POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

THE TONE OF THE MONEY MARKET HAS BEEN IMPROVED.

Money is Still Too Scarce in New York for Bull Speculations—The British-Boer War Will Have Little Effect on Business— of the World.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—During the past week there has been a somewhat improved tone both in lending circles and in the speculative markets. In the money market the recovery is not so much from any change in the intrinsic financial position as from a feeling that we must very soon work out of the fall stringency which has this year been so sharp and so protracted. As a fact, however, there has not yet been any real relief in the bank reserves and no material abatement in the outflow of currency to the interior; the only real relief in the situation comes from the easier tendency in the foreign exchanges and the diminished probability of exports of gold, which is quite an important gain for the prospective loan market. Under the circumstances operators conclude that the return of money from the interior is now the only condition precedent to easier money, and taking it for granted that the influx movement can hardly be more than a few days distant, they deem it safe to increase their purchases of stocks in preparation for the boom which almost everybody seems to be expecting for a later stage.

Still, it may be well to entertain moderate expectations as to the rate of recovery in the money market. Unusual increases in the reserve will be needed before really free lending can be reasonably expected, especially as the wants of borrowers are much larger than ever before and the loans and discounts have been curtailed by $75,000,000 since the middle of July and yet are now nearly $60,000,000 more than a year ago. As a rule, the city banks are now working on the verge of the "dead line," the surplus shown in the last weekly statement being only $1,440,000. The surplus at the corresponding date of late years has been as follows:—

October 22, 1898	$23,400,000
" 23, 1897	22,900,000
" 24, 1896	15,000,000
" 26, 1895	16,700,000
" 20, 1894	62,500,000
" 21, 1893	42,600,000
Average 6 years	$30,500,000

Thus, for the last six years, the surplus reserve during the latter half of October averaged $30,500,000; from which it follows that the present surplus has to rise nearly three millions before it can compare with the average of the last six years. It is not to be supposed that we shall suddenly leap to such an increase in the reserves. We had less than $15,000,000 surplus at the beginning of July, before the interior drain set in; and with the extraordinary activity of business in all sections of the country, it at least does not seem very likely that the fall reflux of local money will exceed the sum we have parted with during the last three months. It is to be expected that following the recent large contraction of loans, there will be a sharp increase in the local demand for bank accommodations, with a corresponding addition to the amount of reserve requirements; on the other hand, the augmented volume of business at the interior will tend to keep money back from the New York banks; and thus, between the currents, we may quite possibly find money quite active for some time to come. Whether such a state of the market would drive the current large foreign trade balance to compel us to draw upon Europe for gold, it is impossible to prejudge in the present disturbed condition of European politics and finance. That, however, seems to afford the only chance for our escaping a continuance of the present money pressure for some time to come. While, therefore, there is no visible reason for apprehending any return to the recent severe scarcity of money, yet neither can we at present foresee the point at which borrowing will become so easy as to warrant unrestrained "bull" speculations. While these indications are far from being encouraging to the selling of stocks, and while they fairly permit purchases at current comparatively low prices, yet prudent speculation will not lose sight of the evidences that the position of affairs still remains an unsettled one.

The situation introduced by the Anglo-Boer war is still far from exempt from the adverse possibilities that need constant watchfulness at this centre. There is little question about England's ability to finance the war without occasion of much disturbance to her markets and her investments, nor can there be a second opinion about her bringing the struggle to a speedy close when all her forces have been landed at the scene of conflict. Apprehension, however, is now turning in quite a different direction. The question is whether the long-standing Continental jealousy against Britain's imperial power may not lead to a conspiracy, notably between Russia and France, for checkmating English progress. Although there is much talk in Europe on this possibility and the air is full of rumors about preparations for interposition by those two governments, yet there is perhaps more surmise than purpose in the matter. The event would be much more likely if the position of the dual powers were as favorable to such a venture as their disposition undoubtedly is. It may be taken for granted that such a quarrel, if undertaken, would develop into a great European struggle; and there are apparently insuperable reasons why neither Russia nor France should assume such momentous responsibilities. Russia is in sharp financial straits and is likely to remain so until her Siberian railroad is completed and her position in Manchuria is consolidated. She could not offer defiance to England's navy without imperiling all she has won and all she is planning for in China and the Northern Pacific. She knows better than to expose her great immature schemes in Eastern China to the overhauling of the open-door powers in a possible concert between them. France will not take the risk of a struggle that would in all probability close the doors of her great exposition and bring popular displeasure upon the government for ruining that splendid display of French enterprise. In the absence of any special reasons for intervention, with so many arguments of convenience against it, and with the possibility of both powers coming out on the wrong side after a life and death struggle, it seems incredible that either of these powers should commit the folly attributed to them by current rumor. A courageous prophet would perhaps take little risk in predicting that six months hence the Transvaal war will be out of the way and assigned to its shelf in history.

When the Boers cease to bore the British, which will be the case after they get one good General Buller whipping, the cruel war will about end, and then the South African gold mines will renew their flow of gold to London. These mines are good hereafter for $100,000,000 of gold per annum, which is one-third of the world's present output. Nothing will help good investment and active speculative stocks to advance more than for large amounts of the precious metal to pour into London or New York from outside sections of the world. If the African mines produce at the rate of $100,000,000 this year, which they can easily do upon the return of peace, it will make the world's output $300,000,000—the largest on record. This is the strongest, safest and most legitimate basis for the inflation of values that is possible.

The Dynamite-Drummer's Grip.

"The travelling men employed by a certain cracker factory of this city," said a New Orleans drummer yesterday, "have all their grips labelled in big black letters "Dynamite—Handle with Care." Wherever they go the inscription makes more or less talk, and it is a pretty good 'ad.' for the house. About a week ago a large sample case arrived by express at a hotel in a little town not far up the country, and on one side was the familiar dynamite lettering. The luggage had been sent ahead of a traveller, who was expected next day, and being on to the cracker-factory gag, the clerk thought he would have some fun with a green porter, who had just been engaged. Calling the man into the office, he pointed out the case and told him to carry it up stairs. The porter read the inscription and turned pale as death. 'Scuse me, sir, but I'd rather not touch that thing,' he said. 'Oh, bosh!' replied the clerk, 'what are you afraid of?' and walking over to the grip he gave it a kick that sent it half across the office. The porter let out a yell like a Comanche and started for the door. 'There's no danger in dynamite,' said the clerk, giving the thing a few more jolts, 'and if you don't take it up stairs right away I'll certainly have you fired.' The poor porter picked up the case very gingerly, and holding it at arms' length began to mount the stairs. Several employees made a point of bumping into him on the way, and when he returned he was bathed in cold sweat. Of course, everybody had a big laugh, and the matter was forgotten until next morning, when a black-whiskered gentleman walked in and wrote his name on the register. 'I had my grip sent on ahead,' he remarked as he laid down the pen, 'has it arrived yet?' 'Yes, sir,' said the clerk; 'it's here all right. How is the cracker business?' 'Cracker business?' exclaimed the stranger, looking surprised. 'I'm not in the cracker business!' 'What do you do then?' asked the clerk, getting white about the gills. 'I'm on my way to the salt mines,' said the black bearded man, 'to sell 'em some explosives.'"—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A CALL TO REV. MR. DE SOYRES.

It Has Been Decided to Offer Him the Rectorship of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto.

TORONTO, Oct. 31—Until the present time it was not publicly known who who would be appointed to the rectorship of St. James' cathedral, which has been vacant since Bishop Sullivan's death. A long list of names presented to the official board to choose from has been under consideration several months. Today it is learned on good authority that John deSoyres, M. A., of St. John, N. B., has been choosen for the office, and everything in the official power will be done to secure that gentleman. At present the Bishop of Toronto is out of the city. On his return a formal and urgent call will be sent to Mr. de Soyres.

A BOLD HOLD UP.

A St. Louis Man Robbed of a Big Sum in a Street Car.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 30—Robert B. Jennings, secretary and general manager of the Broadway Cable Co., was held up today on a street car near the corner of Washington avenue and Broadway and robbed of $1,043 in cash and $48,275 in negotiable papers. The thieves escaped. Mr. Jennings was coming from the Boatman's Bank, where he had drawn the money to pay off his men. When boarding a car to go to the company's office three men pushed him into a corner and took the money. A man who saw the robbery got a good look at one of the robbers, of whom he gave a description to the police.

FREE.

This beautiful stem winding watch and chain Free. Send your name and address and we will send you 2 dozen of our Lever Buttons. Sell these to your friends at 10c. each and return the money and we will send you a Watch Free. We also give Gold Rings, Accordions, etc.

National Watch & Jewelry Co., Dept. 25, TORONTO, ONT.

DARE NOT INTERFERE.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH ENGLAND.

War Would Mean the Ruin of the Paris Exposition and the Demoralization of Russia's Plans on the Pacific—Then They Would Probably be Beaten.

The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following:—

New York cables inform us that England is threatened with a European coalition.

The correspondents of American "yellow journals" are evidently trying to earn their salaries. Little is heard of their crazy scheme here. Not one European statesman wastes an instant over it. Even if the desire existed, the moment is not ripe for the successful realization of that desire.

Europe is busy with its own affairs. A boycott of England by the powers is no more a question of practical politics now than when Catherine of Russia conceived the idea or when Napoleon tried to put it in operation.

A certain section of the press of different countries tries to agitate the matter. It is the same section that tried to set Europe against America during the Spanish war, and failed.

NO ONE WANTS WAR

It will fall now against England. The public is indifferent. Statesmen realize that England cannot be brought to her kneer. At present Continental Europe can neither interfere nor offer to mediate.

Nor have the powers any idea of doing either. They know that England would reject even the most courteously presented offers of arbitration, if accompanied by a veiled threat, and that the war would only become general.

What nation wishes for that?

Not Germany. The kaiser's sole ambition at present is to develop a powerful navy. He is not seeking a quarrel. On the contrary he is evidently convinced that the welfare of Germany necessitates cordial relations with England until he is fully prepared to follow a different line of conduct.

The commercial rivalry between the two countries is not yet so acute as to render war absolutely necessary.

Not France. Her financial existence is bound up in the success of the exposition. The mere cost of the preparatory mobilization would be overwhelming at present. If any European coalition were to be more than a pasteboard display, that preparatory mobilization would become an instant duty, and temporary ruin would result.

RUSSIA'S INTEREST IS IN THE EAST.

Russia does not dream of interference. Her Trans-Siberian Railway is too vital an undertaking to be jeopardized. Her far eastern policy is more important to her than the fate of the South African republic, for, remember, if England absorbs the Transvaal it will only be in imitation of what the Dutch have done with Java, Russia with Finland, Germany with Alsace-Lorraine and Schleswig-Holstein, and France with Madagascar.

The conquest of one people by another has been excused if the conqueror brings with him civilization and progress, law and order. So no European nation can throw the first stone at England on the score of the probable final disposition of the Transvaal. They will be more likely to observe a very severe neutrality and try to share in the profits when the conflict is ended.

As in the case of Japan after the war with China, the American "yellow" journals are only repeating the shrieks of the European "yellow" press when they send rumors of a European coalition. The powers cannot combine. The dual and triple alliances would never unite, for England could make it more profitable for either to have her help against the other. She is the weight to turn the scales.

The calling out of her naval force just now is not a threat, but a hint. It is accepted as such. It indicates that the Transvaal campaign leaves her still free to cover the seas with her swarm of war ships, fully armed and manned.

The hint is not likely to be lost. France remains quiet before it. Her Mediterranean squadron is left cruising in the Levant. You may be sure that it would be recalled quickly if a coalition was in the air.

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post at London on Saturday, telegraphed as follows:—

It is no exaggeration to say that the publicists of Europe have this week had something of a fright. They, for weeks, have been watching England's entanglement in the heart of the African continent with satisfaction. When she was induced to send one of the largest expeditions over seas the modern world ever witnessed they felt assured that the time was was approaching when Fashoda would be avenged, and when England's aggravating pushfulness in all quarters of the globe would receive a severe check.

French, German, Austrian, and especially Russian journals, official and unofficial, joined in one wild howl against England, but Englishmen quietly smiled during the whole session of parliament brought to a close last night. I do not believe that one single retort was uttered by any one of the 600 members, and so far as might goes Englishmen can afford to smile. They see their naval department sending a great army 6,000 miles over seas, and that without disturbing the traffic of a single steamship line. They see the British parliament with practical unanimity and without needing to add one penny to the present taxation, vote $50,000,000 to pay the bill. They see each British colony insisting upon sending its contingent to the front at its own expense, and almost angry because it is not allowed to send more. They see England, such is her command of the cables of the world, switch all Europe off from telegraphic contact with half the African continent, and all the while her navy remains unfettered practically with steam up, to maintain supremacy on the sea.

This is the situation as nine out of ten Englishmen see it at this moment, and the spectacle of England's armed power is reflected in the quieter tone of official messages today from Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. It is true, these inspired messages seem to say, that we have our own view of the rights and wrongs of this South African war, but it is pure journalistic imagining to talk of "combined European intervention." "France," says an official pronouncement from the Quai d'Orsay, "has no ground or desire for any intervention at present." Russia is most probably in the same position, Germany is the only power directly concerned in the matter, and as Germany is England's avowed ally, and the Kaiser will ing a few week's be England's guest, European intervention may be dismissed as out of the question.

Will England, then, cancel the mobilization of her fleet now in mysterious progress at her dock yards? Not at all. The British government remain supremely distrustful of Russia's intentions in the Persian Gulf and at Pekin, and of France's intentions in Morocco, and they do not mean to be caught napping.

An Emerald Craze in Columbia.

United States Minister C. B. Hart writes: "Until very recently emeralds were a drug on the market of Bogota. One who desired to buy them had only to wait and have them brought to him. The famous Muzo mine, which has produced emeralds of great value and in large quantities, lies near Bogota, and the people of this city have long been familiar with its products. This mine is operated by a French company, which insists that for the past year or so it has found almost no emeralds. However, from this source or from some other crude emeralds have continued to come into Bogota. Of the cut stones, set and unset, there has been an abundance in the market. Hard times have compelled many persons to offer for sale their highly prized heirlooms, and these have been obtainable, as a rule, at very low prices. In July an emerald craze seized upon Bogota. The jewelry stores and all other establishments where emeralds are dealt in were besieged by persons who wished to buy, and by others who wished to sell; and for the same reason, men and women crowded the streets, standing in the roadway as well as on the sidewalk, some displaying their emeralds and others their money. A jewelry establishment located on the most prominent corner in Bogota was compelled to ask the police to drive the crowd away.

"As the news spread outside of Bogota emerald owners began to rush in. This swelled the throng and sent the fever up several degrees. Sales were made right and left at prices hitherto unheard of in this market. Persons who had not thought of selling, tempted by the wild rush to buy, brought out their emeralds and began trading. Nobody could explain the real cause of the excitement, and many are now beginning to realize that it is without real cause. In a few days the fever reached its height and began to decline. While it lasted emeralds sold on a gold basis at about three times their value in this market just before the excitement began. It is estimated that up to this time about 4,000,000 pesos have changed hands as the result of the furor.

"The crowd soon disappeared from the streets, and many buyers who went in on the flood tide find themselves with emeralds that will not bring the price they paid for them. Others, also inexperienced, have more or less excellent imitations as souvenirs of this extraordinary movement. It does not appear that the expert dealers have bought so extravagantly as the general public, and yet it is believed that some of these have far overreached themselves.

"The only approach to an explanation for this craze is that a Bogota dealer who went to Paris recently, on his return to this city began to buy emeralds at higher prices than had been ruling in the market. This seems to have started it. Some of the experts say that this dealer drew out of the market long before prices reached their height, and that he did so because emeralds were selling in Bogota for more than they would bring in Europe."

Miss Booth.

The approaching visit of Field Commissioner Miss Booth, of the Salvation army to St. John, is arousing considerable interest.

The programme arranged for her visit commences Tuesday, Nov. 7, with a Council for the Local Officers and Soldiers of the City and District Corps.

Wednesday night the commissioner will meet in council at three sessions, the officers from various parts of the maritime provinces. Over 100 are expected to attend.

Thursday, Nov. 9th, will be the meeting. Miss Booth will deliver an address in the Mechanics Institute at 8 p. m. Subject Love's Sunset. The platform is to be arranged with a scenic effect descriptive of her address.

Willie and Pearl, Miss Booth's adopted children, will sing, and the commissioner will play upon her harp.

Students Hang Kruger.

TORONTO Oct. 31.—University students celebrated Halloween by giving a creditable performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at Princess' theatre. A lively episode was the hanging of President Kruger in effigy from an upper gallery, amid the shouts of thirteen hundred students.

A Fund Closed.

TORONTO, Oct. 31—The Toronto ladies' branch of the Red Cross Society, having collected over $3,000, of which $2,000 has been forwarded in cash to Col. Otter and $1,000 in Red Cross supplies, will close the fund Saturday.

FREE.

Rose Dentine Tooth Powder

Thoroughly Cleansing and Perfectly Harmless.

A unique combination of several elements, all of which are selected, because of their purity and excellence in cleansing and preserving the teeth, 10 cents per packet.

Send us your name and address, and we will send you two dozen to sell to your friends. Return the money when all are sold, and we will give you this elegant watch and chain Free. We also give violins, air rifles, gold rings, etc.

National Manufacturing Co. DEPT. 25. TORONTO.

PROVISIONAL BOUNDARY

AGREED UPON FOR ALASKA BY SIR LOUIS DAVIS WITH THE

Imperial Authorities and the American Representative in London—Three Propositions Have Been Made the Americans for a Permanent Settlement.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30—Sir Louis Davies, returned today from England where he went seven weeks ago to confer with the imperial authorities in connection with the Alaskan boundary question.

"I very carefully and at great lengths," said the minister of marine, "laid before the Imperial government the Canadian side of the Alaskan boundary question and the terms upon which we based our claims before the Joint High Commission. I had several interviews with Lord Salisbury and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, and both these gentlemen are exceedingly anxious that the question should be settled at as early a date as possible, and on the most amicable terms.

"As I have stated elsewhere," Sir Louis continued, "we have three propositions to make to the United States authorities relative to the settlement of the boundary dispute. We first propose an unconditional arbitration of the whole dispute; secondly, arbitration on terms similar to the Venezuelan arbitration; or thirdly, arbitration on the understanding that the Americans keep Dyea and Skagway, if it will give to Canada Pyramid Harbor and adjacent territories, thus giving us a harbor front on the Lynn canal."

Sir Louis arranged a provisional boundary as already reported by cable. He is in excellent health.

MONTREAL FIRE.

Hotel Webster Burned, with Considerable Loss of Life.

MONTREAL, Oct 31.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the Webster Hotel, near the Bonaventure station.

The fire started in a cupboard near the dining room, close to the stairway and burned so rapidly that communication with the upper part of the hotel was quickly cut off. The fire brigade lost much valuable time in responding to the alarm, owing to the call over the telephone being misunderstood for the Western House, situated in the opposite direction. The total loss on the building and contents is about $75,000.

Careful inquiry at the city hospital shows, so far as known, three people dead as a result of the fire this morning. They are:—

James Wilson, bailiff, of Sherbooke; died of burns at the general hospital.

A. T. Benlow, caretaker of the drill shed, Ottawa, returning from Quebec, whither he had gone to see his son Hector off with the Transvaal contingent. He jumped from the second story.

Jane Gaffrey, scrubbing woman employed in hotel, suffocated.

Col. J. Kidd Oswald, retired military man, who boarded in hotel; jumped from the third story window and fractured his scull. He will likely die.

The others seriously injured are:—

Maud Hogan, servant; Bessie Hollington and Maud Worthington.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Mayor of Calais Receives a Small Contribution—Spent for Cigars.

ST. STEPHEN, Oct. 31.—Mayor Tarbox of Calais received a letter from a young man at Houlton enclosing 25 cents conscience money. The writer stated that some years ago, he, with others, visited the border on an excursion, hired a carriage in St. Stephen and crossed the bridge. At that time toll was taken, but evidently the Houlton young man beat his way over and now, as he admits, to have peace of mind he sends the mayor 25 cents to pay that toll. As the bridge has since become an international one, the New Brunswick government joining with Calais in the purchase, the question would naturally arise whether Mayor Tarbox should divide the money, but we understand he turned the money over to the city clerk, who sent out for three cigars, so that this conscience money has gone up in smoke.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

A Successful Test by the United States Government and the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The cruiser New York and the battleship Massachusetts left their anchorage in North River today and went out to sea for a test of wireless telegraphy by the Marconi system, under federal supervision. The work was designed to compass interchange of messages between the Massachusetts which went far out to sea and the New York, and between the vessels and a shore bases at Atlantic Highlands.

At nine minutes past 4 a message addressed to the Associated Press, New York, over the signature of its correspondent on the New York, was handed by the wireless telegraphy operator at Atlantic Highlands to the postal telegraph operator in the Highlands signal tower for transmission by land lines to the Associated Press offices, 195 Broadway. Delivery of this message was made by the postal people from their offices at Murray street and Broadway at 30 minutes past 4 o'clock. The message read:—

"The Associated Press, New York—

"On board the New York, at sea, 3.30 p. m., Massachusetts going out for a long distance transmision, Marconi test been working with Massachusetts successfully. Answer, O. K."

The signature was imperfectly transmitted, either through the air or on the land lines. Error was made in two of the five letters of the correspondent's name. The elapsed time from the dating time of the message to its receipt at destination was one hour. Of this 29 minutes was consumed in the land transmission and delivery in New York, and possibly five minutes in delivery from the wireless base to the land operator in his signal tower. With the exception noted, there was no error of spelling in the message.

At 5 p. m. the New York was anchored off Highlands, and the Massachusetts had gone off shore.

Co-operative Homebuilding.

[From the Omaha Bee.]

Acting under the provisions of the new law governing building and loan associations in Nebraska the State banking department has secured from such associations reports of their transactions for the half year ending June 30 last. Formerly reports were required at the close of the calendar year. The change from Dec. 30 to June 30 is considered an improvement, as it enables the banking department to present to the Legislature reports embracing the latest statistics.

A summary of the report compiled by the department presents some facts and figures that will attract attention. The most striking feature of the report is the steadily decreasing number of associations in the State. The falling off noted in recent years was attributed to the business and agricultural depression then prevalent. An increase in number was generally expected with the better times of this and last year, but these expectations have not been realized. On the contrary, the decrease continues. In 1892, when the first State report was issued, there were 71 associations in the State; in 1893, 81; in 1894, 86; 1895, 81; 1898, 64; June 30, 1899, 60.

An explanation of this remarkable slump in the home-building movement in Nebraska is not easy to find. Nebraska associations, as a whole, have been peculiarly fortunate. They were not menaced by the speculative concerns which wrought such havoc in adjoining States during the last ten years. Fair and liberal laws and fostering State supervision promoted their growth and prosperity. Those which withstood the stress of panic and hard times, when scores of other financial institutions were overwhelmed, met every reasonable obligation, while those retiring from business, voluntarily or involuntarily, caused but trifling loss to shareholders. Both in management and results their record is an admirable one.

The statistics of the department throw some light on the question. They show a steady growth of associations in cities and towns largely populated by wageearners and a corresponding falling off in strictly farming communities. In the early years of the movement in this State, particularly during the boom period, associations were started in various localities without due consideration of the material available for support. In due course the wants of wageearning members were supplied. When business was sought among farmers association rules were found to be a bar to much progress in that direction. Periodical payments required by all associations proved to be unsuited to the needs of farmers. Consequently associations started in farming communities were obliged to restrict their business and in many instances retire from business.

The decreased number of associations does not, however, indicate a material decline in the total business transacted. The combined assets of the sixty associations amount to $3,331,042, a decrease of only $598,736 from the high record of eighty-six associations in 1894. Stronger evidence of their popularity is found in the steady increase of shares in force. In 1894 the number was 71,231; in 1899, 79,973.

It is evident from these statistics, that Nebraska associations are adjusting themselves to conditions that insure permanency and in communities where their methods of business command popular support.

AN UNBIASED OPINION.

The Ottawa Journal Says the Business Was Well Done.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31—The Evening Journal has a leading double leader article headed "Well Done," in which it congratulates the government for the remarkable feat in getting up and equipping and despatching the Canadian contingent in so short a period. It concludes: "The government is to be congratulated. It seems to have kept politics out of the thing. The minister of militia and his department are to be congratulated on the latter particular. Lt. Col Macdonald, superintendent of the military stores department has unmistakeably shown decision, precision and ability of a high order. The country is given reason to think the headquarters and staff organization of its militia to be effective and forcible. Well done government; well done gentlemen of military persuasion. The boys, God bless them, have sailed under auspices creditable to Canada. May they themselves come through every thing doing her credit too. And we think they will."

A Straight Denial of a Straight Lie.

Editor TELEGRAPH.

There is not a word of truth in the statement of the Ottawa Citizen that I gave orders that the British flag was not to be raised over the parliament buildings on the day that the Ottawa soldiers were leaving the city. I was away from the city that day. The statement of the Citizen is an invention from beginning to end.

J. I. TARTE.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.

A Centenarian Dead.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 31—Miss Phœbe Williams died here today aged 102 years 11 months. She inherited her longevity from her father, who lived to the age of 110 years.