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SOUTH AFRICA.

Situation Improving and Lord Roberts Preparing to Return to England.

Boers Still on the Move—Gen. Knox Has Administered a Severe Defeat to De Wet.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The South African situation is improving and Lord Roberts will shortly return to England with a majority of his staff. Arrangements are being made in Cape Town to send the first batch of refugees back to Johannesburg, and accommodation is being provided at Bloemfontein for a garrison of 7,000. Nevertheless the activity of the Boers continues. On Oct. 28 a command of 300 captured a garrison of thirty men at Reddersburg, but afterwards released them. Trains from the south to Pretoria are attacked by the Boers almost daily. On Oct. 24, the Burgers occupied Koffyfontein. On the other hand, Gen. Knox has inflicted a reverse on Gen. DeWet's forces near Parys, capturing two guns, one of them a 75 mm. gun, and the British in the Sannas Post affair. The daily tale of British casualties is heavy. During the month of October the British lost 167 killed in action, including 15 officers, 71 who died of wounds, 367 who died of disease, 22 who were accidentally killed, 87 captured or missing, a total amounting to the monthly average for the duration of the war. The Daily Express publishes sensational statements that the Boer revival is more serious than has hitherto been believed, and that in consequence Lord Roberts's return is likely to be still further postponed. It says also that no considerable party of troops will return before January or February, while the regimental drafts from England will continue and 5,000 horses will be sent out. The paper definitely declares that the Boers are well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition and that the campaign is likely to last another six months. In the best informed quarters, however, it is reported that there is no ground for the pessimism of the Daily Express.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—The lord mayor of Liverpool entertained yesterday at luncheon four inviolated Canadians from South Africa, who are to sail for home on the Carthagenian. He expressed his regret that he had not been earlier informed as to the date of their departure, so that he might have assembled the principal people of the city to meet them.

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It is asserted that Lord Kitchener intends to stop the pursuit of commands and to bring the Boers to bay by organizing the towns for rapid raids with mounted troops.

The impending arrival of the Boers at Pretoria is a matter of great concern. A despatch dated Nov. 5, says that a force of 200 Boers was seen near the city, and that the Boers were in the habit of firing at the British lines. It is believed that the Boers are in the habit of firing at the British lines.

THE TROUBLE IN SPAIN. MADRID, Nov. 3.—The liberal organs, referring to the Carlist movement, call upon the government to annihilate without pity a party which they consider a disgrace to Spain. It is believed that several bishops intend to reproduce a papal encyclical, blaming the priests for stirring up the trouble. Donnicilar visits have been made to the houses of the Marquis de Gerona and the Marquis de Cassa-sola, and arms and compromising documents have been seized at the house of another of the Carlists.

VENICE, Nov. 3.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, in the course of an interview, had with him here, declared that the present rising in Spain was contrary to his orders and would retard instead of promoting his efforts to secure his rights.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—A correspondent of Lepetit Parisien, telegraphing from a point in the French Pyrenees, says that if troops are not sent immediately to Pugneteria and Seo De Urgel these towns of great strategic importance will fall into the hands of the Carlists, who will then be masters of the upper valley of the Segre, and will be able to obtain arms from France and Andora.

LONDON CABLE

Salisbury Has a High Opinion of Lord Lansdowne

Rosebery's Brilliant Book—Irish Affairs—Turf and Other Topics.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Clad in the robes of dazzling failure, the way one of the great newspapers describes the Marquis of Lansdowne's entry into the foreign office. This, the Associated Press learns, is quite opposed to Lord Salisbury's own 'idea. He does not share the general belief that in the war office Lord Lansdowne did badly. In fact, the Marquis is so convinced of the reverse that he gave him the option of continuing in his former office or taking the new billet. Lord Salisbury was delighted that Lord Lansdowne was willing to accept the foreign office portfolio. He believes he will make a strong foreign secretary, and had long contemplated the prospect. The Marquis is a man of high ability, and his successor should be a man of high ability. He is a man of high ability, and his successor should be a man of high ability. He is a man of high ability, and his successor should be a man of high ability.

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WHERE "BOBS" WILL RULE.

About the Office Every Statesman Promises to Reform.

There is perhaps no public body in the United Kingdom upon which so much criticism has been and will yet be directed as the war office. This is a brief description of its constitution, duties, and methods of working which every statesman will note.

At present the war office is scattered through about ten buildings, three in Pall Mall and seven at other addresses. Since 1854 various attempts have been made to establish some kind of order and reform the chaos generally. The last attempt seems to have been an unsuccessful one, and the war office has never been more pungent than now. In 1855 the war office was divided into the following departments:

- (1) The department of the commander-in-chief.
- (2) The department of the general staff.
- (3) The department of the adjutant-general.
- (4) The department of the quartermaster-general.
- (5) The department of the medical director.
- (6) The department of the veterinary director.
- (7) The department of the chaplain-general.
- (8) The department of the commissary-general.
- (9) The department of the provost-marshal-general.
- (10) The department of the surveyor-general.
- (11) The department of the engineer-general.
- (12) The department of the ordnance.
- (13) The department of the stores.
- (14) The department of the transport.
- (15) The department of the post and telegraph.
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He is also responsible for the distribution of the army at home and abroad; for the preparation of schemes of offensive and defensive operations, and with the collection and compilation of military information, and for appointments, commissions, promotions, honors and rewards. Under him he has a military secretary, with two assistants, and a large staff of clerks and secretaries.

Included in, and subject to, the commander-in-chief's department are: (a) The mobilization sub-division, under the assistant-adjutant-general. This department is responsible for all statistics and procedure connected with mobilization for home defence or service abroad.

(b) The military intelligence division, under the assistant-adjutant-general. This department is responsible for the collection and distribution of information relative to the military defence of the Empire, the strategic consideration of all schemes of defence, the collection and distribution of information relative to the military geography, resources, and armed forces of foreign countries.

(2) The adjutant-general's department. In this department matters of discipline, military education, and the training of recruits and volunteers are attended to, and subject to, the maintenance of statistics connected with the personnel of the army, enlistment, etc. In the absence of the commander-in-chief the adjutant-general will act for him.

(3) The quartermaster-general's department. The quartermaster-general and his large staff are charged with the duties of supplying the army with food, forage, fuel, and light, with quarters, transport, and remounts, etc. This department has six sub-divisions.

(4) The work department. The duties of this department are the construction and maintenance of fortifications, barracks, and store buildings, military railways, and telegraphs, etc. There are six sub-divisions to the work department.

(5) Ordnance department. Through this department the army is supplied with warlike stores and equipment, and questions of armament, patterns, inventions, and designs are dealt with. It has seven sub-divisions.

The foregoing are the principal divisions under the commander-in-chief, and constitute the "military department." There are in addition the medical department, dealing with all matters referring to hospitals and the care of the wounded, preparation of statistics, etc., the military education division, the chaplain-general, and the veterinary division, the names of which are sufficient indication of the nature of their duties.

The civil department is under the financial secretary, who is charged with financially reviewing the expenditure proposed to be provided in the annual estimates, and in short, with the control of all matters of army expenditure. Subsidiary to the financial secretary is:

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Several arrests were made today as a result of what is alleged to be an attempt to kidnap the mayor of Chicago. The arrests were made in the wards of the lodger house districts, notably the 24th ward.

Sch. Joseph Hay, which was reported ashore on her way to New York, arrived at City Island yesterday, not having suffered any injury.

H. D. McLeod, treasurer of the New Brunswick contingent fund, acknowledges the receipt of the following: St. Peter's and Trinity churches, Derby, Miramichi, \$5.

THE MONCTON TIMES is responsible for the following story of how a cow killed her tormentor: A distressing story comes from Buctouche to the effect that a man named Allen, living at St. Mary's, was gored to death by a cow on Tuesday last under very peculiar circumstances. It is said that Allen found a cow in his field and was gored in the side, that he tried to get away, but the cow followed him and gored him in the back. The tortured beast broke the rope and turned on her unfortunate persecutor and gored him to death. The tragedy, it is reported, is particularly distressing.

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SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO. V. THERRIEN. (Que.) Oct. 8, 1900. Railways—Farm Crossings—Grand Trunk Railway Co. v. Therrien. The Grand Trunk Railway Co. v. Therrien, 1900, 100 D.L.R. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

ALLAN V. PRICE. (Que.) Oct. 8, 1900. Sale of Land—Warranty—Eviction—Art. 1023 of Civil Code—Agreement. A sale of land, made under a warranty of title, was annulled by a warranty of the vendor, who had been evicted from the land, brought an action to recover back the price he had paid and damages. The court held that the warranty of title was not a warranty of the vendor's title, but a warranty of the vendor's title, and that the vendor was liable for damages under said article 1023 of the Civil Code.

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