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THE TALK OF OLD LONDON

**Naturally Turns to Recent
British Victories**

**And the Honors in Store for
Heroes of the Hour.**

**Britain's Bottled-Up Enthusiasm
Bursts All Bounds.**

**Parisian Fever Overdone and the
Jubilant After Waterloo Eclipse.**

London, March 3.—A dukedom for Roberts, an earldom for Kitchener, and a peerage for Buller, thus say the prophets already busy at this occupation. If only the marvelous wave of enthusiastic rejoicing that swept over the country this week could find its prototype in material rewards, Lord Roberts and his fellow-heroes of the hour would all be made dukes forthwith. The change that has come over the spirit of Great Britain's war dream can only be appreciated by those who went through those months of unequalled gloom and depression. The scenes accompanying this change equalled

THE WILDEST DELIGHT, that ever drenched through impressionable France. To a certain extent they were quite uncharacteristic of the British race. Yet it must be borne in mind that Great Britain had been sentimentally bottled up so long that there was bound to be an outlet. Kimberley was relieved, and scarcely a stir was noticeable in this densely populated United Kingdom. Lord Roberts, by excellent strategic coup

GEN. CRONJE IN A VICE, and annihilated him, and the nation said well done, with several degrees less fervor with which it would have made the same remark had England beaten Australia at cricket. The barriers of British self-restraint and reserve were not yet broken down. Though hundreds of thousands went about their daily business apparently complacent, but in their hearts were dying for a chance to cheer and yell in sheer delight, it was still Napoleon's race of shopkeepers, placid and eminently proper. Lady Smith was relieved. Then came the desire to publicly exhibit rejoicing which would no longer be restrained.

Some of the demonstrations quite outdid those of the people of Paris. It takes an effort of imagination to picture the ordinary middle-class English girl marching bareheaded through the streets, singing and shouting and waving flags; but this is what occurred. About a thousand male and female students of the Kensington art schools, the girls hatless and wearing their modeling gowns, and the men in overalls, marched, singing and cheering, to the Albert Memorial, and then to Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain's house, where Mrs. Chamberlain smilingly accepted the ovation, and Mr. J. Austen Chamberlain (the colonial secretary's eldest son) made a short speech.

The sentries refused this strange band admission to the Knights' Bridge Barracks, so they had to sing "Rule Britannia" outside. At Col. Baden-Powell's house they sang, "For He is a Jolly Good Fellow," and, passing the French embassy, to indicate their feelings, they maintained an ominous silence. It was a weird procession for staid old England.

A number of boys of the Westminster schools demonstrated somewhat similarly in front of the offices of the Canadian high commissioner and the other colonial agents.

**JUBILATION AFTER WATERLOO
ECLIPSED.**

The scenes after the battle of Waterloo, as described by the writers of that day, were as nothing compared with the scenes witnessed this week.

The long casualty lists passed almost unnoticed. Who cared for the dead, except to sing their praises? The intoxication of victory coming after months of reverse, pervaded the length and breadth of the land.

The cry of Great Britain's military weakness, in which the army organization and the menacing acts of other powers were stilled, and the tears of those of whom had become widows or fatherless because of this great thing were

SO MUCH MORE INCENSE to the triumphant war god. Since the strife began almost everyone has said: "There is no doubt about the

TEA.

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some are good and some are not. We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

**Pure Indian or
Ceylon.**

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes.

Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

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result. We are bound to win." But it was not until this week that a large percentage of the people could actually convince themselves of the certainty of the phrase. Small wonder, then, that the war is the sole topic of the week.

SOCIETY'S FIRST DRAWING.
ROOM.

Society has pulled itself together, and the first drawing-room of the season, March 13, promises to be a brilliant affair. Dinner parties are increasing in number. Mrs. Arthur Paget is going to give a second edition of her tableau, possibly in June; while in May, Lady Edward Churchill brings off something similar, probably at Drury Lane.

Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, and Mrs. Peck happened to be present in the House of Lords Thursday, at the interesting moment of the announcement of the relief of Ladysmith, and the attorney-general, Sir Richard Webster, improved the occasion by presenting Mr. and Mrs. Peck to the Prince of Wales, who is president of the British exposition committee. His royal highness

GREETED THE AMERICANS most cordially. Mr. and Mrs. Peck were then introduced to Lord Salisbury and Mr. A. J. Balfour. Incidentally, it may be said that it is due to the Prince of Wales' great tact and influence that the bulk of the British exhibitors have not withdrawn on account of French hostility. The Prince of Wales will visit the exposition in the summer.

**REV. MR. SHELDON'S PAPER TO
BE DUPLICATED.**

Mr. F. W. Pringle, of Chicago, who came over this week, representing the Rev. C. M. Sheldon, has arranged with the Westminster Gazette to reproduce in England the edition of the Topeka Capital, which the author of "In His Steps" begins on March 13. Religious societies have also warmly taken up the idea. The Sunday School Chronicle and Christian Endeavor are arranging to publish the bulk of Mr. Sheldon's week's work, in order to show the English religious societies how a man of God would control a newspaper.

A BANKRUPT RANCHER.

Mr. J. H. Douglas-Willan, formerly a big rancher of Wyoming, appeared in bankruptcy proceedings this week. His statement showed unsecured liabilities amounting to £12,144 (or \$60,715), and an estimated surplus in assets of \$25,161 (\$275,805). But this mainly consisted of an interest in an electric lamp patent, which the debtor valued at \$20,000 (\$250,000); but which he could not realize upon.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The recent murder of a land agent and magistrate, named Bird, at Bantury, though failing to attract general interest, is held by the better informed to indicate a serious condition of Irish affairs. The Standard, commenting on the affair, draws attention to the fact that Mr. Wm. O'Brien, only a few days before the murder, inaugurated at Bantury a branch of the United Irish League, urging his audience to "Get rid of landlordism," and referring enthusiastically to the example of the Boers, "who took down their guns." The Standard denies the insinuation that Mr. O'Brien or the league actually instigated the murder, but it compares the utterance to the course of the Land League, whose spokesmen, Mr. Gladstone declared, were "dogged with crime." The Standard urges Mr. Gerald Balfour, the chief secretary for Ireland, to reconsider his refusal to put the United League under the ban of the law. He act, saying: "Sterner measures are now necessary. The sentiments of the Irish in parliament do not matter so much. What they say on the hillside is of serious importance."

THE POPE'S INTEREST IN BRITAIN.

The pope's attitude towards Great Britain and the British Catholics' attitude towards the war were interestingly exhibited at an influential meeting of the British Catholic Union this week, when the president, the Duke of Norfolk, read some correspondence exchanged between himself and Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, who the union had requested the Duke of Norfolk to interrogate the holy see in relation to the anti-British tone taken by the Observatore Romano in commenting on the Boer war. The paper is supposed to be the pope's official organ. The Duke of Norfolk wrote:

"To us it seems very grievous that an opportunity should be given to anyone to persuade the British people that the holy see regards them with hostility or dislike. I cannot deny that an impression of this sort is creeping into the public mind. When it is remembered that Catholics are in the minority in Great Britain, it will be thought that it is in the freedom of our religion, in the great question of education and in matters of religious ministrations, to soldiers and sailors, we need not fear comparison with other countries in which Catholics form the great majority."

RESPONSIBILITY REPUDED.

Cardinal Rampolla cordially replied that the Observatore Romano was official, and this was devoted to religious news, adding his refusal to accept responsibility for any political views it might express, and declaring that the holy father always cherishes for England that lively special interest which he has already found many occasions of displaying, and that "as the vicar of the God of peace he desires nothing

more earnestly than a cessation of the English nation so many victims."

BRITISH CATHOLICS THOROUGHLY LOYAL.

Lord Herries, discussing the correspondence at a meeting of the union, declared that in religious matters the English Catholics implicitly obeyed the pope, but when it came to civil government, they took their places side by side with their fellow countrymen.

The Times, commenting upon the patriotism of the many titled persons and others who were present at the meeting, said: "It is a pity that Cardinal Rampolla did not speak out plainer, in view of the fact that the subsidized Observatore Romano all the work over is supposed to represent the pope's personal opinions."

MAFEEKING
Brussels Report Says That This
Place Has Been Relieved.

And London Believes the Dis-
patch Is Correct.

The War Opening Upon a New Stage—
Forecasting the Next Campaign.

New York, March 3.—A cable from Brussels says that a report received there from Boer sources announces that the siege of Mafeking has been raised, the Boers abandoning the attack for strategic reasons.

LONDON ELATED.

London, it is reported, believes the dispatch to be true, and is again elated, this being the third point where the British were besieged, to be opened up. The Tribune's correspondent says: "The war now opens upon the second stage, in which heroic garrisons under siege no longer appeal to the imagination. The military writers are seeking to forecast the probable direction of

THE NEW CAMPAIGN,
but the listless public no longer follow their surmises. 'Bohs' plans his own campaigns, with results highly satisfactory to everybody in England. The amateur strategists of the press have lost their power."

AFTER THE JUBILATION.

The Herald's correspondent, writing of the after-effects of London's reception of the relief of Ladysmith on Thursday, says: "After the intense and quite unparalleled elation and excitement of yesterday, there was this morning a very subdued and somewhat pessimistic feeling among the men, while the ladies summarize the situation by emphatic suggestions to their erring husbands, brothers and other male relatives, that it was lucky for them that the relief of Ladysmith was not a common occurrence. The police courts were full of gentlemen, who faced the garish morning light with as much unpathy as an owl. Almost all put down their troubles very honestly to Ladysmith, 550."

The Atlantic cable companies handled thousands of cablegrams from America, addressed to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Gens. Roberts, Buller, White and Kitchener, congratulating them on the success of the British arms.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

The Manitoba Legislature has been again prorogued until March 22.

The Montreal street railway directors unanimously voted \$1,000 to the Canadian patriotic fund.

A company of Manitoba college students has been organized in connection with the 13th Winnipeg Field Battery.

The Canadian General Electric Company is applying for letters patent increasing its capital from \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,000.

One man was killed and several severely injured in a collision during a snowstorm on the C.P.R. at L'Acadie, between Montreal and Farnham.

President Anderson of the Southern Moravian mission field, says that there are 1,200 Moravians in South Carolina and 10,000 in eleven Southern States.

Rev. Mr. Sheldon's editorial experiment is being worked for all it is worth in the paper, the Topeka Capital, even to asking Washington for more clerks.

The frame planing mills of David Elason and part of the furniture factory of George McLagan, Stratford, have been burned. Between 50 and 60 men will be thrown out of employment.

A heavy rainfall has caused the Assabet River to overflow its banks, and as a consequence two big wash-outs on the Boston and Maine Railway occurred, and a number of firms have had their stock and machinery badly damaged.

Sir Edward Boaker Terrington Carter (former chief justice of Newfoundland) died Thursday. He was speaker of the Newfoundland House of Assembly, from 1861 to 1865, and premier and attorney-general from 1876 to 1879, and again from 1874 to 1875.

Capt. Neil Murray, of St. Catharines, Ont., died on Friday from the effects of an accident that occurred three months ago. He was superintending the unloading of his vessel, when he fell into the coal chute, and sustained severe injuries, from which he never recovered.

A GOOD MOVE.

Washington, March 3.—The president will send a message to congress recommending the appropriation of the money which has been received through the customs from Porto Rico since the United States took possession, under the treaty to be used for general purposes for the benefit of Porto Ricans. The sum approximately amounts to \$2,000,000.

OLD BOYS OF BRUCE

The County's Representatives in Toronto Form an Association.

Toronto, March 3.—The Bruce County Old Boys held a largely-attended meeting recently at the Palmer House, and formed an association, with the following officers: President, Professor Wm. Houston; first vice-president, W. S. Johnston; second vice-president, Lieut. Col. Weir; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Skeans; executive committee, John H. Shaw, Alex. Mackenzie, J. H. Spence, George A. Ray, W. A. Hargreaves, W. H. Morrison, F. C. Cook, G. A. Pringle, A. Allison, D. O. Cameron, John Anderson, Wm. Grogan, Alex. McNab, A. J. Mackenzie, John Ferguson, Duncan Marshall and Thos. Holmes. The committee was given power to add to its numbers. The membership fee was fixed at 50 cents. W. W. Campbell was appointed bard of the association. It is the intention to hold a banquet some time in the near future.

The Canadian Order of Foresters

(Assessment System.)

For 20 years this society has been doing business, and each year it has grown in strength and influence. The following table, which gives the standing of the order since its organization in 1879, will show how it has prospered:

Year ending	May 31	Membership	Claims Paid	Increase in Reserve	Total Reserve
1880	1880	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1881	1881	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1882	1882	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1883	1883	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1884	1884	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1885	1885	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1886	1886	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1887	1887	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1888	1888	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1889	1889	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1890	1890	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1891	1891	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1892	1892	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1893	1893	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1894	1894	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1895	1895	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1896	1896	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1897	1897	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1898	1898	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1899	1899	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1900	1900	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1901	1901	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1902	1902	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1903	1903	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1904	1904	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1905	1905	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1906	1906	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1907	1907	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1908	1908	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1909	1909	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1910	1910	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1911	1911	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1912	1912	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1913	1913	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1914	1914	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1915	1915	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1916	1916	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1917	1917	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1918	1918	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1919	1919	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1920	1920	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1921	1921	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1922	1922	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1923	1923	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1924	1924	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1925	1925	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1926	1926	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1927	1927	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1928	1928	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1929	1929	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1930	1930	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1931	1931	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1932	1932	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1933	1933	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1934	1934	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
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1938	1938	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1939	1939	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1940	1940	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1941	1941	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1942	1942	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1943	1943	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1944	1944	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1945	1945	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1946	1946	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1947	1947	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1948	1948	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1949	1949	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850
1950	1950	1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850	\$1,850

In November, 1885, the insurance premium payable by the members were put upon a sliding scale, and since that time the surplus in the insurance fund has been rapidly increasing, and today it is over \$357,000, all of which is invested in gilt-edged securities in the Dominion of Canada, to which the operations of the society are confined. The membership is upward of 35,000, distributed in every province of the Dominion, and is growing unprecedently. The society issues insurance policies for \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, and \$2,000, at the following rates, the fees being paid monthly in advance:

Between the	On	On	On
Age of	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,500
18 to 25.....	85c	60c	90c
25 to 30.....	40c	65c	90c
30 to 35.....	45c	70c	105c
35 to 40.....	50c	75c	110c
40 to 45.....	55c	80c	115c
45 to 50.....	60c	85c	120c
50 to 55.....	65c	90c	125c
55 to 60.....	70c	95c	130c
60 to 65.....	75c	100c	135c
65 to 70.....	80c	105c	140c
70 to 75.....	85c	110c	145c
75 to 80.....	90c	115c	150c
80 to 85.....	95c	120c	155c
85 to 90.....	100c	125c	160c
90 to 95.....	105c	130c	165c
95 to 100.....	110c	135c	170c

Not a dollar of the money collected for the insurance fund is or has been used for the expenses of management. Over two million dollars have been paid to members and their dependents since the organization of the society.

The Sick and Funeral Benefit Branch is a very popular department, and upwards of 18,000 of the members are participating in this feature of the order. The benefits are \$3 per week for the first two weeks of illness, and \$5 per week for the succeeding ten weeks, altogether \$58 during any year, besides a funeral benefit of \$200.

The fees, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:

ness, and \$3 per week for the first ten weeks, altogether \$56 during any year, besides a funeral benefit of \$30. The fees, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:

Between 18 and 25 years.....	25 cents
Between 25 and 30 years.....	30 cents
Between 30 and 35 years.....	35 cents
Between 35 and 40 years.....	40 cents
Between 40 and 45 years.....	45 cents