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London, Monday, Nov. 13.

As Others See Us.

The Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal, Henry Watterson's great paper, is much impressed by the spectacle of British colonies rising to the moral and material support of the mother country in the present war. The Courier describes the enthusiastic scenes attending the departure of the colonial troops from Canada and Australia, and moralizes thus:

"No greater tribute could be paid to the wisdom with which the mother country has treated her children since the lesson which she received after her tremendous mistake in North America. No colony since then has had cause to complain of unjust treatment or has been made to feel that it is not as truly a portion of the British Empire as Scotland or Wales. Whether in the frigid zone or in the tropics the English government has adapted itself to the wants and even the foibles of the people, and made them feel the inestimable value of the British birthright. What it once was to be a Roman citizen it is to be a British subject in the nineteenth century. The feeling that the majesty and power of England are extended over every one of her hundreds of millions of subjects, and the assurance thus given them of all the rights and privileges of life, are things that Americans who have been in the habit of looking upon themselves as a little better than Britons have not thoroughly realized. It is fully understood elsewhere, as is shown by the enthusiasm with which the colonies are hastening to help their Titanic mother strike down the puny forces of the Boers."

"The lesson is an impressive one. It teaches not only that the Boers must inevitably be overcome, but that it will be infinitely better for them as well as for the remainder of South Africa. Civilization has a great deal of work to do in the Dark Continent, and the best workers should do it. The English stand head and shoulders above the French, the Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Dutch, and the Boers. Under them not only the natives will receive the best possible liberty, but the Dutch themselves will feel the quickening influence of a higher and better civilization. The Boers may be conquered, but they will still be permitted to rule themselves, though they will not be allowed to rule other people. Their progressive, wasteful, tyrannical and corrupt government will give way to an enlightenment that will lift them into a higher plane of life. They are fighting now against their better destiny, but it is not conceivable that they will fight long, and it is to be hoped they will not."

No Bitterness Here.

The London, England, Times, in recent years, surely does not always represent the best wisdom of the English people. It is not always fair to Canada. In dealing with the latest developments in the Alaskan boundary dispute, for example, it refers to the "bitterness" of Canada's feelings on the subject. In what has Canada been "bitter"? Surely, the stand of our Government has been characterized by the most conciliatory line of conduct. They made the offer, and have always stood by it, to have the question at issue settled on the exact lines demanded by the United States in the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Is there any bitterness in maintaining the justice of that view, as Hon. David Mills, the Minister of Justice, has done? Let the confession of representative leading newspapers in the United States be the answer. They concede that Mr. Mills has made a clear, calmly-reasoned, statesmanlike exposition of the case from Canada's standpoint. So far, this statement has not been answered by anyone in the United States. Why? In our belief, because it cannot be answered. But surely, a firm and mainly maintenance of Canada's rights ought not to be characterized as an exhibition of "bitterness" by a paper of the standing of the London Times. To adopt that view is but to give aid and comfort to the opposing forces in the United States, which are not for the maintenance of international fair play so long as they can obtain a selfish advantage. The London Times depends too much on prejudiced sources for a great deal of its information regarding the Dominion.

The Dominion Presbyterian, with publication offices at Belleville, Montreal and Toronto, has put on a new dress of type and a new make-up, and is a decidedly attractive-looking publication. And the matter is not less attractive than the form. The Dominion Presbyterian is not so much a technical newspaper for preachers, as a journal for the home, and in the latter respect it is very rich. In the latter issue we observe, among other things, an interesting article from Rev. Dr. Johnston, of this city, on the recent Presbyterian Council at Washington, and a notable paper by Rev. Dr. Jordan, of Queen's, on "Public Reading of the Scriptures." The Dominion Presbyterian is on the right track, and is marking progress every week.

"Thou Shalt Not Obay."

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.] It is painful to see occasional unkind references in Canadian papers to our neighbors by way of retaliation for similar utterances of the American press. For ourselves, we have not found it in our heart to say any thing disparaging of the United States since we observed in California had been sent to jail for expatriating on the floor of a street car. There is great hope for any people who will thus undertake the work of social reform. Some may think it a tyranny to interfere with the cherished rights and customs of a free people. But we look at the incident in another way. It proves what sacrifices our neighbors are prepared to make when they once enter on the work of individual and social regeneration. No one need be surprised if our versatile cousins should add a new commandment to the decalogue, in this age of change and surprise: "Thou shalt not obay."

Fight or Back

Joubert Must Soon Attack, or Be Assaulted--Confidence in Gen. White Restored--Boers Realize That Their Time Is Short.

Innovation in Warfare--Results of Reconnoissance To Be Recorded by Telephoto Pictures--Russia and Germany on the Best of Terms--Blue Blood at the Front--Ironical Resolution Regarding the Mules' Stampede.

London, Nov. 13.—As each day and each week of the war draws to a close without a decisive action at Ladysmith, the probability that the Boers will risk an assault upon that garrison becomes, it is said, more and more imminent. It is claimed that the campaign has reached a stage where it is absolutely necessary for the Boers to deliver a telling stroke. Unless they decide to do this their only alternative is to retire within their own lines and strengthen themselves against the impending onslaught by superior numbers. That the latter course will be followed without first making a determined attempt to oust or capture Gen. White, seems beyond all reason, for the methodical isolation of Gen. White's force indicates that the campaign has been carefully planned and the main objective definitely fixed.

GEN. WHITE UNDER-ESTIMATED. Even if the Boers have already discovered that they have under-rated Gen. White's capabilities of resistance, it is thought scarcely likely that they would give up their expected prey without a desperate struggle. Not only have they tasted of the danger of a Boer force at Ladysmith, but in anticipation of still further conquest over the main unit opposing them, but now, it is too late for them to change the main objective.

BOERS DARE NOT MOVE. Mobile as are the Boers, they could scarcely transfer the body of their forces, which are at present concentrated about Ladysmith, to any other vulnerable British point without running the risk of encountering superior numbers, which are always pouring northward. Moreover, any weakening of the Boer force at Ladysmith, would give Gen. White a splendid opportunity of attacking, and he has shown no hesitation in accepting every opening for assuming the offensive. The Boers must know just as well as the British military authorities that 23 transports will arrive in South Africa before Nov. 18. They must also realize that

THEIR TIME IS SHORT. In the present emergency it is believed Gen. Buller will not wait to organize an army corps, but will content himself with pushing to the front every regiment he can dispose of. Hence, news telling either of Gen. Joubert's complete route or Gen. White's capitulation, it is claimed, can be expected daily.

MOST SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT OF THE WAR. It is thought more than likely that the engagement understood to be imminent will prove to be the most serious encounter of the war. If victory lies with Gen. Joubert, it will be a month or more before Gen. Buller can bring him the possession of Natal, for while it is still perfectly feasible to send reinforcements to Gen. White, it would, apparently, be absolutely impossible to assume the offensive were Gen. White no longer a military factor. The destruction of the railroad bridge over the River Tugela would greatly retard the progress of reinforcements to Gen. White, while it would much more seriously affect the onward march of a British force of any proportion. However, there is no reason to believe Ladysmith is not a good chance to withstand the most determined Boer attacks.

CONFIDENCE IN GEN. WHITE RESTORED. Gen. White's ability to hold his own until now, and the reported success which has crowned his sorties have done much to restore confidence in him. If Gen. Buller continues to send transports to Durban and disembark troops there, Gen. White will only have to wait about a fortnight before he is reinforced, or, at any rate, before the reinforcements create a diversion of the Boer forces.

CRITICS' FEARS. Among the military critics, what is most dreaded is the possibility of Gen. White's personal inclination which in the history of the world has so often influenced the actions of the greatest generals. On this score, the Natal and Military Record says:

"It looks as though Gen. White will not be content to await the arrival of reinforcements and the supremacy of Gen. Buller. But the spirited soldier who held a high command over the whole Indian army might be pardoned for being slightly influenced by private ambitions."

The generally accepted feeling is that Ladysmith is not in so great peril as last week. This emanates from the partially renewed confidence in Gen. White and the lack of bad news. The same applies equally to Mafeking, Kimberley and other points. The popular and expert impression now is that these places and Ladysmith will not fall into the hands of the Boers.

REMARKABLE INNOVATION. One of the most remarkable innovations in warfare will shortly be tested in South Africa. Lieut. Foulkes, a young officer of the Royal Engineers, sailed for Cape Town, Oct. 11, to put photographs to uses hitherto considered impracticable, which, if successful, will revolutionize the methods of military reconnaissance. Briefly summed up, Foulkes' proposition is to indicate the exact position and formation of the Boers by means of telephoto pictures. He takes out an equipment of his own invention and is attached to Gen. Buller's staff.

ARISTOCRATS AT THE FRONT. Among the Guards' officers, who are leaving for the seat of war, is the Hon. Gerald Ward, aged 22, son of the Countess of Dudley. He married Lady Evelyn Crichton, aged 21, on Tuesday last. Among other departures are Lord Howard de Walden, who had

leave for a week to attend his father's funeral on Wednesday. Lady Evelyn Crichton also has two brothers at or on the way to the front. The Marquis of Dufferin has three sons on the Transvaal border and in Natal. The Marquis of Tullibardine, heir of the Duke of Athol, who married a most beautiful girl, Miss Ramsay, a month since, also leaves with the Guards. The three Tecks, brothers of the Duchess of York, are already in South Africa. Lord Edmund Talbot, Ebury brother and heir to the Earl of Norfolk, whose sister died yesterday, has gone with the Nineteenth Hussars. Two sons, neither heirs, of Lord St. Clair, of the oldest baronetcy of Scotland, are there, as well as two sons of the war secretary, the Marquis of Lansdowne, while the Duchess of Buccleuch has two sons and a son-in-law at the front. The Earl of Longford, married on Wednesday to the daughter of the Earl of Jersey, sails with the Guards for Cape Town. The Duke of St. Albans' brother and heir is in Kimberley. The Duke of Burghe has two sons with White's force at Ladysmith. The Duke of Portland has a brother in Mafeking. The Earl of Durham has two brothers there, one being in command of a naval contingent at Ladysmith, where the Earl of Derby has two sons. Lord Edward Cecil, Salisbury's third son, is in Mafeking, and Lord and Lady Tweedmouth, Lord Randolph Churchill's sister, took leave of their only child today, the Hon. Dudley Marjoribanks. In fact, there is hardly an aristocratic family with a son which has not one engaged in some way in the warlike operations in South Africa.

CRITICISM. Criticism of certain unpleasant features of the army administration is still rife. It is beginning to be asked whether, looking at the present experience, the British army is equal to the national needs. Lieut.-Col. Sir Wolfe Barry, of the Engineer and Railroad Volunteers' staff corps, says: "In military matters Great Britain is trading with insufficient capital. She ought to add 100,000 men to her army." Mr. George Bernard Shaw, in an ironic mood, asks how "Tommy Atkins" can be expected to shoot as well as the Boers "when the former are engaged in the money to enable him to practice." Lord Wemyss writes, suggesting that former volunteers be called out to service, as was done in 1855 when France was feared. "Foreigners would then say," said he, "that they have half a million at least of armed and trained Britons, plus the regular army, militia, yeomanry and volunteers now serving. I feel very certain this would have a most sedative effect on our many foreign friends."

THE REPORTED TREACHERY OF THE BOERS. In discussing the reported acts of treachery on the part of the Boers, the Westminster Gazette's military correspondent proceeds: When an act, which must necessarily brand the perpetrator with infamy, is deliberately committed, with no possible excuse of hot blood or of the influence of a great battle, we are entitled to assume that such obloquy will not be incurred without some prospect of great and immediate advantage. What possible advantage could the Boers gain from the destruction by artillery fire of a number of refugees, whom they had just handed over to a large, doubtful, and untrustworthy body of emigrants, and the number of additional mouths to feed? It must also be remembered that these Boer guns—the allegation is distinct that the Boers were committed by guns and not by riflemen—were mounted at a great distance—probably some three or four miles from the pockets. Do not all these considerations point to the fact that the Boers were fired through a misunderstanding, such as might equally well have occurred on our side? So that without further evidence we ought not to convict the Boers of willful inhumanity and gross violations of the laws of war.

THE MULES STAMPEDED. The following ironical resolution was adopted at a recent meeting in East Mayo, Ireland, presided over by Michael Davitt: "Resolved, that we cannot refrain from expressing our approval of the conduct of some thousands of British mules in the neighborhood of Ladysmith, nor expressing the hope that some fitting testimonial be made to the common sense of these intelligent animals in following the example of British soldiers in running into the camp of the victorious Boers."

Notices have been sent throughout North Cork calling upon the people to remember 1798 and prevent enlisting in the English army, which is treason to Ireland. The document sets forth that "Irishmen in the English service who have been sent to South Africa will have to fire against the Irish Nationalists who have raised Ireland's flag in the Transvaal, and are fighting for the Boers against the oppressor of Ireland. The Boers are making a brave fight against the tyranny and oppression of England. Let no Irishman dare raise a hand against them. In all the Irish towns and villages recruiting sergeants are trying to entrap thoughtless Irish boys to join the British army." Irish-Transvaal committee, and the government is urged by the ministerial press to prosecute its authors. The manifestation of sympathy with the Boers through public meetings and the press in Ireland is bitterly resented here. English home rulers declare that such action absolves them from further adhesion to Gladstone's policy.

COMING CLOSER. Berlin, Nov. 13.—The long-expected agreement on the Samoan question and the visit of the czar to Emperor William at Potsdam were two events which brought joy to the hearts of the Germans, and they were both construed as favorable to the empire and the

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Ladies' Jackets.

The Mantle Room was never in better shape than at present, notwithstanding the enormous trade we've had in this section since the season opened; but constant repeats, with several special purchases keep the stock up to the highest point of perfection. We have space for a few lines only: In fawn, blue and black, we have a silk lined coat, 22 inches long, very special \$4.95 Black Curl Cloth, silk lined, at \$4.95, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$10 and \$15.00 In black, blue, fawn and calico, a handsome garment, silk lined and fly front, 23 inches, for \$8.50 Beautiful Fawn Kersey Jackets, silk lined, 4 pearl buttons, 21 inches, selling for \$9.90 Black and Fawn Kersey Jackets, silk lined, 10 pearl buttons, in-laid velvet collar, 23 inches long, at \$15.00 Black Kersey, fancy silk lined, in-laid satin lapels, tight fitting, 20 inches long \$20.00

Tuesday and Wednesday Chances.

We devote this column to special lines at very special prices for Tuesday and Wednesday only. Every article is right in line with your present needs, and the prices speak for themselves: 600 Yards Cotton Dress Tweeds, homespun effects and reversible, our regular price 15c a yard; Tuesday and Wednesday 10c These goods will be found at the Staple Counter. Our 37-inch Heavy Shaker Flannels, regular price 10c a yard, Tuesday and Wednesday 8c Our Best Blue and White Check Shirtings, regular price 12½c a yard, Tuesday and Wednesday 10c Corduroy Velvet, all colors, worth 50c a yard, Tuesday and Wednesday 25c Blouse Silks, stripes, plaid and fancy figured, regular price 50c to 75c a yard, Tuesday and Wednesday 35c Colored Cheviot Tweed Suitings, in brown, green and mode (heather mixed), also fancy checks and broadcases, regular price 75c to \$1 a yard, Tuesday and Wednesday 50c Black Mohair Crepons, in small and large blister effects, regular price \$1.25 to \$1.50 a yard, Tuesday and Wednesday 98c Black Satin Broadcases, in a fine range of floral designs, for waists and skirts, 2 lines, quality No. 1, worth \$1.25 for 75c; quality No. 2, worth 75c, for 55c All Dress Goods Remnants at Half-Price Till Sold.

Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers.

There's nothing in a lady's wardrobe so handy as a Wrapper. Dressing and undressing are made easy with garments of this description. We have a very fine selection of Wrappers and Flannelette Dressing Sackies, suitable for morning wear. Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers, at \$1.00, \$1.25 and up to \$3.00 Flannelette Dressing Sackies, from \$1.35 to \$3.50

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Metallic Striped Satin Skirts, deep flare full, good band, full sweep, lined with flannelette, very special \$1.75 Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, extra quality and size, Empire style and full of self, embroidered with silk, very special \$1.50 Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, in plain pink, blue or white, trimmed with insertion and embroidery, regular price \$1.75, special \$1.25 Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, double yoke back and front, extra quality flannelette, very special 75c Ladies' Plain Flannelette Drawers, good size and quality 25c

Corsets.

P. N. Corsets, practical sides, long waist, in heavy jean, and steel wire filling, a good fitting, durable corset, price per pair \$1.50 P. N. Corsets, a special make; three gussets on hip and shaped steels, cork steel protectors in front; regular \$2 corset; special \$1.25 P. N. Corset, short on hip and solid wire filling, in gray or white, special, per pair \$1.00 Crompton's Short Hip Corset, in strong gray jean, filled with tipped steel, per pair 75c and \$1.00

A large assortment of Children's Reefers and Long Coats.

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government. The press did everything to assure the czar a hearty welcome. The press dwelt especially on the fact that the czar and Emperor William were always exerting themselves for peace, and that the presence of the czar at Potsdam on the eve of Emperor William's departure for England, a moment when Germany had entered into a friendly understanding with Great Britain regarding colonial policy, was tantamount to an additional guarantee of peace.

GUESSES. After the czar's departure the press indulged in the wildest guesses as to what the monarchs might have agreed upon especially during the ten minutes in the mausoleum of Emperor Frederick, when the doors were closed and all others were excluded. The correspondent of the Associated Press writes from an excellent source that, after a silent prayer at the tomb of Emperor Frederick, they as silently shook hands and left the mausoleum.

A dinner, when Count Mouravieff, Count von Buelow and Prince Hohenlohe were also present, an exchange of ideas on the political situation occurred, but informally. There was no compact whatever made.

IDENTITY OF OPINION. While no specified agreement was entered into, identity of opinion was found to exist regarding present and future policy in China, South Africa, the Balkans, Greece and elsewhere.

The monarchs separated sure of each other's pacific and friendly intentions. The czar left with the conviction that Germany and Russia may remain good friends even if Germany is improving her relations with Great Britain.

One object of the conversation of the monarchs and the statesmen accompanying them, the correspondent is credibly informed, was the phenomenal progress of the United States as a world power (a factor) everywhere on the globe. This subject is said to have caused a lively discussion, as the ideas on the subject by no means tallied.

SATISFIED WITH SETTLEMENT. The newspapers, with few exceptions, express lively satisfaction at the Samoan settlement. There is no doubt that Count von Buelow has gained tremendously in favor, not only with the emperor, but with people of most all shades of opinion. He receives the whole credit for the agreement. The price paid for Samoa is not deemed too high. All the papers, except a few of the pan-German variety, express confidence that the United States, as the owner of Tutuila Island, will prove a peaceful and accommodating neighbor.

STRICT PRECAUTIONS. From personal observation the correspondent is able to say the czar presents the appearance of a man in fair health. His motions and speech are rapid and unaffected. Of course, precautions for the safety of the visitor were of the most minute and comprehensive description. The train conveying the czar traveled only twelve miles an hour and stopped frequently while a pilot engine went ahead was examining the ground. Detectives shadowed every step of the czar while in Potsdam, even when alone with the emperor, but with people of most the latter drove through the park of Sanssouci.

HOHENLOHE STILL IN DISGRACE. Prince Hohenlohe has not yet made peace with the emperor about the publicity given to his majesty's naval pro-

jects, and it is strongly probable he will have to resign, though there is still a chance that another truce will be patched up. It seems certain that Count von Buelow will be Prince Hohenlohe's successor. The emperor is deeply impressed with the skillful manner in which von Buelow conducted the Samoan matter, and managed Russia without giving offense either to Britain or the czar, yet obtaining substantial benefits for Germany.

CANAL BILL RECONSTRUCTED. The canal bill has been reconstructed for another introduction into the diet. It now involves a total expenditure of 400,000,000 marks instead of 260,000,000 marks, as heretofore. The new features include new canals, the Masovian and Berlin-Stettin, besides a more extensive regulation of the Oder and Vistula.

ANNEXATION OF THE NETHERLANDS.

During the recent visit of the Dutch queen, the idea of making the Netherlands part of the empire holding a similar position to Bavaria was discussed, and M. de Beaufort, the Dutch foreign minister, left a memorandum on the subject with the emperor. While nothing has been accomplished, it is within the bounds of possibility that an agreement might be reached.

The projected customs agreement between the Netherlands and Germany is still much discussed. In the press the hope that it will materialize is generally expressed.

GERMAN NAVAL PLANS. The Vorwaerts claims the creation of a huge naval port-of-war at Danzig is contemplated, and that a new torpedo station near Pienendorf has been planned. The same paper says as long ago as 1891 the emperor, while at Kiel, naval academy, formed the plan of making the German navy adequately offensive. The government press still eulogizes the naval programme. The feeling on the other subject was voiced by Gen. Posen, who proposed as the motto of the colonial society "a first-class empire and a first-class navy."

The emperor is immensely pleased at the accumulating evidence of popular approval of his pet idea. Still the agrarians, socialists and part of the center continue to protest, through their organs, suggesting that the Reichstag has become "a club of nodding mannikins under the endless screw of the naval plans."

"HEROIC" HOGS. The German agrarian press, in all seriousness, circulates reports that the hogs of Schleswig refuse to touch American barley, and the anti-agrarian report humorously that the hogs are of heroic breed.

The report that the end of the world will occur on Nov. 15 have been received with great credence throughout Germany that the director of the Berlin observatory has published an official denial.

The emperor is determined to fight the Berlin municipal council's refusal to let him construct a terrace, twelve meters wide, all around the Berlin castle, razing houses in order to achieve this. All hopes of an amicable settlement disappeared last week when another dozen socialists were elected to the council, so the emperor called on drawn up.

The Siberian Railway carried 175,000 passengers in 1896, 413,000 in 1897 and 550,000 in 1898.

ABOLISHES THE APOSTLES' CREED

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kas., Revises the Prayer Book.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 13.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," who is a bold and original thinker on religious lines, has abolished the Apostles' Creed in his church, the Central Congregational of this city, and has decided to adopt one in its stead which is simpler in form and language and stripped of what he terms "obsolete" features. The essential features of the new creed were agreed on at a church meeting tonight and a committee appointed to draft the new document. This committee will report at a meeting to be held tonight. The members of the Central Congregational had been canvassed and the new creed was satisfactory to all.

Pastor Sheldon's creed, as adopted, has not sacrificed the religious essence of the old Apostles' Creed," but, as stated, it is revised in language so simple that the most unlettered may understand it.

A GREAT BOOM IN CANADIAN LUMBER.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—Prices for Canadian lumber, especially for common grades, is higher than it has ever been known before. This is the statement of a prominent Chaudiere lumberman. The Canadian and British markets are simply booming, and a further rise in the British market is expected. The mills here are getting all the export trade they can attend to, and prices are good enough to satisfy any lumberman. Business around the Chaudiere mills is being rushed just at present, so that all the sawing will be done before there is any danger of interference by anchor ice.

A girl should never throw away her old slippers; they will come in handy at her wedding—and much handier in after years.

The Crow of Croup.

It strikes terror to a mother's heart to have her child wake up at night with a croupy cough. Child can scarcely speak, can hardly breathe—seems to be choking.

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