an open diplomatic secret here that trouble with Consul Macrum at Pretoria is that he has been indiscreet in his friendliness with Great Britain. England was good to the United States in the Spanish war, and an effort was made to pay Macrum over it. He was caught. This is what is at the bottom of the protests of the Boers, and the anxiety of Macrum to come home.

LIBERAL LIPTON. London, Nov. 27.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in view of the fact that his steam yacht Erin cannot be utilized by the Government as a hospital, has sent £10,000 to the Princess of Wales, to be used at her discretion for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors.

THE GUARDS AT BELMONT. London, Nov. 27.—At Wellington barracks the following telegram undated was posted from Col. Crabbie, of the Grenadier Guards, respecting the fight at Belmont: "The Grenadiers on the right and the Scots Guards on the left successfully carried a right flank of Belmont. The battalion fully maintained the reputation of the regiment. The casualties list shows that in addition to Lt. Frere killed and Col. Crabbie and six other officers wounded, twenty-one men were killed and eighty wounded with five unaccounted for."

JOUBERT CONFIDENT. Berlin, Nov. 27.—Gen. Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, writing to a friend in Magdeburg, says: "It is no vanity on my part to assert that we will triumph. We prepared secretly for the war. We knew it was inevitable. The war will, perhaps last a year, but I am convinced

WHEN GERMANY HAS A LARGE NAVY

It will be found that the Interests of

THAT COUNTRY AND BRITAIN

ARE IDENTICAL IN THE FAR EAST, AND THAT BOTH NATIONS WILL MEET THE SAME OPPOSITION—THE EMPEROR SAID TO HAVE ENQUIRED CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN, JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

London, Nov. 28.—The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs the substance of an interview he has had with a distinguished German who went to England to observe what was going on during the visit of the Kaiser and who said: "I do not think the Emperor went to England purely for political ends or merely for family reasons. I am almost sure that without in any way interfering in the Transvaal affair he more than once expressed a wish to see the war brought to a close. I am also persuaded that His Majesty asked many questions as to the present relations between Japan, the United States and Great Britain, and I met in England many who were inclined to detect in this curiosity something more than a mere matter of conversation. When the Kaiser's plan for a great German navy is realized, the colonial policy of Germany will undergo a complete change. It will then be seen that at many points Germany and England have the same interests and will meet with the same opposition. It will then be understood, perhaps, why the Emperor has made such careful enquiries as to the attitude of the United States and Japan in the far east."

MR. HECTOR FABRE.

On the Transvaal Question in Paris. M. Hector Fabre, representative of the Canadian Government in France, contributed an article on the Transvaal question to the current number of the Paris-Canada. Mr. John Morley, he says, has expressed a wish that the principles which succeeded in making Canada one of the most united parts of the British Empire should be applied also to the two nationalities, Dutch and English, of South Africa.

SAMOAN ISLANDS TREATY.

The United States Have Not Rejected It. London, Nov. 28.—It is officially reported that the United States have not rejected the agreement between Great Britain and Germany, regarding Samoa, and has submitted a new draft of an agreement, which is being considered by the Associated Press. A representative of the Associated Press has been informed that the exact status of the Samoan question is as follows: Comment upon the signing of the Samoan Treaty, which the United States had signed, there was drawn up a new form of agreement between Great Britain and the United States. This was necessitated by the new order of things, but it is not affected the validity of the German-British agreement which included spheres of influence in Africa and other matters entirely foreign to American interest. The statement that the agreement has been rejected, is based, according to the British officials, entirely upon the suggestions made by the United States of a change in the wording of the draft of the agreement between herself and Great Britain. These changes are entirely grammatical, and will be accepted by the United States. The submitted a new treaty affecting the three powers concerned, is emphatically denied, as the United States, though consulted, was not a signatory to the British-German treaty. It is assumed that the United States has pending with Germany an agreement similar to that with Great Britain. But in relation to the draft over which differences as to the wording arose, Germany has no concern. The Berlin Office expresses entire satisfaction with the progress of the negotiations, and it is said officially that there is apparently no danger of any hitch.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Five Persons Killed and Several Injured. New York, Nov. 29.—Five persons were killed and about a score injured some probably fatally, in a railroad wreck on the Delaware & Lackawanna at a crossing at Paterson, N.J., to-night. The Phillipsburg accommodation westbound, crashed into the rear of the Buffalo express, known as No. 6, while the latter was standing at the depot, the two rear cars of the express being totally wrecked.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

When Germany has a large navy it will be found that the interests of that country and Britain are identical in the far east, and that both nations will meet the same opposition—the emperor said to have enquired concerning relations between Britain, Japan and the United States.

TROUBLE MAY YET OCCUR

ON THE ISLAND OF CUBA—MUCH WILL DEPEND ON THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS—MANY CUBANS DISSATISFIED.

Havana, Nov. 28.—Although there has been a great deal of exaggeration with reference to risings in distant parts of the island, there is no doubt that despite the tranquillity of the country some apprehension exists lest within the next few months some trouble should occur in the event that the United States Congress does not give definite assurances respecting the future of Cuba. It is asserted that many of the police, especially members of the rural guards, have for several weeks been paying a fraction of their salaries to a fund intended for use in case of an outbreak against the United States. Information to this effect has been brought to headquarters by persons who have usually proved reliable. It is also reported that recruiting for future emergencies is in progress in various parts of the island.

QUEEN VICTORIA

To Visit Germany During the Coming Spring. London, Nov. 28.—Truth announces that Emperor William has achieved one of the objects of his visit to England in having induced Queen Victoria to give a conditional promise to visit the Prussian Court during the last week of April. She will travel it appears, from North Italy to Germany by the St. Gothard Tunnel, and will be Germany's guest for several days at Coblenz or Potsdam. Her Majesty's visit will be entirely private. There will be no receptions, reviews, or other wearisome functions.

WILL DR. EORDEN

BE KNIGHTED? A Rumour That He Will Adorn in Ottawa. Ottawa, Nov. 28.—A report was going the rounds at the Militia Department to-day that Dr. Eorden had received notice of his being knighted. Although the report may be somewhat premature, the general feeling is that the list of New Year's honours will contain the name of the Minister of Militia.

SMALL POX

In Ontario—One Hundred and Eighteen Cases in Essex County. Toronto, Ont., Nov. 28.—There are now, all told, 113 cases of small-pox in Essex County, and not a single death has occurred yet, although some of those in Rochester township are very sick. No new centres have been infected since the last report. A nurse in a family has taken the disease. Altogether in the infected district there have been 3,000 persons vaccinated. The Provincial Inspector reports considerable difficulty in inspecting some of the houses in which the disease has been, owing to the objections of the owners.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Appointed Honorary Knight of the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order. London, November 28.—The Gazette announces that Emperor William has been appointed an Honorary Knight of the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

NOMINATIONS IN GLOUCESTER

Bathurst, N.B., Nov. 28.—Prosper Paulin, John Young, Fred Young and Augustin Haehle, all supporters of the Emerson Government, were nominated here yesterday for the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of P. J. Veniot, editor of Le Courrier des Provinces Maritimes, published in this town.

A MONTREAL SOCIETY MAN

Commits Suicide by Shooting himself With a Revolver. Montreal, Nov. 27.—J. Turner Routledge, a well-known society man, committed suicide to-day at his country residence at Georgeville, Que., by shooting himself through the head. Routledge came to Canada from England some years ago and married the youngest daughter of Sir Hugh Allan, the Canadian consular magistrate. He started an extensive ranch in the North-West Territories, which he conducted for some years. He lately returned to Montreal and took on his residence at Georgeville, in the Eastern Townships. Domestic trouble is supposed to have been the cause of suicide.

DETECTIVES' BIG FIND

In a Burial's Hiding Place—Valuable Goods of All Kinds Recovered. Ottawa, Nov. 27.—The secret hiding place of Gordon, the notorious burglar, who is now under sentence, has been discovered by the city detectives. But there are reasons that make it inadvisable not to make the location public. The police made a rich haul in the hiding place. It has all along been felt that Gordon did not break up the jewelry he stole in his own room, but hid some other place. For the last two weeks the detectives have been hunting for it. In all there was three cigar boxes full of all kinds of silver and gold ware and in odd corners there was found many articles. The place was a regular workshop of the thief, to carry on his perilous work entirely unobserved. The detectives have also located two valuable collections of postage stamps that were stolen by the man. One belongs to Mr. Lafleur, of the Civil Service, and is valued at over \$1,700. The other is the property of Mr. Burland, of the Bank Note Company, and is worth at least \$1,000. Twenty-three watches, which Gordon stole, have also been found.

PRESIDENT WEIR FOUND GUILTY

CHARGED WITH MAKING FALSE RETURNS OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK TO THE GOVERNMENT—THE PRISONER RECOMMENDED TO MERCY. Montreal, Nov. 27.—William Weir, President of the defunct Ville Marie Bank, was found guilty in the Court of Queen's Bench late this afternoon of having furnished a false statement of the bank's affairs to the Government in the month of June last a short time previous to the bank's suspension. The jury was out only a few minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty, coupled with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence was reserved and the defence will apply for a new trial.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE

Debated in the Chamber of Deputies.

A CLERICAL MEMBER'S IDEAS.

HE DOES NOT BELIEVE IN FIST-SHAKING, NOR STANDING WITH FOLDED ARMS—NEWS-PAPER POLEMICS ARE MERELY FROTH—EMBASSY TO THE VATICAN.

Paris, Nov. 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the discussion of the foreign policy of the Government was resumed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, protested against the attacks of the Opposition which he said did not recede even before the risk of embroiling France in external difficulties. The statement called forth Leftist cheers and nationalist protests. M. Denys Cochin, leader of the Clericals, expressed surprise at the importance attached to Anglo-French newspaper polemics, which, he said, were only froth. He added that he was no partisan of the policy of fist-shaking, but he thought the war in South Africa gave the opportunity to seek certain settlements. Although he disapproved of fist-shaking he cordially approved of the policy of crossed arms. Nationalist cheers greeted this statement. M. Denys Cochin concluded with urging a more active policy in China. N. Delcasse then moved the re-establishment of the credit for an Embassy at the Vatican, as a matter of national interest to France, a great Catholic nation, adding that as long as the Government interested itself in the relations of the French clergy with the Curia, an Embassy at the Vatican was absolutely necessary. Replying M. Denys Cochin said that while the Clericals would vote for the credit it must not be construed as a vote of confidence in the Government. The credit was adopted by 319 to 202 votes and the House adjourned.

ST. THOMAS BANK ROBBERY

ELEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WAS THE AMOUNT TAKEN—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANQUE NATIONALE DECIDE TO OFFER A REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE ROBBERS.

The directors of La Banque Nationale met yesterday morning in the lead office to investigate the condition of the affairs at Montagny. It was found that the total loss will amount to about eleven thousand dollars. There will be no great inconvenience to the bank on account of the loss. The question of offering a reward for the capture of the robbers was discussed, but no definite statement can yet be given out in regard to the amount. It was decided, however, to offer a reward. The directors meet again on Friday.

FRES. MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Is Ready For Transmission to Congress—It Will Be Lengthy. Washington, Nov. 28.—The President's annual message is practically completed and ready for the transmission to Congress when it assembles next week. The message will be usually long on account of the numerous and important topics it discusses. It is not certain that the message will be sent to Congress next Monday. It is customary to send it on the day of the assembling of Congress, but as the death of the Vice-President makes it certain that the Senate, at least, will adjourn immediately out of respect to his memory, it is not unlikely that the message will be withheld until Tuesday. In the House the adjournment will only be delayed until that body is organized when, upon the announcement of the Vice-President's death, it also will adjourn.

ANOTHER "BANKER"

Gets Into Trouble With the Police in New York. New York, Nov. 28.—Louis A. Gourdain, who has a "banking" office in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, at No. 1 Madison avenue, and is alleged to have a scheme similar to that of the Franklin Syndicate, with which William F. Miller was connected, was to-day arrested on the order of the Chief of Police Devery. He was taken to police headquarters and will be charged with swindling Gourdain is said to be a well-known lottery man. John R. Agnew, whose connection with the Washington Syndicate in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, led to his arrest yesterday was up for arraignment to-day before Magistrate Kramer in a Brooklyn police court. The Magistrate did not see fit to arraign him for the prisoner until the District Attorney should be consulted. Edward Nourney, a bookkeeper, who, as alleged, handled the prisoner's records, was placed on the stand.

LUMBER BOOMING.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 28.—The lumber business is booming in the Rat Portage district and the reports received by the Crown Lands Department are very encouraging. According to a most competent judge, the season of 1899 has at least been 25 per cent better than any previous year. In Northern Minnesota 37,000,000 feet was cut this season, and on the Canadian side 45,000,000 feet. This was all dressed in Rat Portage. Already 77,000,000 feet of the entire amount has been disposed of.

GOVERNMENT MILITARY AID THE SINGLE CABLE

Working to South Africa, for Its Own Use - General Buller States that Ladysmith is All Right - French Officers Will Not Be Granted Leave.

A MILITARY EXPERT'S OPINION OF SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Nov. 28.-Apparently the Government is monopolizing the single cable working to South Africa, as up to two o'clock this afternoon no news from the seat of war had been made public with the exception of General Buller's despatches. This is particularly tantalizing at the present critical moment.

of Ladysmith. After that, when the invaders are compelled to retreat on Pretoria, the Natal force will get its chance. It seems unlikely that an attempt will be made to force the passes of Drakensberg. The passes will open of their own accord when the sounds of the flanking army are behind them, anywhere from the Winburg road to the Vaal. There is nothing alarming in the circumstances that we have not heard from General Methuen since the fight at Graspan. He doubtless is waiting for a complete list of losses, and only pure ignorance as to the return of the mounted contingents makes us anxious for news.

GRASPAN. London, Nov. 28.-A despatch has been received here from Gen. Buller, giving a list of the casualties among the troops engaged in what has been known here as the battle of Graspan, but which is now officially designated the battle of Enslin. It proves that the British success was heavily bought. The losses announced to-day, added to the naval brigade casualties previously noted, made a grand total of 198 as the cost of Gen. Buller's second battle. The Yorkshires apparently bore the brunt of the fighting, as there were in addition to three officers, forty-eight of the rank and file killed, wounded and missing.

ORDERED TO GIBRALTAR.

The particular squadron of the British fleet has been ordered to proceed to Gibraltar on December 5th. It will probably replace the Chama squadron, which is coming home for Christmas leave.

It is said that the French Cabinet has instructed the Minister of War to refuse all officers leave to go abroad and that officers absenting themselves in order to go to the Transvaal will do so at the risk of dismissal.

NINTH LANCERS.

London, Nov. 28.-A corrected list of the British casualties at Graspan shows that Flag Captain Reginald C. Prothero and Lieutenant of Marines Walter T. C. Jones, both of the Doris, previously reported wounded, were killed. The additional casualties telegraphed by Gen. Buller appear to be the first intimation of the actions of Gen. Methuen's forces, which have not yet been reported.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

Cape Town, Nov. 27.-The Australian contingent landed here to-day. The men and their horses are in splendid condition. An official reception will be given to-morrow to all the colonial contingents.

BRIDGE DESTROYED.

London, Nov. 28.-A despatch to the Daily News, dated De Aar, Nov. 26th, says the Steynbos bridge, midway between Gen. Buller's headquarters at Queenstown and Gen. Buller's headquarters at Naurwoort was destroyed yesterday by the enemy who appears to be receiving accessions of strength locally.

AN UNLIKELY STORY.

Rome, Nov. 28.-The Observatore Romano prints a private confidential letter from a high personage in London, asserting that Emperor William's visit to England is furthering peace in South Africa. It resulted, the writer says, in an exchange of ideas, for a preliminary agreement for a temporary suspension of hostilities. The Observatore's status as an official organ of the Vatican and the prominence it gives to the letter alone justify any notice being taken of the extremely improbable story.

A GALLANT DEFENCE.

Cape Town, Nov. 28.-The Government has made the following additional details of the defence of Kuruman, the capital of the Bechuanaland protectorate, which was formerly known as Moffat's Mission Station, news of the attack on which was recently received here by a runner and telegraph.

THE FIGHT AT GROSPAN.

London, Nov. 28.-The War Office has received the following despatch from General Buller, dated Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Sunday, Nov. 26th: "Our last news from Ladysmith, on November 24, said all well. An old message, dated November 19, just arrived, begins: 'Joubert has explained firing on one (Red Cross) flag, previously reported. Have accepted explanation as satisfactory. Lieut. Lethbridge, Rifle Brigade, died of wounds. Other wounded generally doing well. Health of troops good. Six wounded Dublin Fusiliers captured on armored train south of Colenso sent here to-day.'"

LADYSMITH.

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THE QUEEN'S THANKS.

The following message has been telegraphed to the commander-in-chief at the Cape: "The Queen desires you to convey to the naval brigade who were present at the action at Graspan Her Majesty's congratulations on their gallant conduct and at the same time express the Queen's regret at the losses sustained by the brigade."

A COMBINED ATTACK.

Estcourt, Sunday, Nov. 26.-The railroad bridge at Frere, spanning a wide stream, has been destroyed by the Boers, who are reported to be retreating rapidly. A general advance upon Colenso has been ordered and a flying column has left here to intercept the Boer raiding parties.

WHITE FLAGS.

It seems that the conclusion must be reluctantly reached that the Boers are deliberate in their misuse of white flags. On top of Gen. Methuen's warning and other evidence, comes the statement of correspondent Knight, who has arrived at Cape Town. He says he accompanied a detachment of the Northampton Regiment, when a force of Boers, 300 yards distant, and surrounded, displayed a white flag. The officer commanding the Northampton Regiment ordered the men to rise, when the Boers demurely volleyed, wounding Knight and others.

THE WILLOW GRANGE FIGHT.

London, Nov. 27.-A despatch from Estcourt, after describing Wednesday's operations at Willow Grange, as already cabled, proceeds to say: "In the darkness the prospect was dismal. The rain continued heavily. When the storm had spent itself the Yorkshire Regiment were on the move in the darkness. They advanced in snake-like formation towards the enemy's position. They maintained touch and dress wonderfully considering the nature of the country. The swollen rivulets rendered dangerous by the heavy rainfall were successfully crossed, and the kopjes were clambered and stumbled over."

BEACON HILL.

Durban, Natal, Sunday, Nov. 26.-The latest reports of Gen. Hildyard's losses at the Beacon Hill engagement show fifteen men killed and seventy-two wounded. The West Yorkshire regiment suffered heavily. Major Hobbs was captured and several more are missing.

Despatches from President Kruger and Gen. Joubert, found on a Boer prisoner, said the Boer losses at Belmont were ten men killed and forty wounded. It added that in order to reassure the burghers it had been deemed necessary to fall back on Warren-ton.

LADYSMITH ALL WELL.

A pigeon message from Col. Ian Hamilton and Duff, at Ladysmith, undated, reports all well.

Another naval contingent from the British first class cruiser Terrible, with two 4.7-inch guns, started for the front to-night.

London, Nov. 27.-The Colonial Office has received the following despatch from the Governor of Natal, dated Pietermaritzburg, Sunday, November 26: "The Boers are retreating on Weenen. Our troops are occupying a ridge three miles northward of the Mooi river. It appears that the Boers have found our position too strong and are retreating towards Ladysmith with the loot they have collected. The river is in flood. Buller has a wireless telegraphic communication with Estcourt was restored early this morning."

BETTER OUTLOOK.

London, Nov. 27.-None too soon for the British has come the news of the improved outlook for them on both the eastern and western sides of the South African Republic, as the constant small reverses were arousing in our representatives against the authorities here. This was evidenced by the result of the Wandsworth election to the County Council on Saturday, when the previous Conservative plurality of 910 was converted into a Liberal plurality of 232, though the Conservatives made the war an issue, and their candidate was a military officer.

FIRST VICTORY.

To Gen. Methuen it appears belongs the honor of the first real British victory of the present war, as Belmont was the first battle after which the British advanced instead of retreating. The fact that Gen. Methuen was forced to fight a second pitched battle near the scene of the first, shows the Boers were not demoralized at Belmont, but quickly rallied, and with unabated courage, met the splendid assault of the British naval brigade at Graspan.

The excellent military qualities displayed by the Boers in these two fights were no doubt partially derived from the training of Commandant Albrecht, a former officer of the Austrian Army. Presumably Gen. Methuen has already resumed his march northwards. When last heard from he was still nearly 50 miles from Kimberley, and doubtless an action will have to be fought at Modder River before "Diamond Opal is relieved." There is some doubt as to what is meant in the statement that the Boers are falling back on Warren-ton, which is 50 miles north of Kimberley, unless the despatch was intended to fall into British hands in the hope of misleading Gen. Methuen. The latter, however, is said to be far too cautious to be caught by such a trick, and it can be confidently anticipated that his column will sweep steadily forward in spite of the determined resistance he will meet with.

SICK OF THE WAR.

Estcourt, Nov. 26.-The Boers are travelling northward with wagons. Communications will be opened shortly. The Frere bridge will be repaired immediately. Important despatches which were captured yesterday point to Boer difficulties. The enemy are disheartened and alarmed by the reinforcements pouring into Stormberg and Naurwoort, Cape Colony, their severe reverses at Belmont and the hard fighting at Ladysmith. An ambulance party reports seeing 30 ambulances that were dug by the enemy after the fighting here. It is thus evident that Gen. Joubert's plan, in addition to raiding, was to destroy the Mooi River bridges and hold the highlands, so as to delay the advance of Gen. Clery on Ladysmith.

GENERAL BULLER'S DESPATCH.

London, Nov. 27.-The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller, dated Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Sunday, Nov. 26th: "Hildyard, from Estcourt, made a successful attack Nov. 23rd with three battalions, one field battery, a naval gun and 700 mounted troops, on the enemy occupying Beacon Hill, which dominates Willow Grange, and had interrupted his communication. As a result of the operations the enemy is retreating, and the railway and telegraph lines have been restored between Estcourt and Weston. Our loss was about 11 killed and about 50 wounded. Hildyard has advanced to a position near Frere, as he hopes to cut off the enemy who is believed to be retreating on Colenso via Weenen. Barton from Weston has advanced to Estcourt. As soon as communication is restored I will telegraph particulars."

As I can make out the operation in which Hildyard and the troops deserve much credit. The railway is now open to Frere.

WHITE FLAGS.

It seems that the conclusion must be reluctantly reached that the Boers are deliberate in their misuse of white flags. On top of Gen. Methuen's warning and other evidence, comes the statement of correspondent Knight, who has arrived at Cape Town. He says he accompanied a detachment of the Northampton Regiment, when a force of Boers, 300 yards distant, and surrounded, displayed a white flag. The officer commanding the Northampton Regiment ordered the men to rise, when the Boers demurely volleyed, wounding Knight and others.

THE WILLOW GRANGE FIGHT.

London, Nov. 27.-A despatch from Estcourt, after describing Wednesday's operations at Willow Grange, as already cabled, proceeds to say: "In the darkness the prospect was dismal. The rain continued heavily. When the storm had spent itself the Yorkshire Regiment were on the move in the darkness. They advanced in snake-like formation towards the enemy's position. They maintained touch and dress wonderfully considering the nature of the country. The swollen rivulets rendered dangerous by the heavy rainfall were successfully crossed, and the kopjes were clambered and stumbled over."

WILL RETIRE.

As He Cannot Agree With the Government's Policy. London, Nov. 28.-Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative Member of Parliament for Plymouth, since 1880, and from 1888 to 1897, has just received and has addressed a letter to his constituents announcing his intention to retire at the next general elections in view of the fact that he is not in agreement with the Government's policy.

DISGRACEFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS

On Board a Steamer Conveying U. S. Troops TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. SHE WAS UNDERMANNED AND DEFICIENT IN EQUIPMENT - THE SOLDIERS HAD TO SLEEP DAY AND NIGHT BAILING OUT WATER TO KEEP HER AFOAT - THE CAPTAIN'S QUEER STATEMENT.

Manila, Nov. 28.-The transport Manuana, from San Francisco, October 26, with Lieut. Col. Webb Hayes and three companies of the 31st Infantry, had arrived here. She narrowly escaped disaster. The officers and soldiers were for twelve days bailing out water with buckets. The steamer was unseaworthy, undermanned and short of provisions. Her engines broke down and she rolled three days in a typhoon.

When the Manuana anchored in Manila Bay this morning, 33 days from San Francisco, there were seven feet of water in her hold, and 400 grumpy, greasy, hungry, exhausted soldiers and sailors, who had been passing buckets of water since November 17, day and night. First Assistant Engineer Dunleavy was under arrest, and according to Colonel Webb Hayes' official report the chief engineer if there had been anyone to replace him. The Colonel's report also declares that the captain of the vessel told him that the only thing which brought them through was the fact that the men were greenhorns and failed to realize their danger, while experienced seamen would have deserted the ship and taken to the boats in mid-ocean.

The captain of the transport, November 17, told Colonel Webb that the vessel had sprung a leak, and an investigation resulted in finding several feet of water in the hold. The steam pumps were tried, but failed to work, and there were no hand pumps on board. However, 16 buckets were found, others were improvised and the soldiers set employed in working the ship were organized into five shifts and stripped, and forming lines they began bailing, the officers working with the men, passing the buckets, which were sent up to the deck by a windlass. The longest time a shift could stand was two hours, and often the period was not longer than half an hour. The bailing continued until the ship was chored here. The same day the leak was discovered the machinery collapsed, the electric light plant and evaporating apparatus failed to work. There were no lamps, and the few candles found were exhausted after a few days. During the last week of the passage the Manuana was in utter darkness at night. She had been rolling in heavy seas all the way, but on November 23 she encountered a typhoon and pitched and tossed stormily. The typhoon lasted two days and a half, and in the midst of it the engines stopped. The officers then held a council and found that there were 420 persons on board with life boat accommodation for 213. The meat and vegetables rotted because of the failure of the refrigerators and were thrown overboard. After the storm the water supplied to the ship at Honolulu had to be used for the boilers and there was little or none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage they lived almost entirely on whiskey, beer and hard tack. The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engineers were grossly incompetent, and the officers also say that the behavior of the troops was beyond praise. For days they worked in the dark, suffocating hold with water sometimes to their shoulders and planks washing about in a manner dangerous to life and limb. The officers took the lead in bailing and encouraging the men.

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ITALY'S FINANCIAL POSITION

Explained by the Minister of the Treasury. Rome, Nov. 28.-Dr. Bacelli, Minister of the Treasury, presented his financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. He said the budgets of 1898 closed with a surplus of \$15,000,000 lire, owing almost entirely to the increased revenue derived from the estimates by 12,000,000 lire. The expenditure exceeded the estimates by 27,000,000 lire. The increase of revenue was a sure indication of the notable revival in the economic condition of the country. The anticipated budget for 1899-1900 would show a deficit of 11,000,000 lire, although possibly this would be covered if the increased receipts continued. The inadequacy of the estimates assigned for the construction of war ships would be met, the Ministry expects by an annual treasury advance of 10,000,000 lire for 4 years without appeal for a credit or issue of bonds. The amount would be repaid in installments by organic retrenchments. The minister anticipated a deficit of 11,000,000 lire in the budget of 1900-1901. In order to prevent serious internal trouble it was thought necessary to modify the fiscal arrangements affecting sugar, and also to introduce legislation affecting the mercantile marine and pension system. Regarding sugar, continued Dr. Bacelli, as the large protection afforded, it was manifestly dangerous to the treasury, he proposed to rectify the measure of fixing the tax on manufacture, leaving the tariff unchanged. Regarding the mercantile marine, the minister said the expenditure upon compensation for shipbuilding and navigation premiums would not be allowed to exceed 14,000,000 lire annually. Proposals also would be submitted for restraining the growing burden of pensions. The minister then proceeded to explain the proposed new methods for internal taxation, mitigating the harshness and removing inequalities.

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SARDINIAN ARRIVES AT CAPE TOWN.

All Well on Board—Hundreds of People Rush to the Wharf so as to be the First to Welcome the Canadians.

A MOST HISTORICAL EVENT FOR THE EMPIRE AND THE WORLD.

ALL WELL ON BOARD.

London, Nov. 23.—News was received this afternoon of the safe arrival at Cape Town to-day of the Allan liner Sardinian with the contingent on board, all well. The citizens of Cape Town had been waiting for several days for the coming of the Canadians to show them, in common with the Australians and the detachment from New Zealand, how much the British people of South Africa recognize the importance of this outward sign of the unity of the Empire in the hour of stress.

ANXIETY MUCH INCREASED THE MODDER RIVER FIGHT.

London, Nov. 29.—1.40 a.m.—Twelve hours' reflection upon Lord Methuen's brief despatch has only served to increase public anxiety and suspense. All kinds of speculations are indulged in, in the absence of any indication as to whether the Boers occupied the north or south bank of Modder River. The best opinion inclines to the latter theory, and it is pointed out that the British must have been entirely exhausted if they could not follow up the retreating Boers and crush them as the enemy crossed over the bridge.

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Some surprise is expressed at the fact that Lord Methuen's troops had to fight without food or water. It seems that he is not using tinned rations. He seizes and pays for fresh food. Usually he begins a march about three in the morning, after a breakfast of cocoa, then he does his fighting or marching, and afterwards pitches his camp near the best water, dining when his transport arrives. The afternoons are given over to resting. Only bare necessities are allowed. As one correspondent describes it, the British are fighting an omnipresent but almost invisible foe.

Unstinted admiration is everywhere expressed of the splendid work of Lord Methuen's column. With a force really inadequate he has marched 53 miles and fought three battles within 70 hours.

While no credence is given to the rumor that Ladysmith has fallen, the grave anxiety to impress the public with the danger of its being within bounds of possibility. Such a misfortune would, presumably, produce a formidable revolt among the Cape Dutch.

The Daily News says: "Whatever comes, we must brace our nerves to meet it. Certainly to-day it looks as if we had before us a very stern struggle, before we see our way clear to final victory." The Times comments upon the fact that thus far the Boers have been able to compel attacks by inadequate forces upon their well-chosen positions, while keeping the initiative in their own hands. It says ample numbers are our greatest need, and the decision to send out the 6th Division has certainly not been taken too soon. Now that disloyalty in Cape Colony has to be faced even greater efforts will have to be made. The only wise course is to turn to account the somewhat bitter lessons of the last six weeks and to employ a large factor of safety.

THE SAILING OF THE STEAMER MONTAUK WHICH HAS BEEN DELAYED A NUMBER OF DAYS, AS MUCH OF THE HAY HAS FAILED TO PASS INSPECTION. This delay not only is unsatisfactory to the British Government, as the hay is greatly needed by the cavalry in South Africa, but it is also a matter of no small expense to the Government as the demurrage on the steamer is \$250 a day. Canadian officials, acting for the British Government, have agreed to get the steamer Montauk to Cape Town by the first of January, however.

TO JOIN THE BRITISH. Newport News, Va., Nov. 29.—Col. stage of the eleven miles from Spytfontein to Kimberley, though Gen. Cronje would thereby run great risk of being caught between Gen. Methuen and Col. Buller, the British commander at Kimberley.

THE ARMY AND NAVY OF BRITAIN

How the Men of Both Die in Defence of THEIR QUEEN AND COUNTRY

THE SPIRIT THAT ANIMATES THE NAVAL OFFICER AND THE PRIVATE SOLDIER—INSPIRING WORDS OF COMMANDER RAWSON, OF THE ROYAL NAVY AND PRIVATE CHARLES MILES, OF THE GLOUCESTER REGIMENT.

As the news comes of the landing in Africa of the Canadian contingent and of the great battle at Modder River, where so many British soldiers have given up their lives for the flag, the following correspondence will be read with interest.

From Commander the Honorable Henry N. Shore, R.N., Mount Elton, Clevedon, England, Nov. 16th, 1890. The Mayor of Quebec:—Dear Sir, I venture to forward a copy of a leaflet which many kind friends here are distributing amongst the rising generation as an incentive to duty to their Queen and country.

Yours faithfully, HENRY N. SHORE.

HOW OUR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS DIE FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

Commander Wyatt Rawson, R.N., at Tel-el-Kehir, September, 1882. Extract from a speech by Mr. Goschen: "There was a gallant young naval officer, Commander Rawson, who was appointed by Lord Wolseley to guide the Highland Brigade in that dark night by the light of the stars. Commander Rawson brought the brigade to the point, the action commenced, and commander Rawson fell mortally wounded. The news was brought to Sir Garnet Wolseley on the battlefield of Tel-el-Kehir, and in the very flush of victory he galloped off the field to see Commander Rawson and bid him farewell. And what were the words with which the wounded man received him? 'General,' he said, 'did I not lead them straight? There you have the spirit of the English naval officer. Did I not lead them straight? Could any statesman at the close of his career wish to utter prouder words to his countrymen than 'Did I not lead them straight?'"

Private Charles Miles, of the 1st Battalion Gloucester Regiment, at Ladysmith, Natal, 24th October, 1890. Private Charles Miles wrote the following letter from India, on September 16th, to his parents at New Swindon, Wilts:—"Dear Father and Mother: I am sorry to let you know that we are going to the war in South Africa. I hope this will not upset you, for remember I am a soldier, and have to do a soldier's duty. I am glad as I know that it will be like a medal or bullet. It can't be helped as our regiment is one of the best, and we are the first to go from India."

Private Charles Miles was killed in action at Ladysmith, October 24th. HANG THIS UP IN YOUR HOUSE. Quebec, Nov. 29th, 1890. Commander Honorable Henry N. Shore, R.N., Mount Elton, Clevedon, Eng. Dear Sir, I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, together with the most interesting leaflet which is enclosed. I have much pleasure in recording your patriotic enterprise, and I believe the best means of spreading this reading matter is to have the leaflets published in our daily papers, where they will be welcomed by the public.

I have the honor to be Your obedient servant, (Signed) S. N. PARENT, Mayor of Quebec.

Special interest will attach to the leaflet in the city of Quebec, for Commander Rawson, who is mentioned in such glowing terms was well-known in the city, having spent some time here on a visit to his brother, Rev. C. W. Rawson, who is pastor of many years ago at the Holy Trinity. Commander Rawson (then lieutenant) was a fine-looking officer, standing nearly 6 feet high. The stirring story of his death is generally well-known here, but the tale of a gallant deed and a hero's death, will always bear repetition.

SCOTIA FOREVER. SO SAY WE ALL. INCREASED PROSPERITY AND SUCCESS TO THE LAND OF FAIR FACES AND FAITHFUL HEARTS IS THE GENERAL WISH ON THIS ST. ANDREW'S DAY—LET EVERY SCOT BE GAY TO-DAY.

St. Andrew's Day, the day of health and haggis, the day of all others dear to the Scotchman, will to-day be celebrated in all parts of the world. No civilized country and very few uncivilized ones can be found on this globe old world where the sons of Scotia are not represented. In the halls of the British Embassies, on the prairies of the North-West, in the Australian bush, on Egypt's burning plains, and on the battle fields of

South Africa, many a hero's Scot will today turn his eyes toward the land of his birth and remember with pride the gallant deeds of his heroes. One of the most striking traits of the Scottish character is the intense love for the mother land. No people are more united. They may have points of difference, in politics, in religion, in business relations, but all these sink in the proud knowledge that they are Scotchmen. It has been said that if two Scotchmen met previously acquainted, were to be shipwrecked and cast on a desert island their first act would be to form a St. Andrew's Society. And it would be a laudable act too. A glance at the constitution of the Quebec Society shows us that "the Society is instituted for the purpose of affording relief and advice to natives of Scotland and their descendants who may stand in need thereof, and with the view of promoting and the of Scotch origin in Canada."

The Society was inaugurated in this city on the 9th of October, 1835, sixty-four years ago. The first regular meeting was held on the 13th of November, in the same year. The following is a list of those present, among whom Quebecers will find many prominent and familiar names: Andrew Patterson, J. B. Edie, John Neilson, J. E. Ross, J. Wilson, Sam. Neilson, J. Deaton, C. Burns, John McLeod, R. H. Gardner, John Bruce, Jas. Dehnbol, L. J. McNeil, Geo. Gillespie, John Thomson, Stewart Scott, Donald Fraser, Geo. Black, James Gillespie, Hon. F. W. Primrose, Arch. Campbell, T. A. Young, J. Sinclair, A. Robertson, Rev. D. Brown, John Gilmore, John Gordon, Alex. Simpson, Jas. Burns, Jos. Morris, James Rodger, Wm. Waller, Jr., R. MacLellan, Wm. McTavish, Ronald McDonald, J. P. Ross, R. McVeigh, John Fife, John P. Anderson.

Since that time prosperity has been the lot of the Society and much benevolent work has been accomplished.

HE WAS FUNNY. Ent the Things He Said Made the Book Clerk Tired. He wasn't dressed quite as fashion dictates, yet he somehow inspired the confidence of the bookstore clerk as he lazied up to him, evidently thinking of a purchaser. "Little chilly here," he said. "Chilly. How?" perspiringly replied the clerk. "I meant it's an ice store."

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Caused by the Carelessness of Employes.

Paterson, N.J., Nov. 28.—County Physician Andrew McBride today began an investigation of the accident on the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, which resulted in the killing of six persons and the injuring, more or less, of 21. The dead are:—Mrs. Mary Poe, wife of David Roe, of Ithaca, N.Y., and her two daughters; Walter Welbrock, Ithaca, N.Y.; a Cornell student, William Craig, of Scranton, Pa.; unknown woman, believed to be Mrs. Craig. All the injured in St. Joseph's Hospital were reported to be doing well this morning with the exception of F. H. White, a druggist, of Ithaca, whose legs are crushed and who is suffering from shock. He may die. David Roe, of Ithaca, who was reported fatally hurt, is now expected to recover. He is much better to-day than he was last night. He has not been informed of the death of his wife and children.

E. C. Greenwood, General Superintendent of the Lackawanna Road, made the following statement concerning the accident:—"Train No. 26 overtook train 6 at Dover and picked up a flagman who had been sent back by train No. 6. At Lincoln Park, a few miles west of Paterson, train 26 again overtook train 6, and then the flagman who had been picked up was returned to train 6. This fact shows that those in charge of train No. 26 were fully cognizant of the whereabouts of train No. 6. Knowing this, they seemed to run into Paterson at a careless rate of speed and to have run into train 6, which I heard was at the station discharging passengers at the time of the collision. Under the circumstances, those in charge of train 26 seem to be wholly culpable. The crew of this train has been suspended, and it is my intention to make a thorough investigation."

REBELLION SPREADING. In the Columbian Republic—The Government Quite Uncasy.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 30.—Columbian advices received here by the str. Louisiana, say that the revolution is spreading throughout the Columbian Republic and gaining great strength. Details as to the movements of the Liberals are lacking, but the stereotyped censored cable despatches relating to Government successes are discredited, the fact being that the main bodies of the insurgents are avoiding action until the revolution is thoroughly organized. Several casual bands of recruits have been dispersed, and a few severe reverses have been suffered on the water, but say that insurrection is not even fully launched yet, and is apparently awaiting further aid from outside aid, presumably Venezuelan, which it is asserted, is delayed owing to the outbreak of the counter revolution there.

AMERICAN ENBEZZLER. Arrested Near Limerick, Ireland—He Is Remanded.

London, Nov. 30.—Michael J. Sampson, arrested at a village near Limerick, on Tuesday, November 28th, on the request of the Chief Detective of Chicago, charged with embezzlement, was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court here, to-day. A report of the United States Embassy said the Embassy had no knowledge of the affair and asked for a remand to enable the Embassy to confer with Washington, as to whether the authorities there wished for the prisoner's extradition. A remand until Saturday was granted. It is understood that Sampson is a defaulting ex-auditor of the city of Chicago. A receipt for 2,800 lire, paid for jewelry purchased in Rome and pledged in Dublin was found on him.

MORTALITY RETURNS. Of the City of Toronto For the Month of November Last.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—The return of the city cemetery for the month of November show that the total number interred for the month were 318, an increase of 186 over the corresponding month last year. During the month there were 47 deaths of children under five years of age and 35 deaths of persons over 70 years of age. At St. Michael's Cemetery the body of a woman who had attained the remarkable age of 101 years was buried. There were but few deaths from contagious diseases. Diphtheria carried off seven persons, and scarlet fever and typhoid fever two each.

FOX BAY SETTLERS. Commissioners Will Not Speak Regarding Their Coming Report.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—Mr. Alexander M. B., who was appointed to a commission of three by the Federal Government to investigate and settle the difficulties of the Fox Bay settlers at Anticosti, has returned to the city. In an interview granted a press reporter, Mr. Mills said he had not yet reported to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and was not at liberty to give details of any settlement that may have been arranged. To do so would injure the interests of those the commission was intended to benefit. The conditions of settlement cannot be announced for several months yet.

LEFAIVRE & TASCHEREAU, Accountants & Liquidators, 48 ST. PETER STREET

ENTRANCE: 14 DU PORCHE, QUEBEC.

WANTS A DIVORCE. Ottawa, Nov. 29.—W. L. Lambing of the Senate reading room, is applying for divorce from his wife, Julia Neil. They have been married for ten years, but have been separated for the past two years.

FRUITS OF EXPERIENCE. "You should not keep your hogs so near your house."

"Why not?" "It is bad for the health."

"Nonsense! My hogs have never been sick a day."—Eugene Blatter.

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Advertisement for Lefavre & Taschereau, Accountants & Liquidators, 48 St. Peter Street, Quebec. Includes contact information and a small illustration of a person.

The Quebec Gazette.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 29, 1899.

At the time of the accident to the Scotsman the suggestion was made in these columns that the Department of Marine should lose no time in adopting wireless telegraphy in the Signal Service, and is generally improving the system. That there is absolute need for improvement is admitted by the Minister of Public Works. Mr. Tarte recently said: "Our whole system of boys and lights from Belle Isle to Montreal is away behind the times. It must be all changed. I have many ideas on that question. I was particularly struck with the system of lights and buoys in the British Channel. They are so much better than ours that there is simply no comparison." This is sufficiently emphatic to be ample justification for the demand for great improvements in the service, and we trust that the Minister has lost no time in convincing his colleagues that a reform is necessary. The proposal that wireless telegraphy should be utilized is now endorsed by the Shareholder, of Montreal. It is convinced that inasmuch as the system has been worked satisfactorily on the English coast lightships, and as the experience at the international yacht race also showed that it is practicable, Canada ought to make an attempt to apply it to the navigation of the St. Lawrence route. When the subject is taken up the Government would do well to do it in a thorough and complete way. It can do much to remove the prejudice that has been created against the St. Lawrence route, and indifference to its responsibility would be a calamity to Canada.

The work of the censor is evidenced by the fact that Gen. Buller has managed to keep his movements well concealed. We last heard of him at Cape Town, and he turns up suddenly at Durban, and is now at Pietermaritzburg, within striking distance almost of the principal Boer forces. Buller is now 189 miles from Ladysmith, which he will make an early effort to reach. His presence in Natal, and the onward movement of the relieving column, will soon have its effect upon the enemy. The Boers have shown themselves wonderfully mobile and numerous beyond expectation, but until they have met with the first serious reverse, we cannot form an opinion as to the nature of the campaign to expect from them. News of a general engagement in Natal, which will be the turning point in the war, may come at any moment.

The session of the American Congress, which will open on Monday next, will be devoted principally to providing for the constitution, and the government of the new colonial Empire of the Republic. Cuba, the conquered, Porto Rico, the submissive, and the intractable Philippines have to learn what part they are to play in the imperial system. Are the millions who have been abandoned by Spain to be made a part and parcel of the conquering country? Are they to be treated as liberally as Great Britain deals with her colonies? or are they to become political nonentities, with no more privileges than a mediaeval despotism would accord them? These are questions which will have to be answered. Party considerations will tell strongly against the immediate extension of the full rights of citizenship to the inhabitants of any of the annexed islands. The Republicans, who are now in the ascendency, have had the responsibility of carrying on the war, and cannot count upon much sympathy among the conquered people. The Democrats, on the other hand, have made a show of the desire to be magnanimous. Some of their leaders have condemned the war, and, if they have not made a bid for the support of the prospective electors, they have appeared in a much more favorable light towards them. This cannot fail to restrain the majority in Congress from the immediate absorption of the new elements into the political structure of the Republic. The interests of the ruling party have to be consulted in the United States, as elsewhere, before public considerations can be acted upon. If a colonial system as liberal as the British one is adopted, the new colonies will have nothing to complain of.

The Chicago News discusses the opening of the St. Lawrence route in the following manner: "While the railroads are superceding the Erie Canal route those that seek the traffic of lake ports will confront a new rival when navigation opens in the spring in the Canadian canal system. It is believed that rates as low as four cents a bushel will be easily possible from Chicago to Duluth to the hold of ocean going vessels at Montreal. The question for New York to determine is how to carry grain to the coast and load it aboard ocean vessels at as low a rate as that for which Montreal can perform similar service. There are those who believe that a deep waterway through Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence river and Lake Champlain will save to New York its departing commerce, but others of equally good judgment say the logical outlet for lake commerce is through the St. Lawrence river."

The News is certainly non-committal in the above. Trade is bound to take the cheapest channel, as the News points out, and inasmuch as this will be the cheapest route, there can hardly be a doubt that with proper equipment the St. Lawrence will prove a serious rival to New York.

Admiral Dewey has to go through the ordeal of another demonstration. This time he is to be the guest of Chicago. He has been invited to visit the Western metropolis on May 1st, and so pressing was the request that he has not found it in his heart to decline. The offer came to the Admiral at the moment of the display of hostility towards him in consequence of the episode of the Washington residence. With the best of intentions, no doubt, Admiral Dewey had transferred to his bride the home which his admirers had provided for him at the National Capitol. There was a howl of indignation at this, and when to set matters right the new Mrs. Dewey turned the property over to the Admiral's son, popular displeasure was heightened rather than appeased. It was taken to mean that the gift of the public was but lightly appreciated, and in the eyes of some the victorious admiral was no longer a hero. Whatever genius Admiral Dewey may have at sea, it is obvious that he is not a good tactician on land, or he would have foreseen the result of playing shuttlecock and battledore with the gift of the people. His popularity in the West is, however, undiminished, as Chicago will make clear next May.

The Canadian Club in Toronto is interesting itself in the erection of tablets to permanently mark the points of historic interest. Through its efforts a fund was started to which the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and cities in the province, have contributed. Already several places previously known only by the most erudite have figured in Canadian history have been indicated to the public by means of these tablets, so that he who runs may read and be instructed. This work, unless undertaken by means of associated effort, would never be accomplished through its educational and commercial value to the locality thus made interesting is undeniable. In no city in the new world is there more material for the historian than here in Quebec, and although we have not altogether neglected our opportunities, we certainly do not live up to them. We would like to see every spot of interest in the city of Quebec suitably marked, and believe that the public, if appealed to, would cordially support such a movement.

Newfoundland is having a political crisis at present owing to the resignation of Mr. A. B. Morine from the Government. It is predicted that the administration will meet with a reverse at the polls, when it chooses a successor to Mr. Morine, and that the collapse of the Ministry will quickly follow. In that event Mr. Bond will be called upon to form a Government. His difficulties will not be any less than his predecessors: for the province, they are not able to solve one of finances. The Colony has made herculean efforts to lift itself out of the hole in which it lately found itself, and has heavily mortgaged its future to provide for the present, but the lack of adjusting the equilibrium between income and expenditure is seemingly too much for it. Although at this moment confederation with Canada is not a live issue, events are tending in the direction of bringing it once more to the front. Newfoundland's necessity may yet prove Canada's opportunity.

One of the most striking indications of business prosperity in Canada is the large increase in current railway earnings. During the last week Canadian Pacific earnings increased \$118,000 over last year, the total for the week being \$674,000.—From Bradstreet's.

This is only one of the very many indications that are being noted of the business prosperity of Canada. The returns of exports and imports, the profitable operations of the banks, the increase of the circulation of Dominion notes, the decrease in the number of bankruptcies tell the same tale as the growing railway earnings. They show a world a young nation in the vigor of manhood enjoying great prosperity, and the promise of still greater advance. British investors who are looking for safe and lucrative opportunities for capital will find in Canada the openings they desire. The Dominion, with its great undeveloped forest and rivers, is the best field for investment the world has to-day.

The announcement that the Great Northern Railway will be completed by the 1st of August next to Hawkesbury, will be welcome news to Quebec. The contractors have had a favorable summer, and, according to their engineer, are able now to form a close estimate as to the time they will require to finish their undertaking. Next year's wheat crop will in part be carried to the seaboard by the new route. Quebec is to be congratulated upon the prospect of the early realization of the fruition of years of self-sacrificing labor and enterprise. We are being placed at the terminus of another great continental highway which will tap the commerce of the United States as well as Western Canada. One does not need to be a prophet, or the son of a prophet, to see that a new era is dawning upon this city as a shipping port, and as a business centre the completion of the Great Northern will be the most important factor in bringing that about and in restoring to us the prestige we formally enjoyed.

To the visit of Emperor William to his Royal Grand-mother at this time, is being attached special significance. It is taken to indicate the increased friendship between Great Britain and Germany, to which the cable messages have made reference of late. The two great powers are certainly on very

amicable terms since England has moved out of the Samoan Islands, and Germany has waived certain of her African claims that conflicted with British interests. But the Emperor of Germany, though something of an autocrat in his own way, has to consider the prejudices and the inclinations of his own people. They are naturally very proud of their own military prestige, which is undoubted, and, although they have fought before this side by side, with the English, Irish and Scotch, there is always strong opposition among them to a British alliance. The Queen and the Kaiser will, no doubt, discuss high politics over their tea cups. But having in view the difficulties of formal alliances at home as well as abroad, the attitude of the two powers will, it is more than probable, continue to be understood rather than expressed.

Although the Farmers' Binder Twine Company has just declared a dividend of 100 per cent., the manager of the Consumers' Cordage Company emphatically denies that the industry can live in this country without protection. The explanation of this seeming contradiction which Mr. Fulton gives, is that the profits of the Farmers' concern were made on the great rise in the price of raw material it had on hand when the war began. Outside of this, the producer in Canada did not enjoy a trade in the year. The Consumers' Cordage Company made 2,000 tons of twine instead of 10,000, which it would under a protective system, be able to dispose of. Through the action of the Government there is free trade in binder twine between Canada and the United States. The American article free of duty. We have, therefore, reciprocal free trade in twine, but yet are told that we cannot hold our own against American competition. One reason for this is the fact that the American demand is met earlier in the season, as the crops mature as the American tariff is not applied to twine from any country which admits tar sooner, and hence the American manufacturer can afford to slaughter his product in Canada at the close of the season rather than carry it over for another year. Having to face this possibility, the Canadians curtail their production, prices are not materially affected, less labor is employed in this country, and the farmer therefore receives any benefit. Free trade, under these conditions, is not a success. The Government has tried it on binder twine and one or two other articles, to learn that it is a two-edged sword. It would do well to retract its steps, and preserve the National Policy in its entirety.

Four of the Canadian banks have during the past few months increased their capital to the aggregate extent of \$5,900,000, and others are said to be contemplating the same move. Although there is a diversity of opinion on the subject this circumstance is generally regarded by those in a position to judge accurately as a very satisfactory sign. It shows that the business of the country has extended to such an extent as to require more capital to handle it conveniently. We are passing through a period of rapid expansion in nearly all lines of trade, but there are also at this moment conditions affecting money that may be said to be exceptional. Foremost among these is the conflict in South Africa. When Great Britain has a war on her hands gold does not move as freely from London as when the horizon is serene. Hence there has been since Mr. Kruger showed a disposition to be unmanageable, a growing tightness in money in New York. This has in turn affected us because some of the Canadian banks ever on the alert to make the most profitable use of their capital, have made advances in the American metropolis, and in Chicago on call and otherwise. Money will, of course, go where it can earn the best return. For this reason one of the leading bankers, the President of the Bank of Toronto, holds that the investment of capital will not be of service to Canada so long as more profitable openings present themselves elsewhere. These opportunities are, however, transitory, and in the present case the first decisive British victory will put an end to them by releasing the gold which the British now hold so tenaciously. Another condition which is exceptional at this time, and is to be counted for the fact that the capital of some of the banks is committed to the last dollar, is the nature of the movement of the extensive western crops. We have been accustomed in the past to move the yield at smartened periods, and in various quantities. But this year the western grain has been brought east en masse, congesting the ordinary avenues of commerce, and calling for the employment of all the available money. This experience may be repeated next year, or we may not have a repetition of it for several years to come. It certainly is unusual. When we add to these temporary causes the commercial expansion of the country it is not difficult to appreciate the extent of the increased demands on the banking institutions. The growth of the business enterprises of Canada during the past year is shown by the fact that the deposits in the banks have increased by \$30,000,000. This is not money hoarded up, but rather money taken from day to day in the course of business. An addition of five millions of dollars of capital, carries with it authority for five millions of additional circulation. This, if acted upon, will give with the increased deposits, the banking institutions \$35,000,000 or \$10,000,000 more than they had years ago to employ in the business of the country, or in investments abroad. It is a healthy sign when commerce calls for this expansion, and if it is demonstrated that all this increased capital can be profitably employed in Canada we will have still further evidence of her national prosperity.

Mr. Greenway is trying to make the railway rates on wheat the political issue by which he will climb back to power. He has come out strongly for a rate of ten cents per hundred from Manitoba to the head of lake navigation, and declares that if the Government cannot get it through existing railways it will build a line itself. The rate averages at present 14 cents, therefore if Mr. Greenway could implement his undertaking there would

be a substantial reduction. But he has failed in the past to carry out his railway policy, though he has caught the unwary voter with the same sort of bait. Some months ago Mr. Hugh John Macdonald declared in favor of the Government ownership of the roads as a means of bringing wheat rates down to a figure to suit the farmers; and Mr. Greenway has now taken nearly the same ground. Whether the Liberals or the Conservatives win it is therefore, evident that Manitoba is going to make another effort to reduce railway rates. It will cost a good deal, but the Province is young and lusty, and has much to gain by the experiment if it is made honestly.

Not without reason do some of the Quebec journals complain of the theory of disloyalty to Britain entertained in some quarters against our fellow-countrymen, or French not freely prevailing among English-speaking citizens. Where it has been assumed to be well-founded that assumption is not the result of anything the people of Quebec have said or done; but rather of the actions and the language of a few leaders who are trying to "make politics," as the saying is, out of the great crisis which, with the Empire in fact.—The Mail and Empire.

There has been much discussion in the western papers as to the origin of a touching and inspiring verse penned in honor of certain political lights. The jingle runs as follows:—"Hurrah for Tarte, so bright and smart, Hurrah for Melock, too, McGillicuddy, and every body, That lights the upper crust." The literary paternity of this charming stanza was at first attempted to be fastened upon Dan McGillicuddy, from the fact that it appeared first in his newspaper, the Goderich Signal. Mr. McGillicuddy has, however, with much modesty, disclaimed the distinction proffered to him by declaring that a Hamilton statesman is the talented writer. The verse is of special interest, because it brings into juxtaposition the names of Mr. Tarte, who writes contracts building break-water, and Mr. McGillicuddy, who in his sanctum accepts and executes the undertaking. It is not many months since Mr. McGillicuddy was denouncing the Liberal member for his constituency, since deceased, with all the power of his poignant pen, and it was feared, justly or otherwise, that his party devotion was faltering. Now he is in blissful harmony with the Government and immortalizes the Minister of Public Works by the publication of verses to him, to McGillicuddy and to "Everybody." Mr. Tarte, so bright and smart, to be fair to him, McGillicuddy has not failed to him the possibility, but, it must be admitted, he has done more, if he has testifies to the waning faith of a political friend in those great leaders from whom all good contracts flow, and made him once more devoted to great principles, on which true Liberalism is founded.

Great sympathy has been manifested throughout the Empire for Lord Salisbury in his recent bereavement. More especially at this time, when the Premier is oppressed with such a weight of responsibility, is the loss of his spouse pathetic. In view of the increased importance of Canada in the eyes of the Mother Land, and as a token of sincere sorrow of this part of the great British Empire, the Canadian Government yesterday cabled orders to London to have a wreath be placed, in the name of Canada, on the casket containing Lady Salisbury's remains. This move is a happy one, and will have the endorsement of all Canadians.

Now that the Government has taken up the question of ferry communication between the Intercolonial Railway and Quebec, it should allow no ordinary obstacle to block the way. The Ferry Company has asked the City Council to make certain modifications in their contract, and in the by-law relating to it, for the purpose of relieving the company of liability should the ferry, through an accident, be unable to comply with the agreement. The City of Quebec does not propose to sacrifice or seriously impair the ferry service in order to secure a ferry at night. But there are, moreover, legal difficulties in the way of complying with the proposal of the Ferry Company. At the same time, there is every disposition to facilitate arrangements which would give communication with the Intercolonial Railway. As has been pointed out, there is no desire to enforce the penalties when the service is temporarily impaired. An understanding may yet be reached on this line which will meet the case, but if that is not possible the Department of railways must provide a ferry. It is simply intolerable that Quebec should be side-tracked again this winter as it was last year.

Men have said to me during these past few years, "What is the use of trying to be honest in politics; you have to be smart; you have to be tricky and smooth and slick; you have to put your principles behind you; the people of this country are corrupt, and you cannot get along unless you are corrupt, too."

Ladies and gentlemen, if I thought that was true, to-morrow would see my dismissal from public life forever. I do not believe that public conscience is dead; I believe it will rise up to the crisis, and will prove itself to be pure, honest, and unadulterated.

Though the men who succeed by a trick may flourish for a time, and may wink and leer with a fit of their fingers as the electorate what they are going to do about it, it will come that the public conscience of this Dominion will speak unmistakably, and will tell public men that if they wish confidence it is not by trickery and slight-of-hand that they can get it, but by honest dealing before God and the people.—Hon. Geo. E. Foster at Brantford.

Gen. Gatacre in addressing his troops at Queenstown when he said: "I will never ask you to do anything I am not willing to do myself." That line, as no idle words is clear to those who recall his charge on the Devilish zebra at Athara in April, 1898, when he led the way, and with a private, was the first to reach the entrenchments. The principle is characteristic of the British officer. Induced it has been a matter of criticism in the present war that the officers should have exposed themselves rather too freely to danger. Gen. Symonds received his death wound when up to the front on the final charge on Talana Hill. But he was merely living up to the traditions and the practice of the British army. No other wishes his men to go where he is not prepared to lead, and hence the exposure and the danger are unavoidable.

Lord Wolseley in his "Soldiers' Pocket Book, under the head of "Advice to Officers on Service as Regards Their Bearing Towards Their Men," says: "In action, to be cool and to seem ignorant that any danger exists, is of the first importance. You must, at the same time, however, evince a lively interest in all that is going on, come what may, have a smiling face. If your men are under a fire to which they are replying, walk about in front of them as they are lying down. I do not mean that you are ever to avail yourself of cover, but when skinning it is your duty to do so, but under the above-mentioned circumstances the best troops are prone to become unsteady, and it is then the special duty of the officers to show an example of coolness and steadiness." There is no reason, however, why an officer should make a special target. The theory has been advanced that the practice of carrying a pistol among the ranks makes an officer a shining mark for the enemy and should, therefore, be discontinued. It is proposed that the officers should carry carbines instead. Gen. Buller has ordered that the officers attached to the advancing columns in South Africa shall be armed with rifles. Other precautions such as the modification of the uniforms are also being adopted which will tend to diminish their special danger and check the mortality among the officers which is a very serious matter to the army.

A representative of the British paper industry, Mr. F. S. Phillips, who is here arranging for the reception of sixty English pulp and paper manufacturers next year, gives striking testimony to the advantages possessed by Canadian spruce over its chief competitors the Scandinavian varieties. He tells from observation that our pulp is longer and stronger in fibre, and hence makes a far better sheet for newspaper purposes than any other. Paper that will successfully resist the action of the rapid rotary presses of today will always have an advantage on the market. Hence, Mr. Phillips says that there will be a special demand for Canadian spruce. Our exports of pulp and paper have reached two hundred thousand tons a year, but in the near future the world will be prepared to purchase a million tons annually from Canada. Are we going to send this great wealth abroad in the shape of raw material, or as the finished product? This is a question we have to determine at an early date. The true Canadian policy will insist upon the manufacture in this country of our raw materials as far as it is commercially practicable.

That the Federal Government made a mistake in admitting American vessels to the coasting trade of Canada, as been made absolutely clear. Its action was based on the assumption that the shipping trade of Canada was unable to move the grain stored in the lake ports. The Government took its information from the blue books, instead of consulting the trade, and was, therefore, misled, for there was no such shortage of ships as was supposed to exist. Apart from the effect of the Government's action upon this year's trade, which luckily does not appear to be of much importance, the admission of American vessels to our coasting trade cannot fail to hamper the Canadian shipbuilding industry. Vessels being ordered, which, when completed, will double the carrying capacity of our lake fleet. If there is no stability in the present conditions of American competition can be looked for at any moment without the risk of a privilege being given to us in American waters, capital will be slow to make investments in Canadian ships. This fact should elicit an early and emphatic declaration that the error of this fall will not be repeated. All governments are liable to make mistakes, and the public is generally in haste when a government is prompt to remedy its error. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised that one man in office will not be replaced by another. This is a tendency that ought to be checked, by whatever means are available. British politics do not sanction such laxity, nor is it to be safely encouraged in this country. So long as it is the public will be humbugged, and governments will come and go with no more effect than a mere change of the wind. The public should discriminate between the men who violate and those who respect their pledges. This will be the result of an independent influence in politics. It is the right of every man to do his own thinking when he has to decide how he shall mark his ballot. If he will do this independently of how he voted last time, and independently of the party allegiance of his forefathers, he will not go far astray. He may have to choose between the Liberals and the Conservatives or between them and a third party, but so long as his choice is the result of his own deliberate judgment, he is entitled to mark his ballot as he sees fit. To do this one must read the arguments of all sides of politics without bias and prejudice, and must be ready to give a fair hearing to the exponents of the different political schools. If this sort of independence were more generally exercised, some politicians would be the losers, but in the end Canada would be the gainer.

The difficulty of accomplishing needed reforms, or of making substantial progress in human affairs, is so much increased by officialism, by legal and constitutional impediments, that the world may be said to be governed to-day by red tape. In a bantering and half serious way a distinguished British statesman has filed a protest against this tendency to curb the popular will. Lord Roseberry, in discussing a radical reform for the ailment he said: "When I think of the hands of red tape in which we are swathed, I sometimes wish for a tyrant, a dictator, who should hold office for a year: a man of large mind, large heart, and an iron will, who would see what ought to be done, and would do it. He should hold power for a year, and at the end of his head should be cut off, for fear his existence would impair our liberty." Laughter? That condition which would weigh heavily upon him. In all probability he would be assassinated by some of the interests he had attacked. But he would do more in his one year than Parliament will accomplish in forty." Although the ex-leader would doubtless be the first among us to demand the head of the tyrant who might do so much good, he has placed his finger upon a remarkable feature of modern systems of government. They can do, and frequently are, operated so as to delay and thwart the popular will. But red tape need never be a serious obstacle to those who are earnestly

bent upon accomplishing the mandate of the people. If the tyrant of his own strength can brush it aside by the electorate, can do more to be permanently removed. It is his will to carry out the matured judgment of the people that is lacking, where red tape is successful in thwarting it.

A man in England has walked 232,872 miles. This is the pedest an record of 37 years active service as a postman. For 25 years David Ramsay walked 25 miles daily, and for 12 years he trudged along at the rate of 12 miles per diem. The sum total of this journeying represents nine trips around the globe, and falls only 699 miles short of a trip to the moon. The fact that this man was able to continue his daily task until he was 80 years of age is a testimony to the efficacy of moderate and systematic exercise in the open air. We make much of the men who in their prime are giants of strength and agility, but the true athlete is he who so preserves his physical well-being as to be active and strong in a ripe old age. If there were a world's challenge cup for the most vigorous old man, David Ramsay would be a hard one to beat, for the championship.

Apocops of the Canadian South African contingent La "Demain Commerciale of the 24th Instant asks the Hon. the Minister of Militia if he has not heard that there were found amongst the soldiers when about embarking at Quebec some who were green with fear, some who had attempted to desert, some who had tried to sell their uniforms to obtain money to secure a passage in a different direction to that of the Transvaal.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia could reply, from personal observation, and not from hearsay, that one man had attempted to desert, but that the remainder, one and all, had marched on board full of military ardor and enthusiasm, and that the rumors of cowardice or other unilitary conduct must have originated in the diseased imagination of our contemporaries.

In the four bye-elections that will take place in Ontario on December 12th the Ross Government will make its first real test of the feelings of the Province, South Brant, which was represented by Mr. Hardy, who lately retired from the Premiership, is so strongly Liberal as to leave scarcely any room for doubt as to the issue there. It gave Mr. Hardy a majority of 617 in 1891, and in the late general election his majority was 527. Unless there has been a political revolution the Conservatives have, therefore, little to expect from South Brant. The three other constituencies to be contested went Conservative in the general election of 1891. South Ontario was Liberal in 1894, a preponderance of 320, but in 1898 it went Conservative by 56 votes. Still closer are the parties in East Elgin, where a Liberal plurality of 366 in 1894 was turned into a Conservative majority of 290 last year. In West Elgin the parties are very evenly balanced. The Conservative recently had a majority of one in the general election, although in the previous contest the Liberals had outnumbered the Conservatives by 171. Of the four constituencies three were captured from the Government in 1898 by Mr. Whitney and one is a Liberal stronghold. Mr. G. W. Ross, the new Premier, is confident of recovering in these bye-elections all the ground lost by his predecessor in the general election. If he is able to do so it will be a decided personal triumph for him, and a significant victory for the Liberal party in Ontario.

The country has everything to gain through the cultivation of independent thought and independent action in the political sphere. At most elections it is the independent vote that turns the scale and decides which party shall administer the affairs of the Dominion. It would probably be shown, if the figures could be obtained, that neither party enjoys at any time the adhesion of a majority of the whole electorate. There is always a large dormant vote reaching as high as 30 or 40 per cent of the whole. A movement that can interest these people and bring them out at elections, is bound to be helpful. One of the most potent factors in preventing the public from taking a deeper interest in politics is failure of candidates who are elected to faithfully adhere to their pledges. In Canada, of late years, there has been a marked disposition to treat as a light matter the promises by which elections are won. Every time this is done hundreds of people are disgusted with politics, and conclude that it does not matter who wins, that one man in office is the same as another. This is a tendency that ought to be checked, by whatever means are available. British politics do not sanction such laxity, nor is it to be safely encouraged in this country. So long as it is the public will be humbugged, and governments will come and go with no more effect than a mere change of the wind. The public should discriminate between the men who violate and those who respect their pledges. This will be the result of an independent influence in politics. It is the right of every man to do his own thinking when he has to decide how he shall mark his ballot. If he will do this independently of how he voted last time, and independently of the party allegiance of his forefathers, he will not go far astray. He may have to choose between the Liberals and the Conservatives or between them and a third party, but so long as his choice is the result of his own deliberate judgment, he is entitled to mark his ballot as he sees fit. To do this one must read the arguments of all sides of politics without bias and prejudice, and must be ready to give a fair hearing to the exponents of the different political schools. If this sort of independence were more generally exercised, some politicians would be the losers, but in the end Canada would be the gainer.

CONCERT AND SOCIAL.

The Ladies' Aid of Trinity Church have for a long time wished to beautify the interior of their historic Chapel on St. Stanislas Street, and at a recent meeting they decided to carpet the chancel, and to have the carpeting and it was for the furtherance of this plan that a social evening was held last night under their auspices, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The attendance was very large, the hall being filled and the audience listened with great interest to the programme, which was a decided success. The chair was taken by the pastor, Rev. E. J. Etherington, who gave the opening address, and introduced the following programme. Recitations were ably given by Miss Eva Jackson, who recited "A Country Courtship," and Miss Forrest recited "Our Flag," which roused the patriotism of the audience, who sang heartily "Rule Britannia." The musical part of the programme was very much enjoyed by all present. The comic song, by Mr. Harry Gale, "The Ha' was loudly applauded and for an encore gave "Two Sweethearts." The duet by Messrs. Phillips and Ross, "I Live and Love," was sung very acceptably and with good effect. An instrumental duet, violin and piano, an overture, "Golden Hive," by Messrs. Davis and Turner, was much appreciated, and for an encore gave "Simple Aven." Mr. Poole sang "King of the Main" with his usual finish and taste and was heartily enjoyed, and gave "Oh! to Philadelphia." The Scotch songs by Miss Leitch were much enjoyed, her first number, "Robbery Bay," earned the song, "I've no a Laddie But Awe." A quartette "The Soldier's Farewell" by Messrs. Thorne, Neil, Logie and Station was well received and for a second number gave "Annie Laurie." A piano duet, "Tarentella," (Lather) by Mr. Turner and Miss Eva Jackson was very much enjoyed, also an instrumental duet, by Messrs. Turner and Station. The numbers were all creditably rendered. After the programme refreshments were served and too much praise cannot be given the ladies of the Church for their work in giving such a successful social entertainment. The receipts were very satisfactory indeed. The netting class with the singing of "Rule Britannia" and "God Save The Queen."

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

To the Quebec Chronicle:

WHAT ABOUT THE BRIDGE? Is it dead, or is the party keeping it for next election to use as a War Cry? This will hardly work, and politicians in their districts may expect to have their heads taken off. What is the use of building a new station and trains running into the city.

Mr. Barthelemy or Mayor Parent had better rise and explain to the public the cause of delay.

Nothing has been heard about the bridge for three or four months since they were looking for the pillars of the bridge with X rays.

Business Ways of Boers.

The recent action of the Boers in commandeering (what a convenient word that is!) that half million of gold reminds one of their funny little ways of shopping. When Mylner Tosen takes Mrs. Tosen, young master Tosen and Miss Tosen into the store at "mactams" time, their predatory habits come into full swing. But long experience has given the storekeeper his cue. So when Miss Tosen annexes a silk handkerchief and "young hopeful" conceals a sash-bag under his coat, the merchant makes no comment, but merely adds the articles upon his bill at about four times the ordinary price.

"What's this handkerchief you have put down at 75 cts? I have had no handkerchiefs!" exclaims the Boer. "Oh, this is a handkerchief!" "And this sash-bag?" "A sash-bag!" "Oh, Master Tosen has that!" The bill is paid without demur. The storekeeper knows only too well that to hint at such a thing as shoplifting would cause him to be boycotted by all the Boers around.

The Boer and the Uitlander storekeeper are, on the whole, pretty well matched, for, if the Boer annexes from the storekeeper, the latter often plays the "mactams" time on the Boer. An amusing story, said to be perfectly true, of how one of the South African millionaires made his first step on the ladder to fortune runs thus: It was in the days when South Africa was ringing with the stories of the marvellous fortunes being made at the then newly discovered diamond mines at Kimberley. The potential millionaire had a store in a little "dorp" of less than 1,000 people in Cape Colony. "Why haven't I got to go along here selling paltry things of iron, when there are fortunes going begging at Kimberley?" he grumbled to himself and then an idea struck him.

When the Boers round brought in for sale their usual wares of wool, instead of setting with them at once, as customary, he put them off on the plea that he had not yet received the current market prices. Having got the wool carried away to the coast he dispatched an accomplice to Kimberley, and returned with a few bags of diamonds, which he sold for a large sum. He then returned to his store, and after discussing with the old Boer the condition of his wares, cattle, etc., for an hour or two, would, in the usual Dutch fashion, then approach the real object of his visit by casually remarking, "That's a bad business about Mr. Johnson going wrong?" "Why, what's that you say?" the Boer would reply. "Oh, haven't you heard? My son says Johnson's affairs are in a very bad way and he's expected to smash at any time." "Altogether?" gasps the Boer. "Why, he's got a batch of my wool not paid for." "If that is so, I would go and see about it at once." So in the course of a few days Boer after Boer turned up at Johnson's store, where their fears were confirmed, and which was considerably told by Johnson. "Well, you know, I shouldn't like you, at any rate, to suffer, so just take anything you like from the store in settlement." It was a splendid ruse, and the Boer who cleared out with a wagon load of pocket handkerchiefs went away thankful that he had, at any rate, got something, while our hero departed for Kimberley with the proceeds of the most successful "selling off" on record. Needless to say that he made a fortune there and that—his name is not Johnson.

110 for 10 Cents

This book contains one hundred and one of the best stories ever published, including the Scotch, Yankee, Irish and English, and is a most interesting and valuable as well as a most complete collection of the best of the world's literature. It is a most valuable and interesting book, and is a most valuable and interesting book, and is a most valuable and interesting book.

Men, Women and Events.

KITCHEN AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

A Hundred and Thirteen Thousand Persons fed at Dinner.

The last of the works of the much maligned George IV. is the enlarged and improved royal kitchen at Windsor Castle, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The cap and saucer should suit to a tea.

UNROMANTIC MARRIAGES.

When young, Boer girls are handsome, tall, and of good figure.

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

The bicycle in its time plays many parts. The most recent use to which it has been put has been to be ridden by a torador in a bull-fight at Lisbon.

THEIR WIVES.

Few writers have been more loyally won than Rider Haggard, who married the winsome daughter of Maj. Maritzson, a Norfolk militia officer.

THE BEST TWENTY BOOKS.

The readers of London Truth were lately asked to name what they thought the best twenty books in the world.

WAS THE WITNESS BRIBED?

League, testified that M. Guerin, on the evening of the demonstration at Neuilly strongly expressed regret at the failure of the attempt to induce the troops to march on the Elysee Palace.

DEATH OF MISS DUGGAN.

The many friends of Mr. James Duggan will regret to learn of the death of his only daughter, Catherine, which sad event occurred on the 25th inst.

THE KAISER'S GIFT.

Port Victoria, Nov. 28.—Emperor William before he embarked for South Africa, now campaigning in the name of the Kaiser.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA.

On Wednesday, Louis Racine, a boy about 17 years of age, employed in the vicinity of St. Roch, was the victim of a fatal accident.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

Of Germany Leave England For Holland, En Route For Home.

DRIVEN TO IT.

"Do you take much interest in the border?" asked the young man with wide ears who was trying to be the life of the breakfast table.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

"Did you read about that fellow who attempted to murder a girl and then committed suicide?"

WHY WE "DO" EACH OTHER.

"One great trouble with this world," said Uncle Eben, "is that everybody imagines that some one is trying to do best of 'im an' dat he's gottin' git de best of some one else so's ter keep even."

A DISER OUT.

"Will you not eat your pie here in the kitchen?"

GLENCOE.

Here's to you, Uncle Kruger! slainte an' slainte go leor!

I was drammin' of Kitty Farrell away in the Gap of Dunloe.

'Twas a kind invitation an' written in such a hain!

'Fall in on the left,' sez the captain, 'my men of the Fusiliers.'

So we scrambled among the bushes, the blades an' rocks an' all.

Like steam from the Devil's kettle the kopje was hiltin' hot!

For the breeze of the Dutchman's bullets was the only breeze we got.

When the Dutchman's message caught him there on the mountain side.

Little Nelly O'Brien, God help her! over there at old Ballybar.

It's strange all the humors an' fancies that comes to a man like me;

But the smoke of the battle risin' took me across the sea—

I close my eyes for a minute, an' hear my poor mother say:

Mark! whist! do you hear the music comin' up from the camp below?

So of course, they'll be praisin' the Royals, an' the men of the Fusiliers.

After all you're a dacent Christian, never mind if you are a Boer!

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CHRISTMAS BOX.

FULL OF WONDERFUL THINGS.

25 Portraits of Actresses, 20 Popular Songs, Magic Telescope and Pictures, 50 Amusing Experiments, Love's Puzzle, 20 Rebuses, 100 Funny Comedies, Book of Love, Game of Letters, Magic Writing, 321 Jolly Jokes, Recipe for Mountain Grower, 100 Money Making Secrets, 100 Toilet and Cooking Recipes, 255 Selections for Autograph Albums, 10 Model Love Letters, How to Tell Fortunes, Dictionary of Dreams, Guide to Flirtation, Magic Age Table, Lover's Telegraph, and our new Cat. of Xmas Toys, Books and Notions. All by mail FREE, for 5c silver to pay postage.

REPORTED DEAD.

Unexpectedly of a Lumberman's Bogus Dismissal.

"Some people are so crazy to see their names in print," said an amateur cynic the other day.

"I cannot say I ever did," replied the amateur cynic.

"Well, I have," said the reporter.

"The star actor in the little affair was a lumberman too. He doesn't live hereabouts now, and I suppose it would be safe to tell the story.

"I intended, of course, to telegraph later on that it was all a mistake.

"After he had digested these pleasing tributes he concluded not to send the telegram, but to return in person and pay his respects to the editors.

"Madam," said the soldier of misfortune, who was tending the country digger in the way of homestead delicacies for the interior department.

"Wigglesby is the most earnest collector of souvenirs I ever saw.

"Do you take much interest in the border?" asked the young man with wide ears who was trying to be the life of the breakfast table.

"No, it is more than I can do to keep track of the board overs."—Washington Star.

"Professor, who is the happier, the man who owns 1,000,000 or the man who has seven daughters?"

"Did you read about that fellow who attempted to murder a girl and then committed suicide?"

"One great trouble with this world," said Uncle Eben, "is that everybody imagines that some one is trying to do best of 'im an' dat he's gottin' git de best of some one else so's ter keep even."

"Women have no continuity of purpose."

Two Tollens.

He told along the rugged way.

The other told him of his worth.

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CARTER'S LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Richmond, Va. Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, Biliousness, indigestion, and all the ailments which attend the liver.

Headache, eye pain, dizziness, etc., are cured by the use of these pills.

Do not let your eyes get sore. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are small and very easy to take.

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MR. WYMAN'S CONCERT.

The concert last evening in Tara Hall, under the auspices of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club, failed to attract as large an audience as its merit.

Mr. Wyman, formerly of New York, is certainly an accomplished contralto, and made a most favourable impression.

Her voice possesses very attractive qualities and lends itself not only to the deep impressive tones of contralto vocalism, but to those soft and sweet airs which are simple, effective and always popular.

Her rendition of "The Neckline of Love" was of this class, and considered to be her masterpiece.

Her rendition of "Bon Soir Mizoune" and "Un Duetto" was especially well received.

The vocalists were accompanied by Mr. Alfred Carrier, who brilliantly rendered a couple of piano solos and on the second occasion was enthusiastically recalled by the audience.

MORRIN COLLEGE. The Principal requests to say that his course of public lectures on the "Leading Religions, Etc." will be resumed after the Christmas holidays.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS. On Wednesday, Louis Racine, a boy about 17 years of age, employed in the vicinity of St. Roch, was the victim of a fatal accident.

A man named Ellison, of Lower Town, while out hunting yesterday, not far from the city, through an accidental discharge of his gun, had one of his hands so badly hurt that it is feared he will lose the use of it altogether.

A lad of about eleven years old, while engaged with some companions on the Louisa Basin, fell yesterday pushing along a horse, over the vehicle and had one of his legs badly crushed. He was removed to the Hotel Dieu for treatment.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS. Of Germany Leave England For Holland, En Route For Home.

London, Nov. 28.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany left Sandringham today and took a train at Wotton for Port Victoria at 10 o'clock.

The Princes and Princesses of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge and other members of the Royal Family preceded their Majesties to the railroad station, the approaches to which were lined by crowds of people assembled from the surrounding country.

Port Victoria, Nov. 28.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here at 1:30. The Duke of York escorted the Emperor on board the Hohenzollern, followed by the Emperor and the Empress.

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A SPEECH WITH A RING IN IT.

Mr. Chamberlain's Warning to Interfering Nations.

London, Nov. 26.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at a luncheon at Lancaster today said that ever since the great split in the Liberal party he had found himself a mark for the slanders and misrepresentations of the "base sort of politicians."

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said he was deeply gratified that the foreign relations of Great Britain were as satisfactory and as important as the country owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Salisbury for the great improvement in Great Britain's position.

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BULL MOVEMENT IS NOW OVER

ON THE MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE - SOME SECURITIES FEEL BACK - THE BANK OF ENGLAND HAS RAISED ITS RATE TO SIX PER CENT - AMERICAN MARKETS ALL CLOSED.

Montreal, Nov. 28.—The bull movement in the stock market seems to be over for the present, at least, and the chief bull and the tame agreement both well-come rest today. Whether the supply of throwaways favored on our only consideration. New York being closed for the Thanksgiving holidays, the local market was without any profit in any of the international stocks, which have been booming lately, and they sagged back on the general inclination to take it easy. This and the uncertainty about the situation in the Balkans led to a general downward direction. Canadian Pacific was down 1/2, compared with 3/4 yesterday, and mostly the proceeds to 91 1/2. In the purely domestic stocks Royal Electric came in from 182 yesterday, at the close, to 173 at the close of the market today. Board of 100 shares, which were offered down to 174 on a stop order, and after they were taken in the market was put up to 179. Toronto Pacific fell from 119 1/2 to 118 1/2, and Montreal Street closed off to 31 1/2, while Town City declined from 67 1/2 to 67. There was no trading in Duluth. Dominion Cotton moved down from 106 yesterday to 104 1/2. In the morning the only change of note was in Montreal, London, which was decidedly weak, falling down to 37 cents after opening at 38 1/2. It rose to 39 cents after the stock advanced in 1/2 on the expectations of a particularly good clean up at the beginning of the week. The reaction, it is now stated, were not up to the expectations, however, the weakness. Payne said at 31 1/2 and Republic at 31 1/2.

CLOSING TRANSACTIONS.

Table with columns for STOCKS, Asked, Offered. Lists various stocks like Canadian Pacific, Duluth SS & A. Ore., etc.

TRANSACTIONS.

Canadian Pacific, 50 at 94 1/2. Toronto Street Railway, 25 at 110 1/2. Dominion Cotton Mills Co., 25 at 104 1/2. Halifax Heat & Light, 25 at 23. Dominion Cotton Mills Co., 25 at 104 1/2. Montreal and London, 100 at 175. Payne Mining Co., 100 at 115. 2000 at 115.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, November 28.—Flour, receipts, 1,300 barrels. Market quiet and unaltered. Patent winter, \$3.70 to \$3.80. Patent spring, \$3.80 to \$4.00. Straight roller, \$3.50 to \$3.60. Extra, \$2.70 to \$2.80. Superfine, \$2.10 to \$2.20. Strong barrels, \$3.60 to \$3.70. Ontario bags, \$1.60 to \$1.70; wheat, No. 2 Man hard, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; corn, 10c to 11c; peas, 5c to 6c; oats, 2 1/2 to 3c; barley, 4 1/2 to 5c; rye, 6c to 7c; buckwheat, 5c to 6c; oatmeal, \$1.00 to \$1.10; cornmeal, 9c to \$1.00; pork, \$15.00 to \$15.50; lard, 6c to 7c; bacon, 11 to 12c; hams, 11c to 12c; cheese, 10 1/2 to 11c; butter, township, 17c to 18c; Western, 16c to 17c; eggs, 13c to 16c.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decrease \$1,077,000; circulation, increase, \$2,004,000; bullion, decrease, \$1,578,750; other securities, increase, \$723,000; other deposits, decrease, \$317,000; public deposits, decrease, \$470,000; notes reserve, decrease, \$1,077,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 11.20 per cent; last week it was 13.19 per cent.

MARKETS CLOSED.

Yesterday being Thanksgiving Day in the United States all the markets were closed.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

London, Nov. 30.—The stock market

was somewhat unsettled today in consequence of the rise in the amount of the Bank of England's reserve. It is believed that the reserve should be augmented and the five per cent is speculative in attracting gold. Apart from the demands for money arising from the activity of trade, the Government will have, sooner or later, to raise additional war funds. The reserve at present is so low. It is thought at any moment to reduce to a figure necessitating something worse than six per cent. The rate of discount in the open market also advanced to 1/2 per cent, being raised on 5c to 7c, and money rates went up one per cent and are now quoted 1/2 to 1 per cent.

MARKET REVIEW.

W. L. Hage & Co., 81 St. Peter Street, Quebec, Nov. 23, 1899.

New York (Stock Market)—Today's market was a typical holder's market with only ordinary fluctuations by credit in professional operations. Whatever credit was on hand, were put off until the resumption of business on Friday. The story of the composition between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Roads did not have any very positive effect, although the story is quite generally believed. The London buying and the changing of discounts were the most important influences of the day, as it was assumed that these developments would not have occurred had there been any serious apprehensions, already, concerning the morrow's action of the Bank of England. The stiffness of money rates, due to the December settlements preparatory, together with the disposition of the trading element to realize before the holidays, prevented any important movement in the market, but the market was distinctly strong. Northern Pacific was a strong feature. Federal Steel had 100,000 and insiders reacted their estimates of very much higher prices than it in the near future. The story in leather common was on selling Standard Oil brokers, but the market placed less confidence than before in the talk that Standard Oil interests were trying to keep down the market by using that stock as a hammer. We look for a more active and higher market on Friday, unless the Bank of England rate of discount be raised tomorrow. The wheat market closed dull and weak. May option 60 1/2.

Street cleaning by electricity has been introduced in St. Louis. This appliance is said to be of ordinary construction, save that the broom in the rear is operated by electricity, which is found to be more effective than if the brushes derived their rotation from the road wheels.

KILLED.

No. 531136. Private Patrick Murphy.

Like a sturdy British soldier, a fight big hard he's been. For Private Patrick Murphy was a soldier of the Queen. A soldier of the Queen, my lads, who travelled from afar. Was Private Patrick Murphy of the town of Mullingar.

There were warlike shouts and wild "hurrahs" when Murphy marched away. When the Colonel gave the order, and the band began to play. The band began to play, my lads, who could hear the drums afar. When Private Patrick Murphy marched away from Mullingar.

No more he'll see the Shamrock, nor the fields of Ireland green. For he met his death while fighting as a soldier of the Queen. A soldier of the Queen, my lads, who travelled from afar. Was Private Patrick Murphy from the town of Mullingar.

And his Mother and his Colleen, they in mourning may be seen. In mourning just the same as Private Murphy's widow Queen. Private Murphy's widow Queen, my lads, and there shines the evening star. Over the grave of Private Murphy of the town of Mullingar.

And the vallet has closed above his head, there was no one there to mind. But he'll linger in the soldier's bed of the girl he left behind. The girl he left behind, my lads, who waits for him afar. For Private Patrick Murphy from the town of Mullingar.

And when you hear the voice of traitors shouting treason in the air. Just give a thought to Private Patrick Murphy lying there. Lying still and cold, my lads, but the angels from afar. Have borne the soul of Private Murphy of the town of Mullingar.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Herbert Pope, keeper of the light house at South West Point, and District Superintendent for Anticosti, of the Government Telegraph Line, died yesterday after a brief illness at the early age of 35. Mr. Pope was a native of Anticosti, and succeeded his father on the latter's death in 1883. Those who visited South West Point could testify to the kindness and generosity of deceased's character. He counted many friends in this city, which he visited in October last. He was married in 1883. Mrs. Pope and two children survive him. Brothers and sisters of deceased are now residents of Montreal, one of the former being a member of the contingent in South Africa. All who knew Mr. Pope will regret the loss of one whom they knew as upright and honorable.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. J. B. Lambin and Mr. H. A. Price have been appointed assistant general passenger agents of the I. C. R. The nominations are very good ones, and there is no man better known among the travelling public than "Jim" Lambin.

CANADA'S OFFER.

Great Britain will, it is believed, organize a second army corps for service in the Transvaal. The Transvaal are now returning from South Africa, and will, if the terms suggested be acted upon, be on hand in ample time to carry the reinforcements to the scene of conflict. Canada's offer to furnish a second contingent was made and declined at a time when it was thought that the first army corps would be sufficient to grapple with the situation. In declining the proffered assistance, the Home Government not only assured this country that its loyalty was highly appreciated, but indicated that the offer would be borne in mind in order, presumably, if occasion required that it might be acted upon. We may, therefore, be given an opportunity to participate to a greater extent in the defence of the Empire. Before this time arrives the Government might do well to consider if it is not advisable to amend the offer, which it has placed before the Imperial authorities. The army in South Africa is in need of cavalry rather than infantry. Already its operations have been hampered through the lack of mounted men. It is a comparatively easy matter for Great Britain to command the process of the corps, but well mounted men are always more difficult to secure. For this reason we venture to suggest that the Government should substitute for the offer already made a contingent of mounted Canadian Rough Riders or scouts. We have the men who are specially fitted and trained for this work. Among the active frontier cowboys, the Indian bloods who live in the saddle, and most of all among the North-West Mounted Police were found material for a force of mounted sports and cavalry of incalculable service to the Empire. Why should the Government persist in sending another corps of infantry when we can do much better by those we send, and to these we would assist by making a different proposition? We have a duty not only towards the Empire, but also to the men we have sent to the front. As representing Canada they should be maintained and helped by Canadians in every possible way and a mounted force is the best sort of assistance we can give now.

MR. GREENWAY'S WONS.

The presence of Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. G. E. Foster in Manitoba on the eve of a general election, and their active interest in public affairs, is declared by the Winnipeg Free Press to be conclusive evidence of a conspiracy on the part of those gentlemen to oust Mr. Greenway from power. Seeing that Mr. Greenway first conspired with Sir Wilfrid Laurier to turn the Conservatives out of office in 1896, and succeeded he should not be surprised if he got a dose of his own medicine. We all remember how Mr. Greenway made the Manitoba School question an irritating issue in the country. How he struck down the educational institutions of the Roman Catholics in Manitoba, and how Sir Wilfrid and his cohorts went about the country declaring that a great wrong had been done which must be remedied and remedied in a much more effective way than the Conservative Government at Ottawa proposed to do it. This incident, and the absurd sequel, which showed that Sir Wilfrid was much more anxious for power than to do justice, have happily passed by mutual consent out of the region of politics, let us hope, forever. The chief conspirator, Mr. Greenway, is now on trial before his own province. He should be the last man to deny the right of Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster or any Canadian to meet him face to face and challenge his record before the electorate. There never was a Provincial Premier who interfered more flagrantly or more openly in Dominion affairs, and who used his position for such partisan purposes as the Hon. Thomas Greenway. His tactics were condemned by Manitoba in the Federal election of 1896, for the Conservatives carried the Province in spite of him, and should they meet with disapproval again in the course of a few weeks Manitoba will have solid reason to congratulate itself.

POWERS OF PROVINCES.

Ontario has won the first round in the fight the Michigan lumbermen are putting up to secure the logs of the Province for their American mills. The case will, however, go to the court of last resort before the effort is abandoned. The Michigan owners of Ontario limits have held that the Province cannot change the terms of the annual licenses for cutting timber on the limits they have bought without violating vested rights, and furthermore, that the practical prohibition of exportation of logs by way of administering stamping duty is an interference with trade and commerce, and, therefore, an invasion of the Federal jurisdiction. Neither of these arguments proved effective in the first trial, but, of course, there is no telling what views of the law the judges of the higher courts may take. Whether the outcome may be, there can be no doubt as to public sentiment in Canada as to the desirability of carefully conserving our national resources. If the Michigan lumbermen can tie the hands of Ontario they will only force the

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Dominion to act for the whole of Canada, which is what ought to have been done long ago.

TALENT RECOGNIZED.

By the bibliographic Society of France. Our highly esteemed fellow citizen, Sir James M. LeMoine, whose researches have proved of great aid to the literateurs of this country, has just received from the Bibliographic Society of France an appointment which shows to what a degree his works are appreciated abroad. The communication was as follows: Departments of Commission of Researches and Encouragements. Paris, Nov. 19, 1899.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the Society of Bibliography, at its meeting on Saturday, November 18th last, you were elected a free honorary member in place No. 25, which had become vacant.

You will please consider this election, which carries no sort of obligations, as a testimony of the high esteem of our Society for your researches and your talents.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

PEURRIER.

MONSIEUR LE MOINE (J.M.)

Free Member of the Society of Bibliography; Delegate of the Scientific Alliance at Quebec, Canada.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

It has been rumored for some days, and was positively asserted yesterday that Mr. Ernest Parand, of La Soudé, would be the Liberal candidate in Montserrat at the next Federal election, in opposition to Hon. T. Chase Currier.

YOUNG CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

Hon. E. J. Flinn returned on Sunday night from Montreal, where he had been on Friday, in company with Hon. T. Chapais. A meeting was held on Friday evening at the Monument National, at which both speakers, Bergeron and Taillon also addressed the meeting. The Young Conservative Club, under whose auspices the meeting was held, had heard a hall large enough to hold five hundred persons, but before the meeting started the apartment was found to be altogether too small, and the meeting was adjourned to the larger hall of the Monument National, where over 1,500 people applauded the Conservative leaders.

THE FOX BAY SETTLERS.

Mr. Charles Angers, Comptroller in the Fox Bay cases, writes as follows to the "Citizen":

"I recall that your reporter, by whom I was interviewed about the 13th instant with regard to the Fox Bay settlers quoted me as having said: 'That a packet would leave Esquimault Point for Fox Bay on the 5th of November.' In this your reporter evidently misunderstood me for what I said was that the steamer St. Olaf would leave Quebec for Esquimault Point on the said date and would have afforded the settlers an easy and convenient method of reaching this far place and thence return to Fox Bay in their own boats or schooners."

Had it not been for that mistake, the Rev. Thomas Griffith would not have been put to the trouble of seeking information by telegraph and would not have felt under the necessity of sending you his little paragraph, concerning me, which appeared in your edition of the 29th instant.

This matter having been discussed at length on my behalf, the fact and ascertain whether the Rev. gentleman is at all justifiable in assuming the tone he did in his remarks.

The Fox Bay settlers were bound to be present at Murray Bay with their witnesses on the 23rd of October to proceed with their evidence. They put in no appearance, and their solicitor applied to the court for the postponement of the cases until next summer. The principal set forth was that their presence in Murray Bay on the 23rd of October would have prevented their return to Fox Bay. It is my honorable duty to endeavor to bring to the court that fact. On Mr. Menier's behalf, my competent witness proved that the most economical and shortest route from Quebec to Fox Bay was by the steamer St. Olaf. That this vessel would leave Quebec for Esquimault Point on the 5th of November, and that from this last place it would have been easy for the settlers to return to Fox Bay, about 50 miles distant, in their own boats or schooners, which is an easy and first-class manner in the winter.

The court came to the conclusion that the absence of the defendants and their witnesses was not justifiable and foreclosed them from proceeding with their evidence. Now with the permission of your honorable court, I beg to add that I am not totally overcome by the following words, which he addressed to me: "As a writer of fiction he is a success; as a recorder of fact, he is a dismal failure." Apart from the foregoing reply, my remaining to me the words uttered by the Reverend gentleman some days ago in Quebec: "That the Fox Bay question is one of the greatest intrigues of modern times." When those words came to my knowledge, I came to the conclusion that moderations in opinion and in expression is perhaps not the most conspicuous virtue of the Reverend Gentleman."

A THRIVING BUSINESS.

Washing Used Revenue Stamps - U. S. Government Defrauded. New York, Nov. 28.—The stamp store of David Badeau was raided by Internal Revenue officers to-day and about 5,000 revenue stamps, worth from \$1 to \$30 each, were seized. Revenue Agent Thompson says that during the time Badeau had been in business in the Broadway store he had acted in the neighborhood of \$30,000 by the sale of washed Internal Revenue stamps, and that the Government had been defrauded out of at least twice that amount.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 28.—The election in Westmorland County today for the repeal of the Scott Act resulted in the retention of the Act by a majority of 250 or 21 less than the majority in 1896.

A KNOWING HORSE.

He Was Almost the Breaker of a Happy Family.

"I see a number of reasons in the paper why an automobile is better than a horse," said the former sheriff of DeKalb county as he lighted the insurance agent's cigar and settled himself. "But I can tell you one reason that the city man does not think about."

"Well, what is that?" "Listen, I wouldn't say a mean thing about my wife, nor for worlds. But do you know, she doesn't always believe me."

"I do—when you talk that way." "Well, never mind that. Listen. I have an awful buggy horse as my man ever pulled a line over. I drove him four years, when I was sheriff, and I've been driving him ever since, and he's younger now than he was when I bought him."

"You see, long ago, before I was elected, I used to go with a girl out in Somers township, and after I was sheriff and was riding a good deal I used to make it convenient to get out that way a good many times. It's right on the main south road, you know, and you can't get anywhere without passing the place."

"What I want to know," said the insurance agent, "is, did you charge her more every time you visited her house?" "Sure. What's the fee and salary bill for, anyway? Well, I didn't marry her, and I'm not saying whose fault that was either. But I did marry a right good woman, and now and then we go buggy riding. I haven't been in that Somers township house nor on the farm for three years."

"But that blamed horse will break his neck to run up to the gate and stop every time my wife and I go out that way, and she won't believe but what I am still calling on that young lady, and I don't make her think different, not to save my life. Now, if the automobile will help a man out of a scrape of that kind, why, it can't get very popular down in DeKalb county."—Chicago Post.

CONSCIENTIOUS SERPENTS.

Philanthropist—Why don't you go to work? Laborer—Smokes a man. Vagabond—But I am opposed to the nobility.—Humoristische Blätter.

WHY IT STOPPED.

While traveling on a small branch railway in the highlands lately the train suddenly came to a standstill.

I poked my head out of the window to ascertain the cause and just caught the guard as he passed under the window on his way to the engine.

"Why are we stopping?" I inquired. "Hoot, mon, ze train jist aboil!"—Stray Stories.

ONE ARTICLE THAT COMES HIGH.

"Yes, I always go ahead to do my shopping. One can get everything as much cheaper over there."

"Everything but husbands." "Truly in that line a nice price is sometimes demanded for a very inferior article."—Chicago Post.

HADN'T RATHERED WITH DETMOLD.

Collector—This is the fifth time I have called to collect this little bill. Ardup—Is it, really? I haven't been keeping account. I suppose you are required to keep a record of your visits as a matter of business.—Ohio State Journal.

WOULD ALMOST FORGIVE HIM.

"Here is the man who stole everything in your nursery last night while your baby was asleep. Do you want to ask him any questions?" "One, please. Prisoner, what sort of boots did you have on?"—Stray Stories.

NO EXCEPTION.

Bill—Why is a crow the most sensible of birds? Jim—Because he's fond of grub stables, perhaps. Bill—No; it's because he never sings without cause.—New York World.

WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT.

He—Ah, it sometimes seems as if I could almost die waiting! She—Between gasps—Well, those that wait, you must often think that they may have to meet that kind of a fate too.—Chicago Times-Herald.

TEDIOUS.

"Don't you get awfully tired of sitting here all day long?" inquired the dime museum visitor. "Yes," replied the aimless wonder, "the dime does hang heavy on my feet occasionally."—New York Journal.

A SHARP TONGUE.

"You gave Thompson a job in your office the other day, I understand. Hasn't he talked the arm off you?" "No, but he talked his own head off. He's hunting another job."—Chicago Tribune.

REASONABLE.

"Say, pop, why is it that women are so often said to have mouths like Cupid's bow?" "Can't say, son. Maybe because they shoot them off so much."—Brooklyn Life.

EXPLAINS IT.

"Don't you know there's a deadly microbe in tobacco?" said the good boy. "Course," answered the bad boy. "That's what bites yer tongue when ye smoke a stump."—Chicago Tribune.

PATIENT.

Husband—She seems like a girl you can trust with anything. Wife—She is. I ordered some fish last week and she has kept it in the house ever since.—Detroit Free Press.

SCOTT ACT.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 28.—The election in Westmorland County today for the repeal of the Scott Act resulted in the retention of the Act by a majority of 250 or 21 less than the majority in 1896.

AN ESSAY ON SCOOPS.

SHY EXPANDS HIMSELF ON THE NEWSPAPER BRAND.

And Gives In Detail the Way a Reporter Goes to Work to Secure One and What Happens After He Has Landed It.

There are several kinds of scoops. I have one in my coal shed. To me it appears as big as a dredge dipper. I handle it twice a day, and the way it cuts into my coal pile is a caution. My coal man also has a scoop. It's exactly like the one I use, but it seems to me to have about the capacity of a small souvenir teaspoon. I presume this is accounted for by the fact that the coal dealer's scoop brings coal to me at so much per short ton, while my scoop shovels coal out at so much per 2,000 pound ton.

There are other scoops. The particular sort about which I intend to write a few lines concerns the newspaper business. You've heard of these scoops no doubt. A newspaper scoop is not used to shovel into coffers the pennies paid over the counting room desk by newshy. Newspaper scoops are not utensils.

To be brief, a scoop is a scoop. Any newspaper man knows that. To go into detail, a scoop is a news item that you get in your paper which does not find its way into a competing paper. For instance, if some other paper says John Smith is dead, and he is not dead, that is not a scoop, even if it doesn't get into The Blade. But if The Blade says John Smith is dead, and he is dead, and The Blade does not print that news item, then it is a scoop.

Just ask the fellows on any of the papers what a scoop isn't. They can tell you. It is far easier to get scooped than to get a scoop, but it is better to be the scooper than the scooped.

Just the other day I was sent out to get a scoop. The city editor informed me that he was going to make a first page, double headed story out of that scoop. Perhaps you do not understand that. Well, he meant that he was going to put that story on the first page and put leads between the slugs. Maybe you do not understand it yet. He meant that he was going to have the story, or news item, printed on the first page of the paper, and he was going to have the lines appear far apart, so that the article would strike the eye.

I went after that scoop. When you've got a scoop in tow, you must go around with rubber shoes on your feet and your finger over your mouth in a sort of "hist" fashion. After you have your scoop you must hurry it back to the office and get it in the paper. Then when the paper is printed look on the first page for it. You'll find it standing out like a factory chimney on a cottage. Curl your lips in a satisfied manner, put your hands in your pockets and stroll out into the street as if you had a corner on the rolling hoop market.

Just buy a copy of the afternoon contemporary to see how badly you beat them—and you'll find the elusive scoop on the first page of that sheet, double headed and in the northeast corner. That's the way with scoops. You'll get after them, and you'll land them, but you are sure to find them in the other paper. No matter how you figure it, somebody else will have it.

Even if you do get a scoop, your contemporary will not acknowledge it. Supposing, now just supposing, you get an exclusive story of a big thing. The next time you meet one of the dubs that grind out copy on a competing sheet you'll twit him about it.

"Scoop! Ho, I should say not!" he'll make answer to you. "Why, we had that snugly stored in an out of the way corner. It was not worth playing up."

That is one way he will get back at you. He'll make that reply if the scoop happened to be a live one. He knows your time is too valuable to go looking over his sheet to ascertain if he is prevaricating—only that isn't the word newspaper men use.

The fellow you twit about the scoop may be on to his job, and if he is he will make reply.

"Scoop! I should say not. Why, you fellows are slow. We had that story a week ago, and now you are playing it up for an exclusive."

There is another side to this scoop question. You think you have a scoop and you haven't. Then you go through all papers—reporters always do that—and you learn that your opponent did get a certain item. You covered it—that is, you got it. Then you wonder why you didn't play it up for a scoop.

Scoop! If I were asked to give a definition of the word, I'd call it an evanescent, vanishing ephemeral nothing.—Toledo Blade.

HOW HE WON HER.

Act I. "Be mine, and I can promise thee wealth and riches and gold and diamond rings and carriages and footmen and er—er—I've brought you a penny's worth of chocolate drops, and—"

Act II. "Henry, I am yours."—Punch Me Up.

Just before the average man succeeds in making a million out of wind his pipe goes out.

The things that delight the heart of the wife are apt to deplete the purse of the husband.

THE HARPER PUBLISHING HOUSE

Passes Into the Hands of a Trust Company.

New York, Nov. 28.—The State Trust Company, as trustee of the first mortgage of Harper & Bros., issued today a notice to the effect that they as trustees under the first mortgage made by the Corporation of Harper & Bros., had entered into and upon all and every part of the property and premises, lands, rights, interests and franchises conveyed or intended to be conveyed by said mortgage and each and every part thereof, including the publication of the periodicals known as Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar and Harper's Round Table, and that from this date and until further notice neither the Corporation of Harper & Bros., nor its agents or servants, will have or will exercise any power to use, operate, manage or control said mortgaged property, or members of it, or conduct the business thereof. This action on the part of the Trust Company was taken by request of the members of the Harper Corporation. President Harvey, of Harper & Bros., to-day made a statement, saying in part: "The action of the State Trust Company was taken particularly at my instance, with the full consent and approval of the members of the Harper family and principal creditors. The simple fact is that after 17 or 18 years of my own personal responsibility in the management of the Company without first effecting a thorough re-organization of its finances, could have been confronted by an insolvent, if not impossible, task."

THE FINANCE MINISTER

BANQUETTED AT NEW GLASGOW

A LARGE NUMBER OF LEADING LIBERALS PRESENT - MUCH ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED.

New Glasgow, Nov. 28.—The banquet given here to-night by the Liberal Party to Finance Minister Fielding was an unqualified success. One hundred and sixty guests sat down to a dinner, every seat in the hall being occupied. The hall was most decorously furnished and brilliantly lighted, and the dinner was most excellent. At the head of the table was the motto "Canada's Growing Fame," accompanied by a portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Other mottoes were "God Save the Queen," "The Maple Leaf Forever" and "Welcome Our Guest." Jas. D. McGregor presided with Messrs. Fielding, Blair, Melrose and McNeill on his right, and on his left Sir Louis Davies, Premier Murray, Senator Carmichael and Hon. Wm. Ross. First-class music was furnished by the Strathgarden Orchestra. With the guest of the evening accompanied by Messrs. Davies, Blair and Murray arrived in the hall they were received with loud applause. Rev. Anderson Rogers said that the banquet was a grand success and the toast of "The Queen" duly honored, the Chairman read an address to Hon. Mr. Fielding.

When Mr. Fielding rose to reply he received a great ovation, the cheering and applause lasting for some time. When quiet had been restored Mr. Fielding delivered a speech lasting nearly two hours, his points being given from time to time with deafening applause. The Finance Minister dwelt for some time on affairs of the province, while he was at the head of the Nova Scotia Government, and then turned to questions affecting the Dominion at large.

Speaking of the financial management of the past three years, the speaker showed the condition of the country and referred to the surplus of \$4,320,000, he vigorously defended the railway policy of the Government and the administration of the Yukon country. After reviewing the finances of the Dominion he sat down amidst applause.

GRADUATES OF MCGILL.

HOLD THEIR FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER IN NEW YORK - LIST OF TOASTS - OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

New York, Nov. 28.—The fourth annual dinner of the New York Graduates Society of McGill University, Montreal, was held to-night at the Hotel Majestic. About 50 persons, men and women, attended. The President, the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Kraus, presided. At his right sat Dr. John Arwin, President of the British Schools and Universities Club, and Dr. George T. Shrady. On his left sat Mr. A. Kings H. Ball, a delegate from the Patent Society, Montreal, and the Rev. H. A. Brown. The decorations were made with the American, British and German colors. Only toasts to the President, the Queen and the Governor-General of Canada were drunk standing. President Kraus responded briefly to each. The President also responded eloquently to a toast to the founder of McGill University. The other toasts and speakers were "University Expansion," Dr. John Arwin and Prof. Bragg, "Sister Societies," Kings Hall, "The Ladies," Fr. J. A. Meek, "College Guests," Dr. George T. Shrady, "College

BOLD BANK ROBBERY AT ST. THOMAS, MONTMAGNY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

St. Thomas, Montmagny, P.Q., Nov. 27.—\$5,000 in gold. Nearly \$5,000 in bank notes and a few dollars in silver were the plunder secured by the burglars from La Banque Nationale here early Monday morning.

To say that the town is excited is a very mild way of putting it. Business is absolutely suspended. Little knots of people are to be seen in the streets discussing the robbery, and speculating as to how it occurred. Theories are plentiful, but facts as to who the robbers were, whence they came and where they went are very scarce.

The whole affair is a mystery, and no matter how much talking is done absolutely no clue of importance as to the identity of the robbers has been found.

The burglars are evidently professionals for their work has been done with such care and finish that on gentlemen here remarked humorous that it was a credit to the place.

SCENE OF THE ROBBERY.

The St. Thomas Branch of the Ban Nationale was opened on the 3rd of July last. It is located in a brick building which faces the public square. In the building are also the City Hall and the Post Office.

The staff of the bank consists of Mr. J. A. Audette, manager, and Mr. J. A. Gauthier, teller.

As St. Thomas is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants the business of the branch here is a thriving one and well patronized. The bank premises consist of two rooms. The outer office is divided into two equal parts—one for the public and one for the clerks. The room is not large, perhaps fourteen by twelve feet. The vault is in the rear of this room. The manager's private office is not over eight feet square and a person entering the bank would find it on the left hand side. Electric lights are in each of the two rooms. The vault is in full view from the streets, and to-day the crowds of the curious are flatting their nose against the windows in an endeavor to see the result of the visit of the marauders.

THE VAULT THEY ROBBED.

The vault is built of brick, and the walls are about twenty inches thick. There were double doors of iron in the outer door being secured by a combination lock—one of Taylor's newest chilled steel safe. A grand old burglar proof plate safe, with a time lock was in the vault. It was here that the funds of the bank were kept. To secure the "swag" the burglars were compelled first to force open the office doors, then to open the vault, and finally to open the safe. Any one ordinary man, and it is difficult to understand how the burglars were able to do their work without arousing the entire village.

Today the bank is in desolation. The floor is covered with debris, the windows are smashed, desks are battered to pieces, and all that is left of the contents of the safe is a pile of badly twisted copper wire. The force of the explosion must have been terrific, for the safe appears to be a mass of shreds of chilled steel, and was thrown with such force against the side of the brick wall four inches deep. The lost weighing over one hundred pounds was blown clean out of the door. The walls of the vault are cracked and the outer door of steel plate five feet by two feet six inches is bent into a semi-circular form, and has a hole in it as big as a football and about the same shape. In the vault was found this morning a piece of fine fitted to a detaching cap, and spots of blood were seen on the office floor. One of the burglars had evidently been hurt by the explosion.

The burglars did not bring man tools with them. Probably only what they knew they could not steal. They had a drill, and the explosives and the other appliances were borrowed for the occasion. Two chisels, a large monkey wrench and a pair of pincher were among their other tools found here. Those were claimed this morning by Mr. George Boulanger, a blacksmith. The safe was opened by a wedge, two crowbars and a pick as having been taken from the section house.

THE MANAGER SPEAKS.

Mr. Audette, the manager, is of course very much exercised over the robbery, but told our correspondent his ideas concerning the method of procedure of the robbers. They entered the bank by prying open the iron door with a crowbar and then breaking the lock. A light is always burning in the office, and it is supposed that they drew down the blind in order to prevent detection from outside. It was an easy matter to force the door leading to the manager's office and to pass from thence behind the counter. The burglars then knuckled the knob from the combination lock of the vault and proceeded to drill a hole through the door to blow it off it hinges. This was the explosion that did so much damage. A clock was knocked from the shelf on which it stood, falling face up on the desk. This dial indicated that the clock had stopped at six minutes to 2 o'clock. This indicates no doubt quite accurately the time of the robbery. It was found impossible to drill the burglar proof safe and nitro glycerine was inserted into the cracks of the door. The force exploded the safe by means of the detaching cap and then the way was clear. The burglars opened the safe took possession of the funds and got safely away. They would not have been in a very great hurry for they took the trouble to bury a package of copper coins, and have them scattered

CHILD MISSING.

About seven o'clock last evening a man named Vallee sent his young son (aged five years) to post a letter at the corner box. As the child did not return the parents naturally got anxious, and all the police stations were immediately notified. At ten o'clock last night the child had not been found.

Gossip is a beastly habit, and other people should not indulge in it.

all over the place. Mr. Audette first heard of the robbery at 6.30 this morning. He was informed of it by Mr. Desjardins, the Corporation Clerk. In passing the bank noticed that the door was partly open. Mr. Audette was working in the bank on Sunday night from 6 until 10.30.

HEARD THE EXPLOSION.

The only man to hear the explosion—though several women heard it—was Dr. A. G. Michon, a druggist, who lives almost directly opposite the bank. Dr. Michon says he heard a noise and got up fearing something was wrong. He looked across to the bank and seeing that the light was burning in the manager's office, he retired to bed. Mr. Alphonsus Caron, editor of L'Echo de Montmagny, lives across the street from the bank, over his printing office. He was away from home last night, and his wife, his two brothers-in-law and his office assistant were with him. They all retired at about 10.30 p.m. and heard absolutely no noise during the night. There are five or six houses quite near the bank and the people living in them all heard the explosion quite loudly enough all these houses are occupied by widows, and if they had suspected the origin of the sound would not have been likely to give the alarm.

A GANG OF BURGLARS.

From all that can be learned the men who did the work are part of that gang of tramp crooks who have been terrorizing Montreal, Quebec and the vicinity for some months. It appears that six suspicious crooks have been noticed and may be implicated. Two of the six were in town on Saturday last—probably to spy out the ground. Two arrived from St. Pierre early last evening, but from whence he other two came is a mystery. It has been said that the Post Office vault is directly in the rear of the bank vault, and in fact, is of the same size and style. On Saturday afternoon last two men of medium height, one about twenty years old with fair hair and blue eyes, and the other a man with a grey beard, both poorly dressed, called at the Post Office and engaged the Deputy, Miss Boule, in conversation. They asked to see the Post Master. Miss Boule says: "I told them that the Post Master was not in. But they said they must see him, and endeavored to pass behind the counter. I then shut the door and told them to go away. They then retired, and I called the watchman to call the Post Master some plaster was afraid for I was alone in the office, and there was \$600 in the safe."

THEY WERE ENGLISH.

These two men were English and spoke scarcely any French. The men of their supper at a house near the bank, and when last seen they were going towards the railway track. On Saturday evening two tramps were seen in the little village of St. Valier, thirteen miles west of St. Thomas. They went on to St. Pierre Sunday morning and were loafing about the station most of the day. The Station Agent at St. Pierre thought they were glib customers, and in consequence remained in his office all day, not even going to Mass. Towards evening they disappeared and have not since been seen. It is likely they walked on to St. Thomas for on Sunday night some persons broke into the station shed here. They had some heavy blankets which they had probably stolen and a lantern. After making two comfortable beds with the blankets the tramps evidently had a good sleep. They left an early hour taking with them several tools which were to-day identified at the bank. These men spoke English at St. Pierre.

MET THE WHOLE GANG.

At 11.30 on Sunday night Messrs. Louis Lavigne and Xavier Nicole met six hard-looking strangers just on the other side of the bridge from the bank. Two of them were on the sidewalk and the rest were on the road. All were shouting and swearing vigorously in English, and the citizens who met them were glad when they got past without being molested. These are all the traces of the supposed burglars before the robbery took place.

HOW THEY GOT AWAY.

If the cracking of the safe was well on the disappearance of the men was such more clear. The burglars could have got away either by the market trail to Quebec, or the Maritime express for Halifax as both trains leave at about 3 a.m. No tickets were old last night in the railway office, and if the men took the train they must have done so without the conductor's knowledge. Thinking that the burglars might have boarded the Halifax train and paid their fare on board, your correspondent telegraphed conductor Walker who had charge of the Sunday night Maritime express, asking if any passengers had boarded the train here. His reply was in the negative. It is possible that the robbers may have driven towards the American border. Detectives Sylvain and Burke are here investigating the affair most thoroughly. Mr. Lavigne, manager of the St. Roch's Branch of the Banque Nationale came to town this evening with a fresh supply of funds for the branch here and business will go on as usual to-morrow.

St. Catherine's, Ont., Nov. 27.—This morning Curtis Tallman, a young man from Camden, was before the Police Magistrate charged with assault, obscenely bodily harm, upon Roy Baist. The boys were coming home from school when Tallman held a knife against a tree and seizing Baist used him against the open blade, saying "I'll kill you." The blade entered the little boy's neck. The evidence was such that the Magistrate sent the case on for trial at a higher Court.

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Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, Effective, Ladies' Own. For Druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 40c; No. 5, 50c; No. 6, 60c; No. 7, 70c; No. 8, 80c; No. 9, 90c; No. 10, 1.00. Cook's Cotton Root Compound. No. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in Quebec by all responsible Druggists.

ROAD COMMITTEE.

Important Meeting — Cars Not to Run on D'Youville Street.

A very important meeting of the Civic Road Committee was held last evening, which was presided over by Alderman Roy. Those present were Mayor Parent and Aldermen Lavigne, Drolet, Duchaine, J. B. Cote, Racour, Tangy, Gillehen, Madden, Marois, U. Cantin, Norris, Foley, Vincent, Turcot, Drouin and Falardeau.

A letter was read from Mr. Evans, Manager of the Quebec District Railway, asking permission to cancel the system by D'Youville and D'Autouil streets during the winter months, as the passing of the Company's cars during the coming season was rather dangerous on D'Youville street in rear of the Montcalm Market. The Company agreed, however, to give full satisfaction by running their green cars from Jacques Cartier Hall, up town, St. George, St. John, Fabrique, Buade and St. Anne streets, and return by Garden, Buade, St. John and St. George streets, to connect with the Lower Town cars at Desosses street. The white cars leaving Champlain Market will come up the trestle work, Palace Hill, St. John, Fabrique, Buade and St. Anne streets and return by Garden, Buade, Fabrique, and St. John streets and Palace Hill to Lower Town. This change would materially affect the service. Alderman Lavigne objected to the change on the ground that there was no more danger running the cars by D'Youville street than by Palace Hill or Crown street. In his opinion the Company wished to economize by dispensing with the service of two cars. As to the new arrangement respecting the route to be taken by the white cars he had no objection, but insisted on the green lights running as at present.

Alderman Marois considered that there was too much delay at the corner of St. John and Palace streets, and on one occasion the cars remained there six minutes before leaving. Alderman Vincent and others were of opinion that D'Youville street was dangerous, owing to the slippery condition of the hill in rear of the market. A vote being taken, it was decided to grant the Electric Company the necessary authority to obtain from running their cars by D'Youville street and allow them to run as proposed by the Company.

Tenders for carters' numbers were received from Jos. Gauthier & Frere, \$288; Aug. Gauvin, \$253; M. Hurley, \$249; J. M. Tardivel, \$150. The latter's tender.

A letter was received from Mr. Fris Parent, contractor for the asphaltting of Grande Allee, claiming \$1,900 for extras. His contract price, \$62,000, less five per cent, has been paid. As the work had not been completed, Mr. Parent placed the asphalt blocks under the electric rail, as this made the work more complete and satisfactory, and thus necessitated an extra outlay of \$879.12. Then he was delayed by the Water Works Department on four occasions, which obliged him to transfer his 100 employes and material to other parts of the street, and for that delay he claimed \$700.

Instead of using a wooden ramp he had purchased an iron one in New York, which had to be worked by three men instead of one, and he considered that the extra men had to be paid. Mr. Parent was introduced to the Committee and explained that he had done everything to complete the work as satisfactorily as possible, and had to go to a little further expense than at first intended.

Alderman J. B. Cote objected to extras being paid, as extra contractor's work is not to be paid for unless the work is not done as the contract provided. Besides, the question of extras should have been previously submitted to the Committee.

Alderman Drolet said that Mr. Parent had always given full satisfaction and gave first-class work when he undertook contracts, and that should not be lost sight of. Alderman Roy remarked that personally he favored the account of extras, as he was aware that Mr. Parent had performed excellent work and it was better to pay a little more than have work done unsatisfactorily. Alderman Lavigne said that as the item of \$23.89 for additional repairs he had no objection, but as to the others he had. He considered the item for \$879 was too high, and as to the claims for damages and \$301.50 for the extra expenses of labor on the iron ramp he had no right to. As the work was much better by having bricks under the rails he would be in favor of having half the amount paid, but legally the contractor had no right to claim the amount.

Mayor Parent added that legally Mr. Parent had no claim against the city. The work was well done, and he personally knew that the contractor had done a very good job, and it now remained for the Committee to decide if he was entitled to any extras for same. He, the Mayor, had gone to New York and had seen the manufacturer of asphalt blocks in that city, which he had succeeded in getting them to give the bricks at a lower price than usual and the city had not been put to one cent cost for his trip. He would also remark that Contracto Parent had specially brought a man from New York, paying him \$100 monthly, so as to give the citizen full satisfaction.

Alderman Tangy said that if it frequently happened that the city had to pay for experience in granting contracts to contractors who did not fulfill their work satisfactorily, when a man does his work well he should be treated accordingly. All agreed that the Grande Allee paving was satisfactorily done, and after further discussion it was unanimously decided, on motion of Alderman Lavigne, to offer Mr. Parent \$663.36 as a settlement of all extras.

On motion of Alderman J. B. Cote the following resolutions were adopted: That the City Engineer, Mr. W. D. Baillarge, Acting City Engineer, to prepare a statement of the amount due by the electric road as their share of expense in the asphaltting of the city streets.

Alderman Lavigne then brought in the question of placing an electric light opposite Traill Hall, as this installation was frequently occupied by bazaars, concerts, etc., and the late Alderman Baillarge had on several occasions spoken to him on this matter.

Alderman Turcot and Madden also spoke in the same strain, and Mr. Baillarge was instructed to report thereon at the next meeting. The Committee adjourned at 10.30.

QUEBEC EAST CONSERVATIVES

Hold an Enthusiastic Meeting in St. Roch's.

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES GIVEN

BY MESSRS. FLYNN, LANDRY, PELLETIER, CHAPAIS AND CARBARY — BROKEN LIBERAL PROMISES AND PLEDGES HELD UP TO PUBLIC VIEW — PREMIER MARCHAND'S ALLEGED SURPLUS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Conservative Club of Quebec East took place last evening. The spacious new hall was crowded, and many were obliged to return to the door, as there was no room. In fact every one from outside the division remarked that they had no idea so many Conservatives could be found in St. Roch's. Hon. Messrs. Flynn, Pelletier and Chapaïs had been invited to inaugurate the hall. Hon. Senator Landry, Mr. Felix Carbary, M.P.P., Messrs. L. Orger, Beaubien, L. Onésime Beaubien, E. P. Berube, Pouliot, MacKenzie, N.P., of St. Valier, Gastonguay, Dr. J. A. Martin, A. Benoit, Montmarquet, J. A. Dionne, J. E. Livermore, L. Leclerc, L. P. Robitaille, Nap. Gourdau, Dr. T. D. Boulanger, Jos. Lachance, H. Chasse, F. X. Gastonguay, J. Rousseau, Jean Dion, Elz. St. Pierre, Jos. Plamondon, J. B. Plouride and about three hundred others.

After the adoption of the minutes of last meeting, the President, Mr. Felix Gourdau, after a few words to the members, in which he spoke of the progress already made by the Club, introduced the speakers of the evening, the first of whom would be Hon. Mr. Flynn, leader of the Opposition in the Quebec Legislature.

Hon. E. J. Flynn began by congratulating the Club on the immense success already achieved, and the splendid hall secured. Last April he had addressed the Club in a smaller hall which had been crowded, and to-night his large hall is much larger, and still the audience cannot all find accommodation. The same sentiment was expressed by the other speakers of the evening, the first of whom would be Hon. Mr. Flynn, leader of the Opposition in the Quebec Legislature.

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present Government. Because the Senate, which was an essential part of the constitution under our form of Government had interfered with the will of the Government, and had prevented the Government from carrying out its policy, it was necessary to amend the constitution. The Premier and his advisers Mr. Tarte had come down during the last days of the provincial session and ordered their vassals here to make themselves ridiculous and the Marchand Government had attempted to strengthen the hands of their masters, but thanks to the vigilance of the Opposition, particularly Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, the attempt had failed.

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Shipping News.

Thursday, 23.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The SS Caribee arrived at New York from the West Indies at 9 a.m. yesterday.

The SS Madiara sailed from New York for the West Indies at 4 p.m. yesterday.

NOTES.

SS Cacoma, Capt. McPhail, passed down from Montreal last evening, for Sydney.

The pontoons were removed from the Cheminard wharf yesterday, and towed to the Basin for the winter. Geo. Jeffrey, the boatman who nearly lost his life in his brave effort to save Goulet's life, on Tuesday night, spent most of the day grappling for the body of the drowned man, but without success.

The Savoy went into her winter quarters in the Basin yesterday.

SS Grete Holme finished taking cargo and sailed at 2 a.m. yesterday morning for Barcelona and Valencia.

Hong Kong, Nov. 23.—The SS Empress of India left here for Vancouver at noon today.

SALVAGE AWARD.

London, Nov. 23.—The British steamer Iser, Capt. Walker, has been awarded £1,000 for towing the British steamer Trojan, Capt. Phillips, into St. Andrew's harbor, when the latter lost her propeller bound for New York for Spanish ports.

THE LAST INWARD.

Father Point, Nov. 23.—The SS Mayflower, Furness Line, from Hamburg and Antwerp, arrived 12.50 p.m.

SS Andoni, Elder Dempster Line, from St. John's, arrived 12.30 p.m. This leaves no more oceanic steamers to arrive for the St. Lawrence this season.

DISASTERS.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 22.—Reports of shipping disasters continue to arrive, showing considerable loss of life during the recent gales.

The schooner Josephine, P.M. Minnehaha, Emma and Clara Belle are ashore at different points along the coast of Sweden, and the managers considering the local authorities were in a better position to judge correctly of the risks decided to avoid any chance of failure to carry out their contract, and at a heavy extra expense carried the cargo on to Montreal for shipment from there.

ARRIVALS.

SS Laurentine, Numan, Montreal, Alhambra, Rae & Co., passengers and general cargo.

SS Dunmore Head, Burns, Montreal, Harold Kennedy, general cargo.

SS Greenlands, Couillard, Montreal, Ross & Co., general cargo.

CLEARED.

SS Laurentine, Numan, Liverpool, Alhambra, Rae & Co., passengers and general cargo.

SS Greenlands, Couillard, St. John's, Nfld., Ross & Co.

THE COQUET.

London, Nov. 23.—The abandoned British steamer Coquet, Captain Garrard, from Quebec for Sunderland, reported yesterday to have drifted ashore on Prater Island, on the coast of Sweden, has broken in two amidships.

Fishermen are salvaging all they possibly can from her.

BUNN'S REPORT.

New York, Nov. 24.—R. G. Bunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade for the week ended 19th in the United States against 138 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 21 last year.

The bank clearances of the Dominion of Canada were as follows: Montreal, \$1,938,165, increase, 6.36 per cent.; Toronto, \$3,896,138, increase, 39.3 per cent.; Winnipeg, \$3,382,158, increase, 16.3 per cent.; Halifax, \$1,512,932, increase, 55 per cent.; Hamilton, \$857,739, increase, 37.7 per cent.; St. John's, N.B., \$677,573, increase, 18.7 per cent.; Vancouver, \$516,396, increase, 5.6 per cent.; Victoria, \$529,541, decrease, 7.2 per cent.

Monday, 27.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The SS Trinidad sailed from New York for Bermuda at noon last Saturday.

ALLAN LINE.

The SS Parisian docked at Portland 7.29 a.m. on Saturday.

The SS Monte Videau, from London for Portland, passed Cape Race at 3.39 a.m. on Saturday.

The SS Norwegian sailed from Glasgow for Boston on Saturday afternoon.

NOTES.

The Empress of Japan arrived at Yokohama at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning from Vancouver.

THE COQUET.

London, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Christiansand says that the missing lifeboat of the steamer Coquet abandoned after being reported has drifted into Havnvaertstrædet. On board the boat were eleven life belts and some provisions. There is a chance that the crew was taken off by some vessel. The Coquet is reported to be so situated that it may be possible to salvage part of her cargo and her engines, the weather permitting.

SWEPT OVERBOARD.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 25.—The Gloucester fishing schooner Lizzie M. Griffin, which put in here this morning from the Grand Banks, reports the loss of two men, Harold Smith and John Nolan, who were swept overboard, in a gale early Friday morning.

The vessel, sweeping her decks clear of boats and everything else moveable, smashing rats and damaging the running gear. The cook, Augustus Thayer, had a leg and arm broken by being thrown about the galley.

OVERBUE.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 26.—The British steamer Bonavista, Captain Fraser, from Montreal for this port, is three days overdue. It is feared she has been damaged by the recent gales in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ARRIVALS.

SS Polino, Lachance, Sydney, Ross & Co., general cargo.

CLEARED.

SS Dunmore Head, Brennan, Belfast, Harold Kennedy, general cargo.

Tuesday, 28.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The s.s. Trinidad arrived at Bermuda at 2 p.m. yesterday.

ALLAN LINE.

The s.s. Numidian sailed from Liverpool for Portland on Monday afternoon, with two cabin, 11 intermediate and 350 stowage passengers.

The s.s. Grecian, from Montreal for Glasgow, arrived out Monday afternoon.

The s.s. Nebraska, from New York for Glasgow, arrived out Monday afternoon.

The s.s. Grethlands arrived down last night and went into the Basin to complete cargo before proceeding this morning for St. John's, Nfld.

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Yesterday morning J. U. Gregory, Esq., agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department, opened the preliminary enquiry into the cause of the grounding of the Aberdeen. This enquiry is conducted behind closed doors.

WHY THE MAYFLOWER PASSED.

In connection with the Quebec cargo ex SS Mayflower, the Chronicle was informed yesterday that it was owing to the absence of available accommodation in the port that the cargo was carried up to Montreal.

The SS Mayflower had 550 tons of cement on board for delivery at Lewis, for shipment to Chateaugay, which had to be discharged first. Owing to the lateness of the season it was absolutely necessary to discharge her cargo as quickly as possible, and the only wharf on the South Shore at which a steamer could work four hatches in discharging, was the Grand Trunk wharf, which, however, could not be secured.

As the expense of freighting some 1,200 tons of cargo back here from Montreal by rail, will fall upon the owners, their interest was not on the cargo part of the port, and the fact of their being called upon to meet this charge may prejudice them against taking Quebec cargo in future.

An effort was made to secure transfer of the cement from Quebec to Lewis by lighter, but no satisfactory arrangement could be reached, which would guarantee its delivery across the river this fall. The principal lighter owners here being only willing to accept a contract, subject to weather conditions, and the managers considering the local authorities were in a better position to judge correctly of the risks decided to avoid any chance of failure to carry out their contract, and at a heavy extra expense carried the cargo on to Montreal for shipment from there.

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two more steamers at Montreal, the Mayflower and the Andoni. They will leave Montreal to-day and tomorrow. The Andoni will complete cargo at Three Rivers.

The winter ferry boats have been put on the ferry service between Quebec and Lewis. The pontoons have not yet been removed. Winter prices rule since Sunday.

CLEARED.

SS Dunmore Head, Burns, Dublin, Harold Kennedy, general.

Wednesday, 25.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The s.s. Madiara arrived at St. Croix, W.I., at 7 a.m. yesterday.

The s.s. Pretoria arrived at New York from the West Indies at 10 a.m. yesterday.

ALLAN LINE.

The SS Peruvian from Boston for Glasgow, arrived out on Monday afternoon.

The SS Montevideau docked at Portland at 10.15 a.m. Tuesday.

The SS Sarmation arrived at New York at 8.45 on Tuesday.

NOTES.

The s.s. Mayflower will arrive from Montreal this evening and will take a small portion of cargo her. She will thus be the last ship to clear from this port. Last year the last ship for sea cleared on November 23rd.

No news has been received so far from the s.s. Merrimack, which is now out thirty-five days, and there is very little probability of her ever reaching the other side in safety. None of the vessels reaching Europe have reported her, and though her crew may have left the ship they have not been heard from.

The pontoons have been removed from the ferry wharf, and the regular winter service is now in full swing. She will thus be the last ship to clear from this port. Last year the last ship for sea cleared on November 23rd.