POOR DOCUMENT

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LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

Great Organs of Public Opinion in the Motherland Rejoice With Canada Over the Results of the Canadian Elections.

PALL MALL GAZETTE.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier the Living Embodiment of the Spirit Required in Canada."

Canada has completed the remarkable election series begun by Great Britain and continued by the United States; for she has not only retained Sir Wilfrid Laurier in office, but most unexpectedly increased his majority. Especially remarkable is the defeat of the leading opposition chiefs, notably the Conservative leader, Sir Charles Tupper himself. This is more striking even than Sir William Harcourt's lost Derby of 1895, since the veteran United Empire Loyalist had been undefeated for 40 years.

Mr. Macdonald also, the son of "Good Old Tomorrow," has been routed, after resigning his premiership of Manitoba expressly to fight the election. It almost looks as if Sir Wilfrid Laurier might be in for as long a spell of power as Sir John Macdonald formerly enjoyed. We are heartily glad at Sir Wilfrid's victory. Not only is this French-Canadian but enthusiastic British imperialist statesman one of the most inspiring and useful personalities in the empire, but the election attempts to turn race feeling to his disadvantage deserved a severe defeat. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the living embodiment of the spirit required in Canada.

LONDON DAILY CHRONICLE.

Election a Victory of Personality of Sir Wilfrid.

The Canadian election is an overwhelm- victory for a personality—the personality of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Against that personality Sir Charles Tupper has little to set. The result would probably have been otherwise had the Conservative leader been Sir John Macdonald, the man who by shear force of personal magnetism held Canada in his hand for twenty out of the first twenty-four years of Confederation. But no man has arisen to fill Sir John Macdonald's place; his son last month resigned the Manitoba premiership and stood for the Brandon district of Manitoba against Mr. Sifton, but the electorate would have none of him.

Sir Charles Tupper has lost his own seat in his native province of Nova Scotia and his parliamentary lieutenant, the Hon. G. E. Foster, has suffered a similar fate in New Brunswick. The triumph of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is indeed complete. In 1896 it was French Canada that gave him his victory. Instead of the slight predominance whi ch Liberalism formerly held in that province the French canadians rose in overwhelming enthusiasm to the prospect of a federal premier of their own race and creed; and, despite the Catholic hierarchy who did not like the sectarian school policy of Canadian Liberalism, Sir Wilfrid then carried Quebec by a majority of forty-nine Liberal seats to sixteen Conservative. And today the same racial preference has made him still more strikingly the political master of French Canada.

The maritime provinces follow Quebec's lead under the vigorous guidance of Mr. Fielding, the author of the preferential tariff, and Mr. Blair, the pugnacious minister of railways, and thus the Conservative tendencies of Ontario and other minor provinces are quite lost in the general result.

It is right to insist upon this personal element in the struggle, because the political issues were of no real significance. In the matter of Imperialism, the difference between the two parties was one of degree merely. Sir Charles Tupper declared that Sir Wilfrid Laurier only sent a Canadian contingent to South Africa when forced to do so by public opinion. But he sent it, and it has done Canada and the Empire loyal and splendid service; and that was enough for the electorate. Mr. Tarte, Sir Wilfrid's closest confident in public life, did not, as so many English commentators imagine, oppose the sending of the contingent; he held that parliament should first have been consulted—and so, beyond a doubt, it should. But the electorate cares little for fine constitutional points, however well taken, and the vote of Quebec is Sir Wilfrid's unanswerable reply to the restless French Canadian politicians of his own party.

Mr. Tarte was branded a disloyalist by Sir Charles Tupper, and some journalists in England have taken up the cry. It is to his credit that Mr. Chamberlain, by his attitude toward Mr. Tarte as Canadian commissioner at the Paris Exposition, did what in him lay to discredit this piece of partisan folly; and it is significant that these racial appeals have found no response in the maritime provinces where United Empire loyalism is most deepseated. There remains the preferential tariff. Sir Charles Tupper, Imperialist though he is, sought to undermine public confidence in the ministry because it had given the mother country a preference with no equivalent. He would have bargained the Canadian preference to British manufacturers for a British preference to colonial food products. It mattered not that Mr. Chamberlain years ago declared against any bargain of the kind. Unless the colonies made free trade possible within the empire by bringing their duties upon British manufactures down to actual revenue needs and a non-protective level, he would have nothing to say to any Zollverein proposal.

And to clinch the matter Sir Michael Hicks Beach went down to Bristol the other day to declare to the world that a Zollverein at any price is impossible for Free Trade and Open Door England. Is it any wonder that when Sir Charles Tupper has charmed in vain; and that by his very charming he has given even Mr. Chamberlain's pet proposal its last kick? Canada will, we believe, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier's guidance, rather make her way towards free trade, in her own fashion, of course, and as her growing prosperity permits. On the whole Canada and the Empire may be congratulated upon the result of the election, for it marks a victory for a sane and tolerant Imperialism.

THE LONDON TIMES

Sees an Extensive Political Future for Sir Wilfrid.

The defeat of the Conservatives has been signal and complete, and they have been saved from practical annihilation only by the steadiness of Ontario, which alone among the provinces of the dominion has returned a Conservative majority. Sir Charles Tupper himself, the veteran leader of the Conservative party, has been defeated in Cape Breton by 500 votes this being his first defeat in forty years of parliamentary life; and Mr. Foster, his minister of finance, has been defeated in St. John. In the province of Quebec, where the greatest strength of the government was naturally to be looked for, fifty-six Liberals have been returned to only eight Conservatives; and even in Ontario the Liberals have won thirty-six seats against their opponents fifty-four. In British Columbia the number are equal; but in every other province the government has secured a substantial majority and is fully entitled to claim that it possesses the entire confidence of electors.

The words Conservative and Liberal, as they are applied in Canada have, no doubt, very distinct significations, but different in kind from those which attach to the same words at home; and the differences which they express, or the senses in which they are understood in the dominion, have of late years been to a large extent obscured by the course of events, which has not permitted either party even to profess to act up to the full measure of its theoretical or traditional policy. The most important line of divisions between the two parties is probably that the Conservatives adhere to the principle of protection while the Liberals are, to say the least, inclined to coquet with free trade. They have recently been responsible for the admission of British manufactures at a preferential rate of duty, and their action has been condemned by the Conservatives on the plea that the power of conferring an advantage of this kind upon the mother country should have been used as a lever for the obtaining of some analogous advantages with regard to Canadian produce in English markets.

This doctrine appears to have been pushed a little too far and to have been at least partly responsible for the defeat. The sound instinct of the public has enabled them to see that it would be out of the question to expect England to depart from her free trade policy so far as to impose, for the benefit of Canada, an import duty upon the produce of foreign countries, and that the better course was to make the concessions in a broad and liberal spirit, trusting that it might produce reciprocal benefits in an indirect manner and, not least conspicuously, by the evidence which it would afford of friendly feeling and of appreciation of the position of Canada as an integral part of the empire. Apart from this matter, the years of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's premiership have coincided with a period of great prosperity in Canada; and, just as it used to be said in England that the Liberal party assumed to themselves the entire credit of a bountiful harvest, so the Liberal party in Canada have, no doubt attributed the prosperity to the general policy of their government, and have pointed with pride to results which, in some degree, they may certainly be credited with having promoted.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, moreover, has shown one of the first qualifications of a statesman in his power of selecting strong men as members of his cabinet, and his government has derived much support from the popularity of Mr. Fielding in Nova Scotia, of Mr. Blair in New Brunswick, of Sir Louis Davies in Prince Edward Island, and of Mr. Sifton in the Northwest. The Conservatives, on the other hand, have had no effective "cry" with which to go to the country. Sir Charles Tupper has dwelt chiefly upon what was done by his party thirty years ago; and voters, of all varieties of the human race, have the shorest memories. The simple principle of letting well alone would seem to have been an important factor in the contest.

The progress and results of an election in the dominion can never fail to be interesting and important to the mother country; although it is evident that the English public may be unable precisely to grasp and measure the full effect of the details upon which it may turn, or to apply their own experience to the solution of political problems which differ greatly from those with which they are familiar at home. On the present occasion it is probable that the first impulse of every Englishman will be to feel pleasure that the government under which the gallant Canadian volunteers were dispatched to fight side by side with our own soldiers in South Africa should again receive from the constituencies an unmistakable proof of their unabated, or even of their increased confidence. Both parties in Canada are Imperialists; and we believe that the Conservatives, if they had been in power, would have pursued, in this respect, the same course that was pursued by the Liberals.

Nevertheless, it fell to the Liberals, as a matter of fact, to do the work, and it was done with a promptitude, a gracefulness, and a liberality which could not have been surpassed, and which Great Britain will never forget. As far as obtaining popularity in this country was concerned, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his cabinet had a magnificent opportunity, and they employed it to the full. That they should do so was the more gratifying when we consider that the backbone of their strength is derived from the French population of the dominion, and especially from Quebec, which, from circumstances which we, perhaps, do not fully understand, was less strongly represented in South Africa than some other provinces.

We have no doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be encouraged by his majority to pursue principles of government which seem unquestionably to have promoted the welfare of the dominion; and we may confidently expect that the recent increase in commerce and in manufacturers, and the wise application of the national resources to purposes of public utility, will be as marked features of the future as they have been of the past. The absence of any political questions of the first importance upon which parties may be clearly divided seems to indicate, in such a case as that of Canada, the possessions of that supreme felicity which culminates in the absence of a history. And we can utter no better wish for the future of the dominion than that this condition may long remain unchanged.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE IMPERIAL EDICT OF PUNISHMENT.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Japanese legation has received from the foreign office at Tokio the text of the Chinese imperial edict dated the 13th inst., on the punishment of the anti-foreign officials. It is to the folowing effect:

"Orders have been already issued for the punishment of the officials responsible for opening hostilities upon friendly powers and bringing the country into the present critical condition by neglecting to suppress, and even by encouraging the Boxers. But as Pekin and its neighborhood have not yet been entirely cleared of the Boxers, the innocent people are still suffering terribly through the devastation of their fields and the destruction of their houses, a state of affairs which cannot fail to fill one with the bitterest feelings against these officials. And if they are not severely punished, how can the anger of the people be appeased and the indignation of the foreign powers allayed?

"Accordingly, Prince Tuan is hereby deprived of his title and rank, and shall, together with Prince Chwang, who has already been deprived of his title, be delivered to the clan court to be kept in prison until the restoration of peace, when they shall be banished to Shenking to be imprisoned for life. Prince Yi and Tsai Yung, who have been already deprived of their titles are also to be delivered to the clan court for imprisonment, while Prince Tsai Lien, also already deprived of title and rank, is to be kept confined in his own house. Duke Tsai Lun shall forfeit his ducal salary but may be transferred with the degradation of one rank. Chief Censor Ying Nien shall be degraded two ranks and transferred. As to Kang Yi, minister of the board of civil appointment, upon his return from the commission on which he had been sent for the purpose of making inquiries into the Boxer affair, he memorialized the throne in an audience strongly in their favor. He should have been severely punished, but for his death form illness, and all penalties are accordingly remitted. Chao Shuy Yao, minister of the board of punishment, who had been sent on a mission similar to that of Kang Yi, returned almost immediately. Though such conduct was a flagrant neglect of his duties still he did not make a distorted report to the throne, and therefore he shall be deprived of his rank but allowed to retain his present office. Finally Yu Hsien, ex-governor of Shansi, allowed, while in office, the Boxers freely to massacre the Christian missionaries and converts. For this he deserves the severest punishment and therefore he is to be banished to the furthermost border of the country, and there be kept at hard labor for life.

"We have a full knowledge of the present trouble from the very beginning and therefore, though no impeachment has been brought by Chinese officials at home or abroad against Princes Yi Tsai Lien and Tsai Yung, we order them to be punished in the same manner as those who have been impeached. All who see this edict will thus perceive our justice and impartiality in inflicting condign penalties upon these officials."

Expedition to the Great Wall.

Berlin, Nov. 20.—The war office has received the following telegram from Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee:

"A detachment, consisting of two companies of infantry, a force of mounted men and two guns, under command of Major Muhlenfels, has been despatched via Sar-Ka, Tien, 21 kilometres west of Pekin with orders to push on to the great wall.

"The column under Col. Yorck arrived 25 kilometres southeast of Hsuch Hwa Fu Nov. 17. On returning Col. Yorck will establish communication with Major Muhlenfels."

Another Rising.

London, Nov. 21.—"It is credibly reported," says the Shanghai corespondent of the Daily Telegraph, under yesterday's date, "that the Empress Dowager has telegraphed a secret decree warning all governors and viceroys to prepare for immediate war against the allies everywhere."

A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Russian Paper Looks for a Reconstruction.

AUSTRIA TO BE LEFT OUT.

Cardinal Vaughan Takes a Gloomy View of the Coming Century in Europe--Rival Nations Are Aiming for a Conflict Which is Sure to Come.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3—(Correspondence)—The Rossiya, one of the newer of the St. Petersburg journals, thinks it sees indications of a possible reconstruction of the triple alliance with England in the place of Austria. It notes evidence of coolness between the courts of Rome and Vienna, and attaches great significance to the forthcoming visit of the young king of Italy to England, among other countries. The result of it all may be the transformation of the Anglo-German agreements regarding China and Africa into a formal alliance, into which Italy will be taken on account of her position in the Mediterranean. Austria will be isolated. The natural result would be that Russia would have much easier sailing in the Balkans. This conclusion no doubt explains the Rossiya's article. It is the wish, not the facts so formally marshalled, that fathered this thought.

London, Nov. 19—In an opinion of Cardinal Vaughan the twentieth century will dawn on a world badly out of joint and sick unto death. This and other equally pessimistic statements form the major part of an address issued by the cardinal in reference to the pilgrimage to Rome next month. The cardinal declares:

"In the present condition of society the temporal sovereignty of the holy see is absolutely necessary for good government of the church and men's souls. The sense of uncertainty and unrest is universal. Races are exasperated against races. Rival nations have provoked each other to strife. Envy, jealousy, hatred, desires for revenge, avarice, greed of power and influences have broken out among the nations like a plague of vices that threaten to destroy them. Remedies have been applied, but remidies are worthless. The nations called a conference for peace, but excluded the pope. They have forged weapons of destruction, established compulsory education without religion, preached the gospel of commenrce, of the 'open door,' and 'spheres of influence,' and then dispatched armies to fight the people. They have dug passionately into the bowels of the earth for more and more of the precious metals, yet taxation is increased and wants multiplied, and there is a chaos of conflicting cries, but no common agreement."

ANOTHER GUN TRAGEDY.

Detroit Business Man's Head Blown Off by Accident.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 20—Will. H. Brady, a prominent young business man of this city, had one side of his head completely blown off with a shotgun early today in his home at 200 Euclid avenue. Neighbors were aroused by Mrs. Brady's screams and on entering the house found Mr. Brady dead in his bedroom. Mrs. Brady, who was almost crazed with grief and horror, could give no explanation of the tragedy. It was learned later that Mr. Brady's death had been the result of an accident. He was preparing for a hunting trip and had risen early to pack his trunk. It is supposed that while handling his gun the trigger caught on something and exploded the charge.

WHAT MONCTON OFFERS.

Will Give Free Site, Water and Exemption from Taxes

FOR THE SMELTER

Which the Mineral Products Company is Holding Up for Competion -- A Meeting of the New Brunswick Oil Company Held.

Moncton, Nov. 20—(Special)—A meeting of the citizens and city council was held today to make a deal for the smelter, proposed to be built in the province by the Mineral Products Company. A committee consisting of C. W. Robinson, Joshua Peters, Ald. Ryan, Ald. Read and others, was appointed to discuss matters with Manager Hoyt and submit a proposition. The city will offer a free site, free water, exemption from taxation, besides holding out inducements in freight rates.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Hon. A. D. Richards, A. P. Barnhill, St. John; R. A. Lawlor, W. T. Taylor, Hillsboro; are here today attending a meeting of the New Brunswick Oil and Petrolieum Company. Some general business was transacted and action of executive with reference to certain matters in interests of the company were ratified.

USING THE NATIVES.

Filipinos to Be Employed in Running Down Aguinaldo.

Manila, Nov. 20.—General MacArdoles (the former Filipino chief) is prepared to start in pursuit of Aguinaldo with one hundred picked natives, supported by American troops. Other rebel Filipinos will be used in campaigning in the country. The offers have not been made yet, but they are ready if the authorities will accept their services. Aguinaldo is supposed to be in northern Luzon.

Agipay, a renegade native priest, long an insurgent leader in northern Luzon, has written to friends in Manila asking for election news, and requesting to be informed whether a decision has been reached concerning the relations between church and state, and the disposition of church property. The replies sent him contain the information that church and state will be separate and that entire religious freedom will be allowed.

An Amicable Settlement.

London, Nov. 20.—In return for the support given by Germany to Belgium, in obtaining for the latter a settlement at Tien Tsin consisting of a strip of land on the left bank of the Pei Ho, a representative of the Associated Press is informed by an official of a foreign embassy here that King Leopold, as sovereign of the Congo Free State, has agreed to the rectification of the frontier near Lake Kivu, between German East Africa and the Congo Free State, in favor of Germany, thus terminating a boundary dispute.

The System is all Right.

Ottawa, Nov. 20—(Special)—The minister of justice considers that he has good reason to feel satisfied with the results which have attended the trial given in Canada under his supervision to what is commonly known as the "ticket-of-leave" system, and there is no question that if the practice be kept from developing into an abuse of justice that it will be found to afford the opportunity for reformation of which the majority of youthful offenders against the laws of the land will be glad to avail themselves.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IS BOILING WITH POLITICS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 20—(Special)—Court was opened at Summerside this morning by Judge McLeod for a recount of the ballots in West Prince. Mr. Hackett (Conservative), Mr. McLellan (Liberal), and their attorneys, Messrs. Williams and McQuarrie, and the returning officers and clerks were present. The ballot boxes, which were brought from Alberton on last evening's train, were found to be one short on arrival at Summerside. Twenty-seven were shipped at Alberton and a railway receipt given.

During the forenoon despatches were sent along the line of railway to recover the missing box. Mr. Williams asked that the recount be proceeded with as far as possible. Mr. McQuarrie objected. Upon opening the boxes 26 packages of ballots were found. The afternoon was spent in discussing the legality of recounting the ballots under existing circumstances.

A telephone message at 7 o'clock stated that the box was found and the recount will be continued tomorrow.

The whole transaction caused intense excitement. It is understood that the missing box contained a large majority for Mr. McLellan.

The city candidates for the House of Assembly are Mr. Whear and Mr. G. H. Hughes, president of the board of trade, government; Dr. S. R. Jenkins and Mr. James Paton, Conservatives.

At a late hour last night, owing to the absence of Hon. B. Rogers, who is now in Paris, it was deemed advisable by the convention to nominate Mr. Hughes.

In Fort Augustus district, Speaker Cummiskey and H. J. Palmer, Liberals; Thomas A. McLean and Peter McCourt, Conservatives, were nominated.

Premier Farquharson returned last night from Ottawa. He expressed himself well pleased with the reception at Ottawa and the result of his mission. He will lay a public statement before the electors showing what has been accomplished.

Tonight's Examiner characterizes the ballot box affair as "a steal," adding "another crime committed." Its hasty verdict is strongly condemned on all sides.

Quebec Provincial Elections.

Quebec, Nov. 20.—(Special)—The Liberals have so far chosen candidates in provincial elections in 21 out of 34 constituencies in Quebec district.

Huntingdon, Que., Nov. 20.—(Special)—The Liberals of this county in convention, chose W. H. Walker as their candidate for the provincial election.

This Is Refreshingly Untrue.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 19—In a speech here Saturday night Sir Charles Tupper attributed his defeat in the general elections wholly to the tricky, disgraceful tactics of the Liberals in raising the race cry against the British in the French province of Quebec. He said the Liberals had made an incendiary appeal to passions which stifled reason and thus prevented the electorate seeing clearly enough to punish the misdeeds of the Liberals as they did by their vote in other provinces. Sir Charles said that the day would come when the Liberals would be sorry that they were kept in power by the French against the wishes of the British in Canada. The anti-French feeling here, where the elections are yet to be held, is intense.

Candidates for Yale-Cariboo.

Revelstoke, B. C., Nov. 20—(Special)—John MacKane (Conservative), W. A. Galliher (Liberal), Chris. Foley (Labor), were nominated yesterday as candidates for Yale-Cariboo.

In Provincher.

Winnipeg, Nov. 20.—(Special)—Lariviere (Con.) this afternoon was declared elected for Provincher by 43 majority.

THE C. P. R.'S RIVAL.

Progress of the Canada Northern Railway

ACROSS MANITOBA.

Great Expectations for This Great Trsnscontinental Line -- Winter Has Stopped Track Laying, but It Will Be Vigorously Resumed in the Spring.

Winnipeg, Mann., Nov. 19.—Track-laying on the new Canadian trans-continental line, the Canadian Northern, is over for the year. In the spring the work will be pushed from three and possibly five points in the effort to cover the distance from deep water on Lake Superior to deep water on the north Pacific. This fall the west end of the road has passed the northwest corner of the province of Manitoba, and is well inside the vast territory of Saskatchewan. In the spring it will be pushed on to Prince Albert, and work may begin at a point still farther west and the road graded both east to Prince Albert and west to Yellowhead pass through the Rockies. Now the line of rails runs clear across the province of Manitoba, from the northwestern to the southeastern corner, and at the latter boundary crosses into Minnesota to the Rainy River, where a bridge is being built, on which the road will pass out of the state into the province of Ontario. Here and extending to the eastward there is a break of one hundred miles. At the east end of this the track commences again and runs through to Lake Superior. Next spring rails will be laid from both ends of this break to a connection, which will be made early in the season. With this work done there will be a through line for freight from the Atlantic ports of Quebec and Montreal over subsidized and associated lines to the great lakes on Georgian Bay and thence over the lakes on the ships of the Canadian Atlantic Steamship company of Duluth to the head of Lake Superior, and on by rail past Winnipeg into Saskatchewan.

All this makes the competition of the trans-continental line seem less of an impossibility than it did a year ago, when work was commenced. Then the plan was regarded as a "fake." Now railroad men begin to look upon it as pretty close to a reality. That there will be a tremendous readjustment of Canadian and Northern United States railway tariffs when this line is a little further along there can be no doubt. For two hundred miles this year's building has been through a country that up to that time had been practically unknown, though it had the reputation of a splendid grain and grazing region. This reputation has been proved true by the company's engineers and by the government officials sent along with the advance. Millions of acres will be brought within the possibility of settlement, and the government will at once take steps to settle immigrants upon it. Thousands of colonists, farmers and cattlemen are to brought over in the coming year, many of them at the expense of the Canadian government. The entire population of many whole villages will be moved from northern Europe, and a wholesale migration of Finns, Doukhobors, Galicians, Mennonites and Icelanders is now being planned by the agents of a Canadian immigration bureau now in the north of Europe.

There is a rapidly growing sentiment among the people of the more settled parts of the provinces of Manitoba and Assiniboine against the importation hither of any more of these people into parts of the country now fairly well settled, and this has led the government to plan to fill these vast new prairies with them, for settlers must be had or the immense amount spent inducing roads to build there will bring no return. The Canadian Northern, as other colonization lines, is being built under heavy subsidies by the governments.

FRENCH BUDGET DEBATE.

Charges Against the French of Cruelty

WERE DENIED

By the French Minister, M. Delcasse --Forces in China Will Be Reduced as Soon as the Situation Warrants It.

Paris, Nov. 20—The debate on the budget for the ministry of foreign affairs, was continued in the chamber of deputies today. Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcasse, explaining the origin of the force necessary to relieve the foreign legations at Pekin, referred to the heroism displayed in the defence of the legations and declared the accusation of cruelty against the French and international troops to be unfounded.

M. Delcasse traced the submission of the French note as the basis of the negotiations and said it was necessary to obtain a guarantee for the future against similar deeds or attempts. He added:

"Everyone desires to end the situation. No one will think of diminishing the strength of our forces in China until the conflict is ended. The chamber may rest assured that the government will neglect nothing to conclude it quickly."

RUSSIAN RAILROADS.

Returns Were Better Than in 1899—A Big Bridge Planned.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The ministry of railways publishes figures showing that the average gross income of the railroads in European Russia in 1900 is 7,002 roubles per verst, and in Asiatic Russia is 2,449 roubles per verst, making a general average of 6,466 roubles per verst, or a slight gain over 1899. A railroad bridge a mile long over the river Volga, at Saratoff, costing twenty million roubles, has been planned.

Magnetic iron ores have been discovered at Elizabethpol, in the Caucasus.

All Willing to be Laggards.

"We must all die some time," said the sympathizing friend.

"True," replied the invalid; "quite true, but I have noticed that there are some things in which none of us are seeking precedence."

THE CZAR WANT STO

The Common Desire mented By a Wish

LEAVE A SON

To Succeed Him--A Russian cian Says the Royal Bu Show Good Progress by Noble Patient.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20—A n practitioner of high standing in th who is not connected with the sta vice, after analyzing the bulletins Livadia, told the correspondent Associated Press, today, that the of the czar had taken an unusually able course.

"Apparently," he said, "there is anxiety abroad than there is in R This may be due largely to the sta of typhoid mortality in this country these are misleading. The mortality us is due to defective care, Russia h only one physician to every thirty sand inhabitants. Furnish her with to every five hundred as in the U States and the results, with equal would be as favorable here as any else."

The St. Petersburg Bourse, whic chronically weak, was slightly aff when the news of czar's illness was made known, but a prominent be asserted today that it had already tirely recovered.

Death at this time would be peculi bitter to Emperor Nicholas, becaus is again hoping for the birth of a within a few months. It is an open se that the czarevitch, Grand Duke Mic now about 22 years of age, is not a fa ite of the emperor, whose supreme de is to leave a son as heir to the throne

A St. Petersburg jurist, who was a today whether a posthumous son w inherit the throne, consulted the w of the best authorities, among t Prof. Korkvunoff of the University St. Petersburg, and Professors Gra vsky and Alexieff of the University Moscow, and gave the following reply:

"Existing laws do not answer question. The manifest of August 1826, affords a precedent in an affirma sense, but does not lay down a gen rule, confining itself to regulating concrete case then existing. Nicholas in the manifest, declared that, if should die while the czarine was encie the heir apparent then living, must until the birth before assuming the po ers and dignities of czar, and that, if child were a son, the latter should herit. The present czar is equally co petent to regulate the case if necess

"The present law of succession, creeing primogeniture, with preference male lines and to males of females lin before any woman could succeed, was introduced by Paul I., whose moth Catherine II., did not respect his righ and prepared a will by which he won have been disinherited had it not be destroyed immediately upon her death.

"Paul I. attempted to give this law particularly holy character, decreei that all his successors at their coronatio should swear to keep it inviolate. Neve theless his successors enjoy the same u limited power as himself and sever changes have been introduced.

"If Emperor Nicholas should decr the succession of a daughter, his w would be the law of the land, althoug it is not believed that he would unde take this. The sole features of the law o succession which are considered absolute ly binding antedate Paul I. They are th requirements that the czar shall be of th orthodox religion and that he shall no occupy any foreign throne."

She—They say now that coon songs ruin the voice.

He—Mebbe they do, though I never heard anyone with a voice try to sing one of them.

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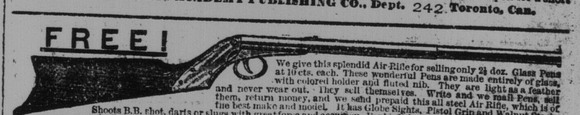

We give this splendid Air Rifle for selling only 2½ doz. Glass Pens at 10cts. each. These wonderful Pens are made entirely of glass, with colored holder and fluted nib. They are light as a feather and never wear out. They sell themselves. Write and we mail Pens, sell them, return money, and we send prepaid this all steel Air Rifle, which is of fine best make and model. It has Globe Sights, Pistol Grip and Walnut Stock. Shoots B.B. shot, darts or slugs with great force and accuracy. For bird shooting or target practice it is unequalled. Each rifle is carefully tested before leaving the factory. Write to-day. Toledo Pen Co., Box 51 Toronto.

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