

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., NOVEMBER 28, 1900.



SOME LOVELY HATS.

They Were Never Prettier Than They Are This Season.

Never were hats more beautiful in shape and style of trimming than this season and all through the autumn the stores have eshibited the most delightful triumphs of the milliner's art.

Fur and flowers are worn more than ever and some wonderful combinations are seen on every side. H. G. Marr's establishment, known as the Parisian, is one of the busiest places of the kind in the city and the staff of artists there employed are fully competent to look after their patrons' interests in the most satisfactory manner. Among the things shown by the

manner. Among the things shown by the Parisian are the popular stitched turbans with rolling brim, large felt hats for day wear in all the stylish shades, walking and outing hats and the more elaborate and dressy ones. The Parisian makes a speciality of trimming and at present is having a great demand for gulls' breasts, soft and downy as grebe and which readily adapts itself to all ways of trimming. It is a most charming accessory and in gray and a most charming accessory and in gray and white, is largely called for. It is compara-tively cheap trimming too, and is bound to become even more popular than it is

The Parisian has a large stock of the The Parsian has a large stock of the latest and most dressy neckwear, as well as a host of other pretty and dainty things which a lady considers absolutely indispensable to a complete toilet. The stock of underwear is especially extensive, but not more varied than the prices which prevail. A visit to the Parisian will convince any one of its claim to being a convince any one of its claim to being a first-class millinery and ladies' furnishing

Low broad hats of black velvet, or shir red taffeta, are very much worn, and shirred net is introduced with the velvet with pretty effect. A medium long ostrich plume caught underneath the brim so it will lie close to the hair at one side is very

Turkey and the Various Tempting Ways It May Be Served. November may be said to be the turkey

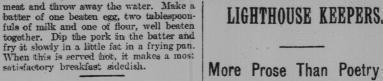
November may be said to be the turkey month, for it is at Thanksgiving that this bird is the king. Speaking generally, everybody knows how to roast a turkey. The knowledge is gained in many ways, and different authorities have written upon the subject for years. But to my mind there is something besides the roast-ing, pure and simple, that is of great im-portance. The selection of the turkey and the suffing and trussing should not be the stuffing and trussing should not be

Unless it is a matter of pride with you to have the largest turkey in your par-ticular circle, don't get a large bird. The large turkey is coarser mcated and less tender than the small one. Better have two small or medium-sized young turkeys than an extremely large one. Remember, also, that a turkey is apt to

Remember, also, that a turkey is apt to be dry eating unless properly larded and carefully basted, although the latter ser-vice is well secured by the so-called self-basting or closed baking pan. The turkey that goes on to the table well-browned and juicy is the only properly cooked one. Turkey dressings—While at swell din-ners chestnuts or oyster stuffing is most used when reast turkey is on the bill of

used when reast turkey is on the bill of fare. I am inclined to the opinion that a tuffing of a less pretentious character will be found as pleasing in most cases. Let me suggest one that you should give

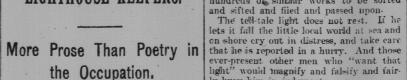
Cut off the crust-of a loaf of stale bread and soak it in milk; crumble the soft portion of the loaf evenly and fine; then squeeze out the crust as dry as possible and crumble into the dry crumbs, stirring cogether so all will be moist; season well with salt and pepper and add sage to the taste. Next melt two tablespoonfuls of outter in a spider and grate into it about a tablespoonful of onion and stir over a slow fire until a light brown color, then add the crumbs, and color the whole a retty effect. A medium long ostrich caught underneath the brim so it close to the hair at one side is very ng. Black chenille and panne are nong the materials used. The brims the pressed in tight it becomes solid when



THE MODE. Elaborate Decorations For the Win

ter Wardrobe.

Applications of light silk upon plain cloth, embroidered with silks of different colors and threads of gold and silver, are a feature of winter decorations. Another attractive sort of ornamentation consists of flowers and other guipure designs cut out and applied upon a ground of plain mousseline de soie or gauze. The bolero figures largely among the new models and takes every possible



THE LIGHT MUST BURN

All and Every Night--Bravery and Hardihood Required at Many of the Posts -- The Round of Duty

Boston Transcript. The big report of his carries after it the landsman's stare whenever he comes to town. The government merely requires him to uose his life for his light, if need be, and pays him for taking the chance to do so. "The board considers that it is the duty

of every light-keeper to stand by his light as long as the lighthouse stands; and that for him to desert it is as cowardly as for a soldier to leave his guns on the advance of an enemy. His failure to keep his light burning, especially in time of danger, may cause the wreck of vessels looking for it and result in the loss of much property and many lives." And after all, the lightkeeper has nothing to show for his tidelity

chief at some nearby city in company with hundreds of similar works to be sorted and sifted and filed and passed upon. The tell-tale light does not rest. If he lets it fall the little local world at sea and WILL THE FIGHTING END? South American Republics, ever-present other men who "want that hight" would magnify and falsify and fair-ly bury him in judgments. The inspector to whose care and com-After Fighting for Years,

mand the little man is committed by his place on the map is more to him than his own grandfather, and more than any vari-ety of president. A light-keeper, shut away from the world, may be excused for not knowing always just who is president, ADOPT ARBITRATION.

but the change of inspector every three years he follows with anxious engerness. Every three months the great man, "com-mander," someone, comes round to hold a little dress parade for the keeper and sign the book to indicate whether keeper may still wear his head.

is the Same Day After Day. is the Same Day After Day. There is a day of praise for the life-saver, writes Louise Lyndon Sibley in the Boston Transcript. The big report of his

year that spreads over the country the story of his perils and efforts adds up in fascinating columns the ships he helped or saved, and the people he brought ashore. But there is no annual glory for the light-keeper, nor thrilling title, nor in all grades a badge of instant identification like the band on the life saver's cap, that carnies after it the landsman's stare whenboat hove in sight. the man who comes to find fault if he can, for the best good of the service. The visit of the inspector is far and away the chief event of the quarter at most light-houses. It is talked over in the light

house kitchen inch by inch and word by word, and then, as weather permits, ex-changed in talk with other kitchens. What he said to Brown, what he did to Jones, and most racy of all, what Robinson said

The over-worked, underpaid light-keeper, whoever he is, and wherever he may live, has two things to keep him true to his oath in those long months between the inspector's visits—tirst and least, his lear k ceper has nothing to show for his fidelity but šists of passing vessels that his fine, shining light helped to keep afloat—those and 7,980 schooners, for instance, that passed his particular station in a year. The very names of some of his stations ring desolation and isolation and depriva-tion—Minot's Ledge, Half-way Rock, Mon-tauk Point, Gay Head, Boon Island, Southwest Shoals, with Rips and Races and Reefs besides, open to all the year's winds and will sea and sand piling up **CLOTH COSTUME CLOTH COSTUME**form, so there is no risk in adopting some variety of it for any kind of cost fashionable shape is short enough at the back to show the conselet belt or the pointed vest, while
the ward is short enough at the back to show the conselet belt or the pointed vest, while
the same instant as thone would shore were in the sky belind it. Several to its is not short enough at the back to show the conselet belt or the pointed vest, while
the same instant as thone would shore will belind it. Several to its is not short enough at the back to show the conselet belt or the pointed vest, while
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the same instant as thone would shore will belind it. Several to example the pointed vest, while the same instant as thone would shore light at once would shore light and not share and will be same instant as thone would shore light at once would shore light for an work along the has an exame with the same instant as thone the would shore light at once would shore light at once would shore light at once would shore light for an work along the has an exame with the same instant as thone should have light for an light at once would shore light at once would and the exame instant as thone should have light at once would along the same light at once would shore light at once would shore light at once would

may naturally darken the light for an in-stant, but it is required that the light-keeper shall be so full of expedients and resources and so handy and well prepared concern in South America, and has led other countries to take steps toward similar military equipment. Equador has declared its purpose of adopting a system like that of Chili, and Peru, which now has only 2,009 soldiers, has taken steps to have a general enlisted in its national guard. But the chief concern has been expressed in Argentina and Brazil, and it is the feeling in those countries that the powerful armaments of Chili are not

ish government in this matter has not modified the orders to the big battleship Kentucky to proceed from Naples to

Smyrna. She sailed today and should arrive at Smyrna Monday or Tuesday. It is, of course, not expected that the ship is to make war single handed on Turkey, but it is thought that the moral influence of this exhibition of American naval power muy be beneficial in settling the question of exequatur as well as the long pending misionary claims against Turkey.

A RAILWAY WRECK.

can Republics at Madrid Has A Careless Brakeman Caused the Trouble. Been Productive of a Grand Re-

sult--Some Fending Disputes--Chili Protests Against the Plan.

Washington, Nov. 25 .- Despatches from

quarters here make the first announce

nent that in the debates before the

Latin-American congress, whose sessions

Aside from the immediate question in-

gnificant of the alignment of the south-

hich have arisen of late, and which are

in republics on the increasing differences

The Congress of the Latin Ameri-

Salem, Mass., Nov. 25 .- A misplaced witch caused an accident in the Salem vard of the Boston & Maine railroad here this morning which involved a monetary loss of \$10,000, delayed traffic for some hours and resulted in injuries to Madrid received in official diplomatic the fireman of the Bangor-Boston Pull-man train and to an Armstrong transfer

atin-American congress, whose sessions ave just been concluded, the principle the east standing on the outward track i compulsory arbitration urged by the waiting for the Pullman to pass, that it of compulsory arbitration urged by the might proceed through the tunnel. The head brakeman of this freight, which was almost unanimous vote, Chilli alone holding in charge of Merrill R. Pray, conductor, out and protesting against the action had thrown the cross over switch, think taken. The discussion not only favors ing that some cars were to be set off for

compulsory arbitration in disputes be-tween the American republics, but also The The brakeman, whose name is not provides that guarantees shall be given for known here, found the switch light out, he faithful performance of the conclus- but did not relight it, nor did he, when he found that no cars were to be set off, reset the switch. This left the switch volved, the decision of the congress is re-garded in South American quarters as the extra freight was standing.

The Pullman, Wm. Cromwell, conducor; Frank Kennard, engineer and Bert Woods fireman, drew in from the east on time, 5.15, made its usual stop in the threatening to bring about a general crisis involving most if not all of the Salem depot and then proceeded on its South American countries. Several events way to Boston. When it reached the misplaced switch about half a mile from spread movement. Peru has been making desperate efforts to regain her provinces or 15 miles an hour.

The switch light being out and nothing to show that the switch was set agamst border hostage held for the last 10 years

> wrenched from its place, the light iron-work along its left hand side smashed off and the cab splintered into bits. Fireman Woods was just raking down his fire and was therefore not struck, as he would have been had he been on his seat, but his foot was caught between portions of the iron work and badly crushed. Engineer Kennard was not injured in the least but stuck to his seat hroughout the affair. Yardmen who witnessed the affair rushed toward the wreck, expecting to find all hands killed when, what was their surprise to see Kennard wave his hand out of the fragments of the cab and hear him shout: "I'm all right boys. Nobody killed here." The Mogul was derailed by the glancing blow it struck the freight and ran for some yards on the ground and sleepers but was not overturned. Thomas Maling, of Salem, messenger for the Armstrong Transfer Company, who was in the rear car when the crasi came, was thrown down, stepped upon by others and sustained serious internal in-juries. Wm. Cromwell, conductor of the Puliman, was also thrown down and has arm was badly wrenched. Several other passengers and mail clerks were bruised and shaken up by being thrown from their seats and berths. Several hours were necessary to replace the rolling stock on the rails and to re-pair the track, which had been badly torn up by the accident.



also among the materials used. The brims underneath are sometimes faced with a color, but with the possible exception of a bunch of flowers at one side they are quite as offen all black.

aking of artificial flowers, they have Speaking of artificial flowers, they have attained a perfection which verily puts nature to shame, and because we are ap-preciative of art and glad to be some-what economical we are adopting their use in garniture in every possible way. Not only are winter hats now literal houngets and evening gowns like bits of landscape, brightened by flowers here, there and everywhere, but entire boas are made of flowers or petals smothered in froths of tulle and wavelets of chiffon. The effect is beautiful and striking.

What One Woman Thinks.

It is a greater theft to steal reputation

than to steal diamonds. The girl with pretty shoulders is not apt to disapprove of decollete gowns. One of the best compliments a man can pay a woman is to say she is "stylish." More than one woman keeps a "best dress" hanging on hooks until it is out of style.

style. Why is it that things we can't get al-ways seem so much more desirable than the things we have?

Time is sorrow's best friend. Don't brood; a gnat of trouble soon becomes a camel of calamity. A man rarely marries the first girl with

whom he thinks he is in love. One bouquet to the living is worth a dozen laurel wreaths on the coffin of the

Some people pray for their daily bread and then grumble if they don't get pound You can generally count on the woman

that dogs never growl at and that children are not afraid to "go to." "The woman who never sheds a tear on

account of a man doesn't love him," and since it is a man who says it, it must be

Old Styles Revived.

The return to fashions of old times is very marked. No one special period is kept to; the range is over many; but the dresses seen in old pictures are copied, dresses seen in old pictures are concar and the more uncommon the style the greater the success of the effort. Old gowns of this style have to be modernized slightly to suit present day

wearers, but most of the genuine suctresses dresses, as perpetuated by the nitists who painted their portraits. The canvases of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Romney have given rise to many of the new styles, and one might almost fancy the fair dames of those days had come back in the flesh. The stately grace possessed by women of those days is lacking in these days of hurry and rush and only a few present day women can successfully wear these dresses of the past.

Rage for Antiquities.

Any girl finding a bit of antique em-broidery, an old brooch or iob, is now the envy of her acquaintances. The fob is worn with the chatelaine watch; odd brooches are set as belt clasps and the embroidery figures as a yoke, V, or revers on waist or jacket—no maiter how odd the on waist or jacket—ho matter how out the silk cloth or velvet may be, or where it came from so long as it is antique. New buttons for ornamental purposes resemble ancient brooches, and lovely pendants are of the old-fashioned miniatures. Grand-mothers who saved such odd bits are now

ooled.

Giblet sauce cr gravy-The sauce or gravy to serve with the turkey is another essential that should not be neglected. I have always found the giblet sauce preferable for roast turkey, and this is my favorite may of making it: Remove the turkey from the roasting pan and remove all the fat except three or four tableall the lat except three or but table spoonfuls by skinning it off; now sprinkle in two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, blending it carefully so there is no vestige of lumps, and setting the pan on the range, brown, but do not burn its con-tents. When as brown as you desire add some warm water and continue adding in a little at a time, stirring constantly until a little thinner than you desire your gravy. While you were roasting your tur-key you should have boiled the liver, gib-lets and heart, and these, chopped very fine, should be added to the sauce at the

last moment and stirred in with a proper seasoning of salt and pepper only. Don't use a flour-and-water thickening to make a turkey gravy. Cranberry sauce

or jelly is the proper, and the only proper, thing to serve with roast turkey. Beaten Biscuit.—This favorite hot bread

f the south is seldom seen on tables dsewhere, but if any one cares enough for them to do the work necessary for success, she may follow this recipe of one

success, she may follow this recipe of one of the old-time darky cooks: Into a bowl put one cup of milk, one tablespoon of lard and one teaspoon of salt. Mix in enough flour to make a very stiff dough, then knead it smooth, place the board on the door stone or some very firm place, and beat the dough with a mallet or the side of an axe until light and full of blisters. Cut out in small rounds, prick them and bake quicksmall rounds, prick them and bake quick-ing, The beating is essential, and they are unworthy the name if any other means

are used to produce lightness. Welsh Rarebit in Chafing Dish.—Have ready one level tablespoon of butter, ercamed with one level taspoon of corn

stardh, one-fought teaspoon of salt and a few grains of cayenne; also one-half pound of cheese, graited or erumbled fine; onehalf teaspoon of mushroom catsup and some waters or squares of delicate toast-Heat one-half cup of ercam in the blazer, and blend it with the butter mixture. When thick, set it over the hot water, add the cheese and catsup, stir till melted,

then pour it over the wafers. Chocolate Pie.-Scald one pint of milk. Beat: the yolks of two eggs with two heaped tablespoons of sugar mixed with one level tablespoon of corn starch. Add one ounce of chocolate cut fine and melt-ed, and when well mixed add the hot milk, turn into a crust-lined plate and bake in a hot even. When done, cover with a meringue made of the white of the two eggs and two tablespoons of pow-

dered sugar. Brown it slightly. Scalloped corn-One pint of sweet corn, freshly grated or scraped from the cob. Butter a baking dish, put in one-half of the corn, season with salt and pepper, then add a then layer of soft white bread crumbs moistened in melted butter, then the searching of the corn, and season the remainder of the corn, and season

as before. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake about 20 minutes. Jerusalem Artichokes.—Wash the arti-chokes thoroughly, pare them and cut them in small slices, or trim them into the shore of an edire and cost them in slicht. shape of an clive and cook them in slight ly salted water till tender. Drain them, and pour melted butter over, then sprinkle with salt and pepper, and when turned into the dish add a sprinkling of minced parsley and a few drops of lemon juice. No more satisfactory method of uti-

corselet belt or the pointed vest, while the fronts extend a little below the waist corselet belt or the pointed vest, while the fronts extend a little below the waist line and are open. The long, round tabs in front have been abandoned. Another sort is completely closed and terminates at the waist line all around. The revers are relied upon to give the chief charac-ter to these little garments. They as-ter to these little garments. They assume all sorts of fashionable forms and are large or small, plain or elaborate, ac-

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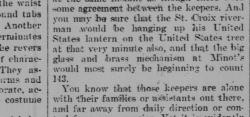
are large or small, plan or elaborate, ac-cording to the character of the costume and the figure of the wearer. The picture shows a costume of beige cloth. The skirt is closed at the side un-der a stitched strap of cloth and fastens with three gold cords and buttons. The short bolero is ornamented with stitched straps, gold embroidery and gold cords and buttons and opens over a full chemi-sette of white monsuline de soie. The and buttons and opens over a full chemi-sette of white mousseline de soie. The whole chain. He really knows very sleeves have large cuffs trimmed with cords, buttons and straps, and below these are full puffs of white mousseline de soie gathered into a band of black vel-vet. The wide plaited corselet, is of black related and there is a black correct. black velvet, and there is a black cravat. The hat of beige felt is faced with a black velvet band and is trimmed with black velvet, a gold backle and black

feathers. JUDIC CHOLLEF. COATS AND WRAPS.

Jackets, Sacks and Long Mantles

For Winter. Boleros are seen in all shades of light faffeta, also in white. Tailor made jackets of pean de soie are worn. The style of jackets in general is short, with a small, round basque. The sleeves are plain and tight, but those of peau de soie

have stitched plaits at the top. Long, straight sacks replace capes, and long capes are not worn except for



trol from any superior. Yet it is evidently arranged and provided for that each sepaarranged and provided for that each sepa-rate unit in the great coastwise chain of lights can and shall do fris work well, even if he does not leave his station for months, nor see any person besides those at the station with him, nor any other light of to his duties it is not unusual for and to keep at them till some great break in his life disconnects the machinery and sets him down ashore once more. He accepts the responsibility and the incidential pri-vations when he takes the oath of office, and he expects no praise for his mighty will be accepted as a size a size. toil any more than sailors do at sea, who work daily miracles with boats and ropes

as a matter of course. The familiar type of New England light-

keeper is not, however, the one who lives at the end of a yachting cruise, visited up a ladder and interesting to look at because he may have gone hungry in heavy weather. The everyday type lives all along the shore at charming little stations with gardens and a cow, here on a beach, there on a bluff, or on a tight little island all his own, where he reigns as kindly king, or chases people off like Tom Tiddler. Incidentially he wears a misfit halo brought from far inland by enclusi-

astic summer people and made Grace Dar-ling's size, or the Eddystone's. The topist sits up late on deck, going home in the fall, to match up all the lights with the guidebook list, and to sentimentalize on the value of all those guides to the poor sallors. He is an imaginative tourist in deed if he can lay his own safekeeping t their beneficent presence or trace the pres-ervation of his trunk to so remote a bless-ing. But even if he should hurtah for the keeper at the moment the steamer plunged safely past a lighthouse ledge, there might be a mistake. This was the night, in fact, that the small daughter of the house had elimbed the 200 echoing steps of the tower in the howling wind to tend the light, since "father" was down with a sick head

The light-keeper, as a "romantic fact," appeals vaguely and pleasantly to every-body, and no one's unaided fancy can easily reach the 4,000 romantic facts scattered along the coasts. Their story is full, is out of common sight and entirely outside common query.

If you could look in at some little offshore light, just after lighting-up time, you would see the keeper clear the table of his solitary supper dishes and spread out before him various log-bocks and per-

haps blank forms also, that he would fill out and file away. He would make entries in his logbook about the weather and the wind and his work. He would say when his assistant left the tower, and how much wicking and oil had been "expende ed" that day. So many lines for the For evening wraps there are all sorts and so many lines for that, he could hard of long, loose mantles. Very light colors continue to be preferred for them, and empire, Louis Quinze and Louis Seize ing is a puffing task to the unaccustomed

the broken window briskly. If it is the revolving apparatus that fails, then he must sit down at once and turn, and turn, and turn it by hand all night. Every thing must look just the same as u-ual at sea. Thomas Jefferson said: "Keepers should be dismissed for small degrees of remissess because of the calamities which even these produce.' But Jefferson would rejoice over those reams of written reports that light-keepers have turned in since then, formally desentibing every degree of un-remissness, re-cording briefly faithful services performed with grit and daring and denial, all that

However, a man who can be brave on occasion may be personally lazy and need the spur of the inspector's visit to keep him up to "efficient, uniform and economical" use of stores and grace of deport ment. If a man is naturally neat and in the inspector's visit is merely a pleasant episode. If he has let things run down much or bittle he will scramble to make good, to rub up his brass-work especially

good, to rub up his brass-work especially and to put untardiness out of sight, which seddon succeeds in deceiving. The inspec-tor looks behind the shiny front of things, and behind the doors; he walks upstairs, and down through the kitchen, opens dosets, examines sinks, stores, drains and outburddings. He expects and requires man-o'-war neatness and order. Really keeping the station in perfect order means in many instances what an old keeper in many instances what an old keeper quaintly called "Working all day for the quaintly called "Working all day for the privilege of working all night." But duties necessarily vary. A cower 200 feet high is harder to paint and to polish and to climb up to than Ida Lewis' little watch-house just outside her parlor door. But there is nothing in the service left to a keeper's own choice in work. No room women it light his bit a few rives had been possibly lost. The "Instructions to Keep-ers," which is the only kind of Bible pro-vided, tells a man when and where and how to do everything about his station. And it grew out of the occasion some 50 years ago when jit was discovered that become were running their covernment keepers were running their government lights to suit their prvate convenien-e very much like the very early English keeper who hired an old lady a mile away to snuff the candles for him, who couldn't

"go so far" on stormy nights, it appeared after sundry wrecks. The regulations, the similarity of ap-paratus everywhere, the inspectors diligently making their quarterly visit, the highthouse board inspecting the inspec-tors, and the government behind the board, all work together to produce the marvel of concord and order called the Lighthouse system.'

The Real Trouble With Journalism.

On the whole, it is probably the fact hat it is not so much the newspaper that need to be reformed as the readers of newspapers. If readers do not care for the sensetional and the vulgar things of life, they will soon ccuse to have them thrust upon them. There is in all things a law of supply and demand, which will ever main can be derived than the making of main cash. For this you should chose the protective of the macrothome of the constant that the constant the constant that the constant that the constant that the constant that the constant the constant that the constant the constant that the constant the constant that the constant the constant that that the constant that the constant that the consta he potent in shaping the destiny of all human enterprises; which insures success

required again't such enfeebled states as Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and the othe northern republics, but will be used against Child's more powerful neighbors in the south. Argentina and Ch4i are equarated by a long boundary line, which is now in dispute. The boundary freuently has threatened an armed con ict, and each country has been steadily increasing its armament, land and naval. It is estimated by one of the prominent bservers in Washington that each cour try has spent about \$50,000,000 on ar mament during the last 10 years. Brazi recently has been brought into the align nen't by a cordial restoration of good feeling with Argentina. For a time the were opposed over a boundary contest but by the arbitration of the United States the award was made in favor o Bruzil, and Argentina has heartily ac cepted the result. The presidents of Bruzil and Argentina have exchanged

visits, and during the stay of President Campo's allies at Buenos Ayres recently consideration was given to united action controversies. The several movements have had the general effect of establish ing a common basis between Bolivia Peru, Argentina and Brazil. While there

keeper's own choice in work. No room for the hurry-up man who would waste oil lighting his lamp by early in the after-noon, nor for the happy-go-lucky who wouldn't light his till a few lives had been places on the stail and Ene.

UNCLE SAM AND ABDULAH.

Turkey Refuses to Have an Consul at Harpoot.

Washington, Nov. 24 .- The Turkish auas United States consul at Harpoot, the New York, Nov. 24.-Referring to the ures on the part of the American govern-

that the United States would abandon its claim to a consulate at Harpoot. That there was some shadow of foundation for this understanding is admitted; but it is still the purpose of the United States to estiblish this consulate because the British government has since been per-mitted to locate a concul at Harpoot and, under the favored nation clause of the American treaty with Turkey, the United States government clause the States of Locate a concul at Harpoot and, under the favored nation clause of the States government clause the States of Locate a concul at Harpoot and, under the favored nation clause of the States government clause the States States government clause the States States government clause the States set of the Dore the States States government clause the States concerned to the Journal States government clause the States concerned to the Journal

ROBERTS WANTS TROOPS.

To Relieve Twenty Thousand Now in the Field.

London, Nov. 26 .- "We understand," says the Daily Express this morning, "that Lord Roberts recently requested the government to send 20,000 regulars to South Africa to relieve the same numper still in the field but that his request as declined on the score of expense." After condemning the government's refusal as "ruinous economy," the Dally Ex-press goes on to describe Lord Kitchener's "drastic plan of operation." He will en-deavor to isolate the commandoes, it says, "and to move suspected Boer families in-to garrisoned towns. He will clear troublesome districts, confining the population in laagers, if necessary, and will take or destroy all food supplies, punish treachery by death or transportation, raze villages guilty of treasonable acts and dethorities having refused to grant an exe-quatar to Dr. Thomas H. Norton to act or telegraph cutting."

indications point to some retaliatory meas-ures on the part of the Amorican sectory meas-been recommended at the cabinet council inces on the part of the American govern-ment in the near future. The Turkish contention now is that they permitted a United States consultate to be establish-ed at Erzeroum under an understanding that the United States would abandon its claim to a consultate at Hamer and

a straight front.



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