POOR DOCUMENT

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AN AMERICAN VIEW

OF THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Not Particularly Favorable to Great Britain, but Contains Some Interesting and Useful Information Concerning the Character istics of the Boers.

Five years ago that shrewd observer of men; that clever, if somewhat cynical and biased student of history; that master of the peculiarly French art of turning out what the French call mots —Mr. Max O'Rell, in short—delivered himself of a notable prophecy writing in "John Bull & Co." of sturdy John's possessions in South Africa. Max O'Rell said: "Transvaal will never be an English colony. Johannesburg will absorb it. The apathy of the Boers will be bound to give way to the ever increasing activity of the English; but the prestige of England will profit nothing by this. The Transvaal is destined to become an Anglo Saxon republic, which will form part of the United States of South Africa. With me this is not a simple opinion, but a firm conviction."

History is being made fast in these days. Whether it will be made fast enough to realize Max O'Rell's prophecy before the beginning of the new century not Max O'Rell himself could say. Probably he would be the first to admit that such a consummation is a very remote contingency. A crisis of some sort is at hand, indeed. But the immediate outcome of that crisis—if it be not warded off by a compromise which, after all, can prove only a postponement of the inevitable catastrophe—is more likely to be the temporary fulfilment of Cecil Rhodes' imperialistic dream of a United South Africa, beneath the aegis of imperial British suzerainty and under one flag.

A PROPHECY THAT FAILED.

Then for a period at least Max O'Rell's prophecy will have been falsified. During that period the Transvaal will be a British colony, though Great Britain will hardly go so far as to demand the surrender of its local independence and form of government. Her most radical hope at present is to form a dominion modelled somewhat on that of Canada, though with larger local autonomy, in which the Dutch and the English will live and work together as the French and English do in Canada, managing their internal affairs after they have been readjusted to suit English views, without any further interference, but forming an integral part of the British empire.

Such is the programme which the administration of Lord Salisbury, under the leadership of its colonial minister, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has evidently set before it. Steadily and aggressively that administration has been approaching the point of coercing the Transvaal into shaping its internal policy in accordance with British demands. The grievances of British subjects residing in the Transvaal have been seized as an excuse for British interference. It is a plausible pretext. It is more, indeed, than a pretext. It involves questions of justice in which the appearance and some of the substance of right are on the British side.

But it scarcely veils the unavowed intention of capturing this region for British South Africa by any means that will not arouse the alarm and anger of the European powers. There are many reasons why imperialists like Mr. Cecil Rhodes find the existence of an independent republic stands in the way of their industrial and commercial, as well as political ambitions. Blatant and brutal conquest is impossible. The issue of the Jameson invasion, connived at apparently by Mr. Chamberlain, and aided and abetted almost in the open by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, has taught the British caution. Dr. Jameson failed. The simultaneous uprising which he expected from a host of adventurers in Johannesburg and the adjacent mining districts was crushed even before it could begin, through the vigilance of the Boer authorities and the courage of the Boer soldiers. If he had succeeded, there is no reason to believe that the British government would have sustained him. As he failed, that government repudiated him and went through the farce of an official investigation, which terminated in a mere pretence of condemnation. Foiled at the game of force, the imperialists have turned to the willier tricks of strategy.

Indomitable and invincible as the Boers have shown themselves in their past struggles against a half hearted and divided England, they can hardly be expected to withstand the might of England, serried by a show of right that, while uniting her, may serve to disarray and perplex her rivals among the powers.

A GLANCE BACKWARD.

It is impossible to understand the extant situation without a present glance at geography and a backward glance at history. The area owned by Great Britain in Southern Africa comprises Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Zambesia and Zululand. The Transvaal or South African Republic (the names are interchangeable) is bounded on the north, south and west by one or more of these British possessions, and on the east by Portuguese East Africa and Zululand. Its area is 119,139 square miles, but a trifle larger than our State of Nevada. Its present population is roughly estimated at a million, of whom only about 200,000 are whites, the remainder being chiefly Kaffirs. Barely a third of the whites are Boers, or people of Dutch descent.

There are some 30,000 Germans, some 10,000 Americans, a few hundred Russian Hebrews, a scattering of almost every nation and race under heaven and about 100,000 people of British birth or descent.

The Dutch, whose posterity are the present Boers (Boer is Dutch for farmer), made settlements on the Cape of Good Hope in the seventeenth century. The first English settlers joined the earlier white inhabitants in 1795, the British government conquered the territory in 1806 and the Cape of Good Hope became definitely a colony of the British crown in 1814. English immigration followed British sovereignty. Ever since that the history of the descendants of the original Dutch settlers has been one of constant watchfulness against British aggression. Sometimes they have saved themselves by retreat into the interior fastnesses; sometimes they have repelled the ever threatened invasion by force of arms.

The first clash came over the slavery question. The Boers claimed a right to enslave the native tribes. The British contested the alleged right. In 1834 emancipation was proclaimed in the colony, which till then had been peopled by British and Dutch alike. What added to the grievance of the Boer was that the slave owners among them received as compensation orders on London, which they were compelled to cash on the spot at ruinous rates. The great exodus, or trek, of 1836 was the result. Some six thousand Boers by a concerted movement abandoned Cape Colony and moved on to the unknown interior. The bitter memory of their sufferings from hunger and thirst and from the attacks of savage natives remain as a legacy of hatred among their descendants to this day. At the Orange River the trekkers divided into two parties, one of which founded the Orange Free State, the other continuing further eastward, founded Natal. Both states were conquered by the English. A majority of the Boers, once more fleeing from British thaldom, crossed the river Vaal and intrenched themselves in their present position in the Transvaal.

Here four rival sovereignties were established whose internecine feuds were finally harmonized by a union into one republic. In 1848 the gronwet, or fundamental law, was passed by a special Volksraad, elected for the purpose, and it still remains as the nominal constitution of the country. But they found themselves unable to cope with the savage natives, who harrassed them on every side and threatened the security not only of the Boers themselves, but of their British neighbors. Yielding partly to a desire for self-protection, partly to a show of British force the Boers consented to annexation with the British empire in spite of the protest of Oom Paul Kruger and other sturdy minded young patriots.

MAJUBA HILL.

But they fretted under the British yoke, and under the plea that Britain had not performed her promises they rose in rebellion in 1880, and after the bloody victory of Majuba Hill succeeded in again establishing their independence "subject to the suzerainty of her majesty." The treaty which contained these words was signed at Pretorin in August, 1881.

It was the discovery of diamonds in the Vaal River as far back as 1867 which had drawn the eyes of the world to South Africa in general. It was the discovery of gold in the region across the Vaal in 1884 which made the Transvaal itself a universal object of enterprise and cupidity. Kimberley, the great centre of diamond production, in Cape Colony, was founded in 1871. Today its annual output averages a value of $20,000,000. Johannesburg, the great centre of gold mining in the South African Republic, was founded in 1886. The conglomerate beds of the Witwatersand River, in the valley of the Randt, have since then produced over forty million ounces of gold, worth over $125,000,000, while it is credibly estimated that some $4,000,000,000 worth still remains to be extracted. Gold and diamonds, therefore, must be looked upon as mighty factors in the future development of South Africa in general and the Transvaal in particular.

As a natural result of the discovery of gold a vast stream of immigrants crossed the Vaal into the sleepy hollow of Boerland. Whatever their nationality, they were known to the Boers as Uitlanders, or foreigners. At first the Boers welcomed the invasion, deeming that it would be only a transient inconvenience, which would leave lasting benefits behind.

At last the Randt Valley was opened up. "The Randt will end like the others," said the now doubly confident Boers. "We need have no fears that the Uitlanders will stay." But here at last their forecast was wrong. The Randt has not fizzled out. On the contrary, it is waxing ever greater in wealth power and population. More than that the experience acquired in the randt has taught the miners that those outlying districts of Leydensberg, De Kaap and Klerkadrop, once abandoned as ephemeral, are in fact of immediate and permanent value.

THE UITLANDERS' BURDEN.

Now the Boers woke up to the fact that the presence of an immense and ever increasing body of Uitlanders in their midst was a menace to their own political independence. Yet so far they have suffered little, they have profited much by the invasion. The first hordes of immigrants were naturally enough composed in part of gamblers and adventurers, but these were soon succeeded by earnest, practical workers, by men of brawn and brains. They worked the mineral wealth of the country. They spent their savings in opening out mines, in putting up the finest machinery, in costly experiments of every kind; they collected the cleverest engineers and managers, assayers and chemists from all the mining centres of the world; they redeemed the land from desolation, they built the towns, they constructed the railroads, they established the commerce and they fought in the wars against the savage native tribes, who, despite all the courage and fortitude of the Boers, must finally have triumphed over them if they had been left single handed.

And they paid and have paid and are paying practically all the taxes. It is estimated that 95 per cent. of all the magnificent revenues that flow yearly into the coffers of the Boer government is contributed by Uitlanders. The state which they found nearly bankrupt has now an accumulated surplus of some 15 millions of dollars.

They are not mere birds of passage, passing through the land, accumulating wealth and returning to spend it in their own country. The Uitlander, so far as the laws allow him, has made his home in the Transvaal. His children have been born there. The magnificent climate and the wealth of the soil, neglected by the Boer, give every guarantee of the permanent settlement of generations.

It is exactly that permanent settlement which the Boer statesman dreads. Nor does he dread it without reason. The isolation, the independence, the permanence of the Boer are threatened in the very stronghold which he had wrested for himself from a warring environment if this alien element should gain the upper hand, which, unfettered, it must gain by the mere dumb weight of majorities and the puissance of brain and brawn.

PATRIOTISM OF THE BOERS.

The Boer loves his country with a passionate patriotism. It is unfair to say that he has done nothing for its development. He is not a miner, or an engineer, or a railroad constructor, or a bull or a bear in the stock market. He is pre-eminently an agriculturist.

In Cape Colony nearly the whole of the wheat growing is done by the Dutch farmers of the western province. In the interior the bulk of the grain used is supplied by the Dutch farmer of the Transvaal. The whole of the fruit crop is produced by Boers. Even far up in Bechuanaland you will find Boer wagons from the republic loaded up with fruit, oat forage and other products.

The Boers, in short, are a pastoral folk, stolidly content to be that and nothing else. They shun towns, shop keeping and gold mining. They ask only to live in a moderate degree of comfort, in a rude plenty; to provide for their children as they grow up, and to be let alone.

But it would seem that present conditions are opposed even to these modest demands. The far reaching influences of colossal wealth, with its attendant luxuries and corruptions, are tending to destroy the simple Boer ideals. He instinctively feels that, like his forerunners who trekked here from the south, he is crowded out by the Uitlanders. He cannot follow the example of those forerunners. He cannot jump into his wagon and trek to the desert. Pride, patriotism and religious faith would prevent the average Boer abandoning the Hinterland, which he firmly believes to be the gift of the Almighty. Even in cases where the feelings are not all sufficient, where is the desert to which he can trek? When he casts around him he perceives himself hemmed in by rapidly advancing Anglo-Saxon civilization.

To the north and west of him he has seen Cecil Rhodes, the Diamond King of the past and present, the intended Gold King of the future, the ogre of all Boers, adding to the British empire that vast territory known by the general name of Zambesia and Rhodesia, which since 1889 has been under the sway of a corporation that is still his creature—the British South Africa company, chartered by the English government.

The British conquest over the Zulus on the east, like their conquest over the Matabele on the west, though it crushed the power of savage foes of the Boer, only increased the territorial domination of his civilized adversary, so that now a permanent barrier exists between him and the sea. No outlet is left him save to Portuguese territory to the northeast. But the Portuguese have shown that they do not want him.

NO ESCAPE

He cannot escape even if he would. To his government he tranquilly resigns the duty of protecting him. For though every burgher is a voter from the age of sixteen, the government which his vote has established and supports is practically an oligarchy. All the power is concentrated in the hands of an executive council, supported by a vote in the first rand, which needs only to number thirteen in order to have a constitutional majority. In all twenty-five men more than cover the number who for a given term of years hold absolute power in their hands.

Of this small number a considerable fraction are not, properly speaking, Boers. They are Hollanders, imported direct from Holland, partly for the natural reason that they speak the language of the Boer, partly with the object of more effectually controlling the Uitlander of non-Dutch speaking origin. Thus, while the original Boer section of the population has remained the dominant section, the executive power of even this section comes very near being represented in the single personage of Oom Paul Kruger, a president three times re-elected and maintained in the first position of the state during the 15 years' existence of the second republic.

Ever since the Uitlander invasion President Kruger's aim has been to preserve the dominance of the Boer by jealously reserving to the latter all the rights of citizenship. Previously to that invasion the law allowed the Uitlander to obtain full rights of citizenship after a residence of five year. Now the law was changed. A Uitlander, according to these new provisions, must first renounce his allegiance to any other country, and at the end of eight or 15 years the government at its option might give him the franchise.

During these eight or 15 years he was a man without a country, and he might remain a man without a country to the end, though residing in one to which he contributed 95 per cent. of the taxes, in which his children had been born, and which he had made his home.

AN ANOMALY.

In the South African Republic, therefore, this anomaly presents itself. The largest body in the state, the native Kaffirs, has been deprived by conquest of all rights; the next largest, the Uitlanders, comprising the wealth, the education and the knowledge of affairs of the white population, has been excluded by law from the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, while a small minority, possessing neither education nor wealth nor knowledge of affairs, claims a divine right to govern all the others.

Yet, as we have seen, only a minute fraction of that very minority, under extant circumstances, really exercises the right so claimed.

Truly a state of unstable equilibrium, a pyramid standing on its apex! Even granting that the Boer is right, the extant conditions cannot endure. Nature cannot be frustrated by right intentions. The law of gravitation cannot be coaxed by moral suasion.

But the denial of the suffrage is not the only grievance of the Uitlander. He complains of unjust and oppressive taxation, of the misuse of the proceeds in corruption of the civil service. The Boer has little reason to complain of either abuse The taxes by which the treasury is filled are not levied upon him. He consumes his own untaxed products; he has few wants which force him to contribute to the duties levied on imports. So long as it is not his money that is wasted he cares little what becomes of it.

The many monopolies supported by the government are likewise oppressive only to the Uitlander. The Boer, for example, is never a miner, so he has no use for dynamite. But to the Uitlander miner it is the most essential part of his supplies. A single firm under governmental protection controls this supply. Previous to the granting of the monopoly this firm had offered dynamite to miners at 40 shillings. Now it exacts 85 shillings.

Out of this 85 shillings only five shillings goes in reduction of taxation, all the rest of the profit to private individuals. Worse still, the monopoly was granted on condition that the explosive should be manufactured exclusively in the Transvaal. It is not all manufactured there. Much of it is of an inferior quality imported from Germany, placed in Africa wrappers and sold as indigenous. It is frequently asserted that the accidental explosions which have recently been of frequent occurrence in the Transvaal are largely due to the inferior quality of the imported article.

The government's method of protecting the Netherlands railroad forms another grievance. The charges for carrying passengers and freight are rightly complained of as exorbitant. The average charge for freight in the United States is half a cent per mile; in England it is three-fourths of a cent. These figures throw a lurid light upon the potential earnings of a railroad which, like the Netherlands, charged from 6 to 24 cents per mile. The cost of producing gold was necessarily raised by the cost of bringing coals to the mines. Add to this the increased cost of transporting gold to the market, and it is no wonder that many of the less accessible mines have been abandoned.

These are the four main grievances of the Uitlanders. There are many other minor ones. But at the bottom of all is the first great grievance, the refusal of the franchise. Were that granted all the others would soon be swept away. But the dominance of the Boer would be swept away with them. It is only natural that he should refuse. The Jameson raid still offers an additional reason for refusal. Why, he asks, should he admit to political fellowship the very people who sought his political extinction?

On the other hand, it is only natural that the Uitlander should seek relief from his present intolerable position. Monster petitions to the volksraad, the last signed by 38,500 persons, a number more than twice as great as the total number of burgher votes recorded for the election of the president, have been received with scorn and laughter. It is evident that burghers' rights, including the right to vote for the president and for the only effective legislation of the country, will not be accorded to the Uitlanders by any existing constitutional authority except under irresistible pressure.

Will pressure be brought to bear by the British government? Will the Boer government seek to resist it? Matters seem to be shaping themselves toward that end. If so the only appeal can be to the sword, and the issue can hardly be doubted.

WILLIAM S. WALSH.

Bible Conference.

YARMOUTH, Sept. 1—Meetings of the Christian Workers conference opened as advertised Tuesday evening. Rev. R. A. Torrey, D. D., president Moody's Institute, Chicago, delivered an address on Prayer which was very powerful and searching.

Wednesday morning session opened in the tent with two addresses, the first by Dr. A. T. Pierson on God's Own Estimate of His Word, a most inspiring and convincing discourse revealing the unity and completeness of both Old and New Testaments. This was followed by Dr. Torrey on the subject, The Power of the Word of God, which enabled all present to realize as never before the weapon which God had provided for our warfare.

In the afternoon Evangelist H. L. Gale spoke of the need of personal work in leading men fully into the light.

This was followed by Rector McKim, who pointed out from the first chapter of Acts the qualifications of the disciple.

The session was most practical and helpful.

At 7.30 the people gathered and Dr. Pierson unfolded the Word as found in Jno. xv—7; a marvelous revelation of the privileges of the believer in Christ.

Dr. Torrey followed, dealing with the question, "Can we get what we ask for in prayer." For answer he gave us the Word itself, proving to the most skeptical that the fault is in himself and not in God.

Thursday morning Rev. W. H. Palmer, of Providence, R. I., gave us a very instructive and helpful address on the Names of the Holy Spirit, setting Him forth as God's agent in giving life. Pastor Hurburt, of Pennsylvania then, spoke from Phil. iii., 10, 11, giving us the solid meat of the Gospel, which was most gladly accepted and will continue to furnish food for meditation.

Afternoon session—Mr. H. B. Gibberd, the well known rescue mission worker, conducted a class in personal work, his great theme being the need of a personal acquaintance with the Word of God.

Thursday evening—Dr. Torrey continued his subject of prayer and Dr. Pierson unfolded The Word, revealing the life as it should be.

Bathurst.

BATHURST, Sept. 1—The improvements on the road leading to the Big River iron bridge are completed. The government deserves the thanks of the public for the extensive repairs which they have had carried out on this much-travelled road.

On account of the wet summer and potatoe bugs the potato crop in this county is not likely to yield more than half a crop. On some farms this part of the crop has been almost ruined. The hay has been about all saved and is an abundant crop. The grain prospects are excellent.

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DEPT. 25. TORONTO.

ON AMERICAN SOIL.

RED COATS IN ALBANY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 130 YEARS.

The Governor General's Foot Guards Warmly Welcomed to the Capital of New York—One of Their First Exploits is Breaking the Sabbath Observance Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4—A correspondent of the Montreal Star says: "Yesterday, for the first time in 130 years, the residents of the city had the opportunity of witnessing British redcoats parade their streets, and to say that they rendered an enthusiastic welcome to the strangers from across the border is to put it very mildly. The corps thus honored were the governor general's foot guards of Ottawa, who came to Albany by special invitation of Governor Roosevelt. Their presence here has evoked a genuine feeling of pride and satisfaction, pride in their martial bearing and fine appearance and satisfaction that their visit has been made possible by the growth of cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States.

It is now just 130 years since the British colonial forces were withdrawn from this city. Since that time Albanians have never been privileged to secure a glimpse of a British redcoat, except by going abroad or in the course of their occasional trips to Canada. Not even during the revolutionary war was the city revisited or reoccupied by English troops; and this appears strange in view of the fact that a number of sharp encounters took place between the colonial and revolutionary forces not many miles distant from this place.

The present visit of the Guards, therefore, has inaugurated a new era, so to speak, and the hope is pretty generally expressed that these international trips will be of more frequent occurrence in the future.

The Guards left Ottawa 297 strong by special train at 10.30 on Saturday evening, arriving here about 12 hours later. Lieut. Colonel Hodgins was in command, the other staff and company officers being as follows: Major Jarvis, Captain and Adjutant Winter, Quartermaster Bate, Paymaster Gill, Captains Taylor, Street, Lawless, and Adamson, Lieutenants Forbes, McGee, Garland, Calderon, Graham, Cunningham and Moore.

The trip was devoid of any special incident except that the troops were given hearty receptions at Troy, Saratoga and Mechanicsville through which they passed.

At Rouse's Point the train was boarded by the United States customs officer, who, acting under the instruction of the American government, officially welcomed the guards to United States territory.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the train pulled into Albany. An immense throng had gathered at the station, all intensely eager to catch a glimpse of the visitors. When the boys commenced to pour out of the cars rousing cheers made them feel as if they were welcome indeed.

In the absence of Governor Roosevelt, who was prevented by official duties from being present, the Canadian officers were received by Major Stacpole and a brilliant staff from the 10th National Guards.

On the command of Col. Hodgins, the men were formed in fours and marched to the local armoury, where they will be quartered during their stay in town.

On the way thither they broke a state ordinance. For this the colonel is liable to arrest. There is a law here which prohibits Sunday processions and band playing, and there is also an organization called the Law and Order League, which insists that this law should be respected. A few days since the members of this league issued a manifesto containing the intimation that they intended to enforce the law on the occasion of the Guards' visit. This action prevented the band of the 10th National Guard from going to the station yesterday morning and assisting in the welcome to their Canadian comrades in arms. When Col. Hodgins heard of the matter, he decided to set the law at defiance and to march his command to the armory to to the accompaniment of martial music, and in this resolve he had the hearty backing and support of Mayor Stackpole, of the National Guard.

As soon as the order "Column of route, quick march" was given therefore, the band struck up the opening bars of "El Capitan." The applause which greeted the outburst of music was almost deafening, and showed that the colonel's action met with popular endorsement. The cheering and hand clapping was continued until the troops had reached their destination.

After dinner the men were free to do as they pleased until 3 o'clock, when a church parade took place to All Saints' (Episcopalian). The service consisted of choral evensong conducted by the cathedral clergy, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Lauder of Ottawa, chaplain of the guards. Contrary to general expectation, there was no sermon. Among the prayers, however, was a special one for Great Britain's aged sovereign. After divine service the troops made a detour of the principal streets, returning to the quarters shortly before 6 o'clock.

The rest of the day was quietly spent, the soldiers being left to their own devices.

For today quite an elaborate programme has been mapped out for the visitors and the Tenth Battalion. The day, being a legal holiday, the capitol was to have been closed, but Superintendent of Buildings Bender will throw the state buildings open for the inspection of the visitors.

It was hoped that Governor Roosevelt could make arrangements to be here to receive the Canadian soldiers, but he finds that it will be impossible, and has designated his military secretary, Col Treadwell, to act in his stead.

One of the most interesting ceremonies in connection with the visit of the Guards will be the trooping of the colors. This is as a rule done only on Queen's birthday but to give the people of Albany an idea of this particular exercise, Colonel Hodgins has consented to demonstrate it. Major Stackpole has issued orders for this event, and at 10.30 this morning the Tenth Battalion will assemble in the armory, when a parade with the Guards will take place. The line of march will be Washington avenue to Dove street, to Eagle street, to Madison avenue, to Lake avenue. Here the parade will end and the ceremony of trooping the colors will take place in the tennis courts. There is nothing like it in the American manual, and the people will be surprised at the wonderful details of the ceremony.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Great Anxiety Over Dr. Haley's Health—Labor Day Observed by a Parade—Welsh Emigration Delegation.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4—Telegrams are being hourly exchanged between Windsor, N. S., and Ottawa regarding the serious illness of Dr. Haley, M. P. Mr. Haley is exceedingly popular here, where he has many warm friends, who earnestly hope for his speedy recovery.

Mr. Foster speaks at Toronto on the 18th inst.

Labor day was observed here as a general holiday. There was the usual street parade which was not so large as in former years in the forenoon, and games in the afternoon on the college grounds.

There was also a base ball match between the Pastimes, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the Catholic Order of Foresters' team. The result was 11 to four in favor of the Pastimes.

D. Lloyd George, M. P., of London, England; W. S. Rees, of Swansea, and W. Leveller Williams, of London, arrived here tonight with W. L. Griffith, dominion government immigration agent in Wales. They are here to look over Canada as a field for immigration from Wales. Since the establishment of an agency in Wales two years ago 500 Welshmen have come to settle in Canada.

END OF THE MEET.

The Last Shot Was Fired at Rockliffe Saturday.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2—The final shot in the D. R. A. were fired at Rockliffe yesterday. But for the fact that the last stage of the governor general's match had to be shot in the dusk of Friday evening the meeting would have been a decided success. There was also more than the usual amount of grumbling over the quality of ammunition. In the shoot off for the Rifleite Tea Service Pte. W. J. Smith, of the 21st, marked the highest score.

The revolver competition for the military secretary's cup was won by Captain Bell, A. D. C., with 65 points, and the Colt revolver competition by Staff Sergt. Forbes, of the 73rd, with the same score.

In the Hutton match the medal and first prize was captured by Pte. Clark of Prince of Wales Rifles, with 25 points. There were seven ties and the money was equally divided between them. Pte Treadwell, of 67th, was fourth on the list, with 25 points; Sgt Morse, of 69, took $7 with 24 points; Corp Pevertuel, of 63rd, got $5.

In the extra series aggregate Captain Hutcheson of the 43rd, was first, and Lieut. Blair, 78th, was third. The former got $12 and the latter $8.

Dr. Borden, minister of militia, was indefatigable in his attention to the marksmen during the meeting.

Col. McLean, commandant of the Bisley team, was also congratulated on all hands on the success of the team.

Memramcook Notes.

MEMRAMCOOK, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Meahan of St. John, is visiting at J. B. McManus'.

Miss G. Fegan of Halifax, is visiting at Mrs. P. McGowan's.

The building of the new tannery is being pushed along very rapidly. The size of the building will be 60x32 feet.

The building of Mr. J. B. McManus' new residence is also being pushed rapidly.

The Misses McGowans' gave a very successful garden party at their residence some time ago. The beautiful grounds were illuminated by fancy Chinese lanterns. Dancing was indulged in.

Mrs. J. W. McManus entertained her friends here to a progressive whist party on Monday evening. It was a very enjoyable affair. Mr Frank McGowan won the gentleman's prize, and Miss Clara Fegan won the ladies'. After a sumptuous luncheon was partaken of the young folks indulged in a few hours dancing.

Mr. J. B. McManus has shipped four span of horses and some implements which are needed on his contract in North Sydney.

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