

Canadians' Send Off

Escorted Through the Streets of London by Men, Women and Girls.

Who Cried and Cheered the Troops as They Marched to the Station.

(Associated Press.) London, Dec. 10.—The detachment of the Royal Canadian regiment, consisting of Companies A, F, and I, which reached England about a fortnight ago on its return home from South Africa, left London this morning for Liverpool.

The Scots Guards accompanied the men to the railway station, where Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada, and other prominent personages bade them farewell.

To what extent the Canadians had won the hearts of Londoners was evinced from the curious mixtures of men, women and girls who, hanging upon the arms of the soldiers, marched with them to the station, crying, cheering and waving their hands.

The Canadians will sail on the steamer Lake Champlain to-morrow.

From Colonel Otter down, they expressed intense appreciation of the warm reception accorded them in London.

The Second Contingent.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The second Canadian contingent, who were announced to sail from Capetown on December 2nd, are thought to have sailed from that place on Saturday last, according to a cablegram said to have been received by militia authorities.

Knox Engages Dewet.

London, Dec. 10.—The Evening Standard, which has special sources of information, says this evening that a great battle between the British forces under Sir Buller and the Boers under Gen. Dewet is going on.

Czar Went Interrene.

London, Dec. 10.—Mr. Kruger received a message from the Czar on Friday night, says the correspondent of the Times at the Hague. It was couched in very friendly terms, but the fact that its existence has been kept a close secret is sufficient to indicate its author's intention to abstain from any active steps relative to intervention. The Czar actually pleads his illness as a sufficient excuse for not interfering.

Mr. Kruger, when cheered by the crowd on his return from the cathedral yesterday, turned and roundly rebuked these men for such a desecration of the Sabbath.

A LONG WALK.

San Francisco, Dec. 8.—Henry West, known as "Kid West," who on August 10th left New York on a wager that he would walk to San Francisco in 135 days, has arrived here six days ahead of time. West claims to have wandered \$5,000 with Chas. Morton, of Kansas City, that he would start from New York city without a cent, walk to San Francisco, and get there broke in the time specified.

YANCOOVER NOTES.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Dec. 8.—A bond is being arranged on behalf of a San Francisco syndicate at \$200,000 for the Dorothy Macton, Alexandria, Empress and Comox groups of slams, formerly under bond to the Fairall syndicate. The latter abandoned work on the properties a year ago after spending \$75,000.

John Lowles, ex-M.P. of England, is associated with Thos. Dunn and other local capitalists in proposals to put on three boats to Skagway. Mr. Lowles will lay the scheme before President Shugart at Montreal next week. The matter is now being taken up at Montreal with G. P. R. officials, by Vice-President Thompson, of the C. P. N. Co.

A Japanese wood cutter was accidentally killed at Port Moody this morning.

YALE-CARIBOO.

The Latest Returns Increase Mr. Gallinger's Majority.

(Associated Press.) Vancouver, Dec. 10.—Following are later returns for Yale-Cariboo:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Total. Includes candidates like Hordley and Harper's, Camp, etc.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and influenza during the past few years, to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thos. Wright & Co., 249 Wabash avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for all colds, croup, whooping cough, and all other ailments of the throat, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of a gripe to result in pneumonia." For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

PROVED PRICELESS.—Rhubarb coats and stimulant favor. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are household favorites. Impurities leave the system, the nerves are toned. The mood is purified. The complexion is bright and ruddy. Headaches vanish and perfect health follows their use. 40 doses 10 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—101.

TO-NIGHT'S BUSINESS.

Important Matters to Come Before the Civic Board.

At the meeting of the city council to-night, a number of matters of great moment to the citizens of Victoria will be taken up. Almost all of them are no strangers to the council board, having been before it in various forms for years past.

The first is the perennial Craigflower road matter, which will in all probability be finally dealt with this evening.

The Mayor will lay before the council a motion, as mentioned in Friday's Times, contemplating the reclamation of the James Bay flats, the construction of a retaining wall, and permanent roadway on the site of the present bridge, the laying out of additional streets, and the prolongation of the thoroughfares which in the event of reclamation should cross the district, and the sale of the lots which would be created by these works. These lots would be rented, and after a term of say 36 years would revert to the city.

As the proposal is practically a revival of a portion of the larger Sorby scheme which was before the city for a long time, its main features will be familiar to most citizens.

Ald. Beckwith will make a motion toward connecting upper Pandora street between Vancouver and the upper extension into a park. The intention is to prolong the forked street to the east, and laying the intervening tract out in lawn and trees.

Name Board Picked Up

Probable Evidence of Another Marine Disaster Found on West Coast.

Return of the Queen City From Vancouver Island Ocean Ports.

Another piece of evidence, in the shape of a name board with the letters partially obliterated, which would lead to the conclusion that a wreck had occurred somewhere off the coast or that at least a vessel has been smashed and partially destroyed by storm, has been cast up by the sea at Carmanah, where it has been recently found by Lighthouse Keeper Daykin.

News of the discovery was brought by the steamer Queen City, which returned this morning from her regular trip down the coast.

The piece of board was five feet long, painted yellow, about eighteen inches wide, and the letters on it about 8 inches deep and in red. The only two letters the Queen City's officers could recognize were P and L, each followed by a full stop. There were two other letters which they could not remember. The board had not been long in the water, and was picked up by Mr. Daykin while coming to the Queen City.

The Queen City extended her trip to Nootka in order to deliver supplies for Stockholm & Dawley's store at that point. The steamer carried 4,000 cases of salmon, all that was left of this year's pack at Clayoquot, for transhipment to England on the ship Nalid at the outer wharf, and on her next round trip, upon which she starts to-morrow evening, will have returned with the first regular shipment from the Monitor mine, Albert, an event that will mark an important epoch in the history of the mining development of the West, in which Victorians are so vitally concerned. Two hundred and fifty tons of the return of the Queen City. It will be forwarded to the Tacoma smelter, and will be the first regular shipment to be dispatched by every steamer on the Coast run. About 40 men are engaged getting this ore out of the mountain side, just up from the Alberca canal, where this mine is located, and the daily output is expected to be about 80 tons.

The passengers arriving on the Queen City were E. T. Childs, who has been down looking over the Dewdney Canadian syndicate property; Geo. Forest, Wm. Pettes, who has been down to Copper Island looking over properties there owned by Capt. Irving; Mrs. Walton, S. Wood, L. W. Loveridge and H. O. Brewer and family. Purser Paddon is again back on the Queen City after an extended vacation.

STOLEN NELSON RELICS.

Robbers Takes Admiral's Watch, Medals and Gold Ornaments from Sword Sheath.

(Associated Press.) Victoria, Dec. 10.—The Telegraph says that a thief entered the great hall of Grey's hospital, which is used as a naval museum, and stole a quantity of Nelson relics, including the Admiral's watch, several of his medals and gold ornaments from his sword sheath. The loss probably is irreparable. The object of the thief apparently was merely to obtain the metal. There is no suggestion that he is holding the trophies for ransom, various intrinsic valueless relics being untouched.

The "thirteen superstition" is in full force in Germany. Several streets in Frankfurt-on-Main have been renumbered without any No. 13, as landlords declare that they cannot let rooms in houses bearing that supposed unlucky number.

It Means Ostracism.

Foul Breath and Disgusting Discharges, Due to Catarrh, Make Thousands of People Objects of Aversion. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes and Cures.

Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been married to Catharine twenty years, constant hawking and drooping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. Tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave me relief. After using a few bottles I was cured." 50 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—14.

THE MUD FLATS.

The work of constructing a new avenue of communication across James Bay cannot long be postponed. That is something which cannot be gainsaid. The present bridge has long been decrepit. Besides it is hardly adequate to the demands now made upon it, and before a very long time will be entirely incapable of accommodating the traffic. The mud flats have long been a nuisance and an eyesore, and something for which the residents have had to offer apologies to visitors. If that nuisance can be abated, a part of the city of which we are all at present ashamed but proud, turned into a thing pleasant to the eyes, everything offensive to the senses removed, and a causeway in every way superior to a bridge constructed, all practically free of cost, we are sure the citizens will have no hesitation in endorsing the proposal when it is placed before them. But Mayors and councils have a not-unnatural inclination to be optimistic about election time. The scheme will cost money and must necessarily be carried on by the taxes of the people until it is completed. It might be just as well to explain that now to some who when informed that it will not cost them a cent might be inclined to take things too literally. It is eminently satisfactory to be told by the gentleman who has given so much satisfaction since he has filled the post of city engineer that the work of reclaiming the flats and constructing three streets can be accomplished for a sum scarcely exceeding the cost of replacing the present bridge with a first-class structure, and it adds not a little to that satisfaction to have the assurance of a proved, trustworthy man like Mr. Northcott that there can be no doubt that the land reclaimed when put upon the market will fully recoup the ratepayers for all outlay. Bearing these facts in mind, it is perhaps scarcely necessary to say the scheme will have the support of the Times, under certain conditions. No doubt the subject will be fully discussed during the annual municipal campaign which is now rapidly approaching. We believe in giving honor to all to whom honor is due; but the scheme which is at present being boomed as that of Mayor Hayward was not conceived by him by any means. It has been before the people for some time in practically the same form as it has now, and is presented by the Mayor as a municipal undertaking. Whether it would be wise to adopt the Mayor's proposal without modification is also a matter which will bear discussion. There would be a splendid opportunity to turn the reclaimed land into ornamental grounds in keeping with their general environment. We have none too many parks at present, and none near the business centre, and we are not likely to have any if "Properly has to be expropriated for the purpose. This is the time to consider the matter carefully and to recall memories of the attractiveness of such breathing-places in other and at the present time greater cities.

It has been suggested that the present Mayor and Council should be returned unopposed in order to carry on the work of city improvement which has made such good progress during the past year. That is something which will have to be decided by the ratepayers. There will undoubtedly be the usual quota of aspirants for the honor of sitting at the council board. If there be any changes in the personnel of the council, however, we sincerely hope that the work of improving the streets and making Victoria as healthy and neat in appearance as she is charmingly situated will be continued with unabated vigor, and that the council in office during the first year of the new century shall retire with as creditable a record in this respect as that of the body whose term is nearly completed. The improvement of James Bay may fairly be set down as an integral part of the work of street improvement, and we must concede that the present aldermen may fairly claim that they should be allowed to carry to completion a work which they have so well begun. No Victorian who takes a just pride in the city and compares the appearance of certain of our streets with their condition a year ago but will hold up both hands for the continuation of the good work. The year 1901 will usher in the period of Victoria's expansion. Let us get our house in order for its reception.

THE RACE CRY.

Our morning contemporary seems to be somewhat disturbed in mind over the present political condition of the Dominion. It sees danger ahead. We can assure it that there is nothing wrong with the country. Never in its history, was it in such a prosperous condition; never were the relations of the people more harmonious than they are now. It is the Tory party which is somewhat broken up, as it deserves to be, for it brought its present affliction upon its own head. But that is nothing more than was predicted by the only leader who was capable of holding its antagonistic elements in check and guiding them to victory. The deluge which he foresaw has flowed over the party, but there is no evidence that the country has lost anything by the demoralizing flood.

A day or two ago the Colonist had no doubt as to how the race cry originated and was somewhat severe in its strictures upon the public men who were responsible for the inauguration of the campaign and upon the newspapers which aided and abetted them in their foolish course. Now it professes to be in the dark about the whole business and prays that a little light may be shed

abroad for its benefit. Has it forgotten 1898, when the Remedial Bill was introduced and the majority of the Tory leaders called heaven and earth to witness that they must stand by the constitution? Sir Charles Tupper had just arrived in Canada, and after surveying the field and consulting with certain ecclesiastics had formed the opinion that in the approaching general election the English-speaking provinces would be fairly evenly divided by the parties, and that the one which could secure a big majority in Quebec would be the one which would carry the country. It was to secure the solid support of Quebec that he proposed to coerce Manitoba into establishing separate schools. He had the support of the Church in the Lower Province and all the forces that it could command were arrayed against the Liberal leader, who boldly confronted them and all announced that if returned to power he would settle the vexed question in a manner satisfactory to all without coercion. Sir Charles Tupper faced the electors of Winnipeg and upheld his action by reiterating the old story that at all hazards it was the duty of the Conservative party to "stand by the constitution." But he qualified this by asking them if they would vote for Laurier, a French Catholic, and reject him, a Protestant.

That was the origin of the race cry which assumed such a virulent form during the late election. There is no difficulty whatever in placing the responsibility in the proper quarter. The matter did not work out quite so successfully for Sir Charles Tupper as was anticipated, but he had not yet learned the lesson that honesty in politics, as in everything else, is the best policy. Many of his organs abused the people of Quebec for their ingratitude in refusing to vote for the party which had promised to do so much for them and for the church to which they are so devoutly attached. All Sir Charles did was to devise other schemes for the accomplishment of that which he had failed to secure in 1896. He thought he saw his opportunity when the war broke out in South Africa. Although he had through all his life maintained that Canada should not become embroiled in the disputes of the Mother Country, holding that we had more than contributed our share towards Imperial defence by building the Canadian Pacific Railway, under the advice of some of his followers he strove to make a point against the government for not being sufficiently prompt in dispatching the contingents to South Africa. Then he straightway had Pamphlet No. 6 issued, for circulation in Quebec only, condemning the government for embroiling us in Imperial quarrels and holding it responsible for the lives of the Canadians who had shed their blood in the cause of freedom and British liberty. In the English-speaking provinces the French-Canadians were assailed most virulently and were accused of treason, disloyalty and all sorts of political crimes, making it evident that the plan of campaign was deliberately laid out and that the blind guides of the Tory party had deceived themselves into the belief that they could carry all the provinces on the race cry. In one Laurier was held to be too British, and in all the others he was a man not to be trusted to administer the affairs of a loyal community.

Despite all these appeals, what was considered the weak points in the French-Canadian character the electors of Quebec remained true and trusted implicitly the leader of the Liberal party. He has set them an example of liberality and tolerance in all things which has not been lost and which has had a wonderful effect in modifying and removing certain prejudices with which they have long been imbued. A faithful son of the Church, Sir Wilfrid Laurier when visiting has no scruples about worshipping with the religious body with which his host happens to be identified, thus exemplifying his belief in the absurdity of certain doctrines which are still held in this enlightened age. It is well for the future of the Empire that this gifted son of Canada has been directing our affairs for the past four years. It has been an epoch-making time not only for this country but for the whole Empire. If Sir Charles Tupper had been in power there certainly would have been no preference accorded to Great Britain in our markets and the estrangement which the inauguration of the National Policy brought about would still have been prevailing in the Mother Country. The man who thought that the sentiments of the people of Quebec were unalterably opposed to Canada having any hand in the South African war would have been very careful to avoid offending them by sending Canadian troops to take part in it. But the policy of preferential trade and the conscientious patriots have taken in the war and the effect of these notable undertakings in consolidating the Empire have all been endorsed more enthusiastically by the people whom the Conservatives held to be disloyal than by the electors of any other part of the country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has gone farther and taken more effective steps to bind us perpetually to Great Britain than any Premier of British descent would have dared to do, and his compatriots, because they are proud of him, because he has brought honor upon them in every situation in which he has found himself at home and abroad, have enthusiastically endorsed all he has done. Who can blame them for it? In what way can such a condition of affairs possibly be a menace to the future of Canada? Ontario is not divided against Quebec. The popular majority against the government there is only about three thousand, and is more than

made up in the city of Toronto alone. If the constituencies were fairly cut up the parties would be about evenly divided, notwithstanding the cry that was raised there against French domination. In every other province in the Dominion the Liberals are in the majority, so that we are at a loss to understand the ground for the cry that races have been created against race and creed against creed. The whole situation is most aptly summed up by the Perth, Ontario, Courier as follows:

"For grate long tam Sare John live, The Frenchman vote Torree; Dey clap him on de back, and say: You bullee boy, you glorie!"

"Dis tam the Frenchman he vote Grit— Dis am a differer' store; No pat him on the Frenchman's back, No bullee boy, no glorie."

IS THERE ANOTHER SIDE.

Our friend of the Colonist is a very brave man indeed. The latest evidence of his utter disregard of consequences, when he thinks he has the right end of a subject, was shown in his article on the great Craigflower Road Controversy, which has convinced Victoria West for the last two or three years. The Times, we will frankly confess, has scrupulously evaded the question, and will only touch it now, in a superficial sort of way, to point out that there is another side to the question, and that possibly the editor across the way may not be wholly right in the conclusions at which he has arrived so quickly. The lots more immediately affected were sold in 1861 by Mr. Nagle, who gave allowances for streets in lieu of the old road. A plan was filed in the land registry office at that time and the government collected taxes on these lots according to that plan until Victoria West became a part of the city, and since that time the city has continued to collect taxes from the owners. The government, it is also claimed, sold some of these lots for arrears of taxes and gave deeds for them always according to the original Nagle plan. The council closed the road by law, and it is now legally closed. Now, although at all going into the right and the wrong of this squabble, a point that has been overlooked in this—will the owners obtain what they bought and what they paid taxes on all these years if the summary judgment of our esteemed colleague is to prevail? And if the owners are dispossessed—if they do not obtain what they paid for and paid taxes on for forty years—will it not be the duty of the government and the city council to repay them principal, interest and taxes, and take the property off their hands? We do not care to express an opinion one way or the other, but would like our friend, who has courageously taken up this aldermanic burden, to turn his powerful searchlight on the other side and possibly he may discover a way out of the difficulty. Most assuredly the controversy is one that ought not to be continued any longer, and the man who can bring it to a satisfactory conclusion will be entitled to the thanks of the community.

AWFUL EXPERIENCE WITH HEART DISEASE.—Mr. L. J. Law, Toronto, Can., writes: "I was so sorely troubled with heart disease that I was unable for 18 months to lie down in bed less than 15 minutes. After taking one dose of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, I retired and slept soundly. I used one bottle and the trouble has not returned." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—92.

MURDERER BEHEADED.

He Killed Seven Passengers on the Steamer Frins Carl.

Vesteras, Sweden, Dec. 10.—Philip Nordlund was beheaded this morning. On May 17th last, as the steamer Frins Carl, on which he was a passenger, was passing the quicksand, he murdered seven men and wounded five others. A woman and a boy escaped in June last. The condemned man chanted the verses of a psalm as he held his head upon the block.

Rain or Shine.

The station agent is on duty. On his exact communication of train orders depends thousands of lives, and millions of dollars in property each day. In his haste he runs out in the rain or the snow hatless and unprotected. Then comes the sequel—bronchitis, or some other disease of the respiratory organs. The most effective remedy for bronchitis or pulmonary disease is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Almost all remedies prescribed for such diseases contain opium or some narcotic which soothes by stupefaction. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither narcotics nor alcohol. It stops coughs by curing their cause. It heals weak lungs, builds up wasted tissues, and promotes the health of every organ of the body.

"I am a railroad agent," writes L. E. Staples, Esq., of Barclay, Osage County, Kans., "and four years ago my work kept me in a warm room and stepping out frequently into the cold air gave me bronchitis, which became reach my case and advised me to try a higher air, but, fortunately for me, a friend advised me to try Dr. Pierce's medicine. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the time I had taken the first bottle I was better, and after taking four bottles my cough was entirely gone. I have found no necessity for seeking another remedy." On Dec. 8th, Miss Mabel Henley, second daughter of Jos. Henley, aged 16 years.

KING LEOPOLD'S AFRICA.

The Great Financial Success of the Congo Free State.

It is erroneously believed in many quarters that King Leopold of Belgium, as sovereign of the Congo Free State, owns it, or at least part of it. This is not a true statement of affairs at all, as the government of the Free State is based on much broader and more liberal lines. First it must be remembered that ever since King Leopold, in May 1885, has contributed annually \$400,000 toward its support out of his personal fortune.

He has thus paid \$600,000 up to this year, and his contribution of \$400,000 still figures in the budget of 1900 toward the defraying of the state expenditure.

In return for this risk—for in the beginning it looked to all as a very hopeless risk—there can be no doubt that he made stipulations for certain concessions, for he has the reputation of being one of the shrewdest and most far-seeing men of the day.

That the Congo has turned out to be a gold mine to those Belgian merchants and bankers who were hardly enough to risk the first ventures has proved fortunate for the King, who, as a private individual, has not and justly taken advantage of the Congo market in order to reimburse himself, if possible, for the tremendous outlay he has guaranteed to the state for the past fifteen years.

Recently it has been stated that no Congo enterprises have paid, that money is invested in the Congo only to be lost, and so on.

This is entirely inaccurate, for no enterprises of the present day are paying better than the companies in the Congo Free State.

This must be said in justice to King Leopold, its founder, for, with the idea that the Congo is a total failure, the belief that King Leopold makes millions out of it cannot fail to place the sovereign in a very false light. A few figures only are necessary to dispel this false light.

Firstly, there is the railway, opened in 1895. This company issued its shares at \$20, and their present actual value on the market is considerably over \$100. The Anglo-Belgian India Rubber Company, a short time ago, paid a dividend of 100 per cent. Dividends in the various other companies vary all the way from 33 1/3 to 50 and 75 per cent.

The Belgians are a thrifty and practical people, and their commerce and industry unanimously uphold the Congo, not from sentiment or patriotism, but for the very logical reason that to them the Congo is a financial success. Those who hold the 4 per cent. bonds obtain more for their money than holders of Belgian state or city bonds.

In 1898 the exports of the Congo Free State amounted to something over \$25,000,000; in 1899, they rose to \$45,000,000, and in 1899 to \$1,625,000,000 being \$500,000 in excess of the imports. There is a belief prevailing that the Congo Free State is in some way or other a dependency of Belgium. This is not so; it is an absolutely independent state. Nothing need prevent King Leopold from abdicating the throne of Belgium and retaining the sovereignty of the Free State, in the event of Belgium refusing to annex the state, a matter which will come up before parliament this year. Free by virtue of a treaty dated July 1st, 1890, the Belgian government agreed to loan the sum of \$1,000,000 to the Congo Free State, \$200,000 to be paid down and \$800,000 per annum for ten years. Six months after the last payment—that is, in this year—the Belgian government reserved the right to annex the entire state.—Brussels Dispatch in the London Express.

LIBERALS ARE

Present Session of Parliament a Lively

Opposition Put A Into Attack

Chamberlain

(Associate)

London, Dec. 8.—Parliament has surprised to life in England of members who started the attack members with such the session, short as to rival those fam marked the days "I tried to force Home House. The spectral enal party concentr against one man ed up to a high pit move in the dram Mr. Chamberlain ed it will be nothing long." Less interesting serves are signs of

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