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CABLED FROM LONDON.

John Dillon Takes a Wife—Steamship Ashore—The Balfour Trial.

London, Nov. 22.—John Dillon, the well-known Irish leader and anti-Parnellite member of Parliament for East Mayo, married yesterday morning, at the Oratory, Brompton, to Miss Mathew, daughter of Justice Mathew. After the ceremony the Bishop of Galway read a telegram from the Pope bestowing his blessing upon the marriage.

The British steamer Nessmore, Capt. Richardson, from Montreal, on Nov. 5th, for Liverpool, is ashore on Coll Island, off Scotland, with 14 feet of water in her hold. The crew were landed safely.

The trial of Jabez S. Balfour, ex-member of Parliament, and his fellow defendants, Wright, Theobald, Brock and Dibly, on the second indictment found against them, began yesterday morning, before Justice Sir Cannsford Bruce, in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice. The charge upon which Balfour and his companions, except Dibly, was convicted was fraud in connection with the Lands Allotment Company, one of the Liberator group. The present trial is upon an indictment charging frauds in connection with the houses and lands investment trust. Similar charges of fraud in connection with the other Liberator companies are the basis of indictments which have yet to be tried.

The Marquis of Salisbury, replying today to a deputation from the National Association of Hop Growers, which called on him to complain of depression in their business, said he could not hold out any hope of an import duty being placed upon any article of general consumption.

John Redfern, the well-known tailor, is dead.

In an address upon Canada at Newcastle last night before the Tyneside Geographical Institute, Sir Charles Tupper strongly advocated reciprocal trade between the Dominion and the mother country. Many articles, he said, that Great Britain imported from foreign countries could be supplied by Canada. He contended that it was the duty of every Briton to promote between the colonies and Great Britain that connection which he believed was indispensable for mutual progress and prosperity.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Claimed That the City of Juneau is in Our Territory.

Buffalo, Nov. 22.—A special to the Evening News from Washington says: The United States has been compelled to abandon its contention as to the exact location of the 141st meridian between Mount St. Elias and the Arctic ocean. It appears now that the country has almost been brought to the point of open hostilities with Great Britain over the north and south boundary line between Alaska and British North America because of the action of the chief of the geological survey distributing the patronage of his office. When the present chief of the bureau, W. W. Duffield, was installed, he found in the employ of the service Mr. McGrath, surveyor. McGrath had been assigned the duty of running a line of the 141st meridian which is the boundary always recognized. He had completed the field work but has not worked out his notes when dismissed. That portion of the work was given to other men in the office. In the meantime the Canadian engineer surveyed the meridian and established the Canadian line 7 and 3-10 miles west of the presumed line of McGrath. The boundary, according to the Canadian authorities, was west of a mining settlement known as Forty Mile. No one could understand how the surveyors were so wide apart, although they worked with chronometers and sextants without the aide of a definite survey of the coast; it was declared they ought not to be more than a hundred feet apart. McGrath was sent for. He went over the notes and proved that his line and that located by the Canadian engineer, are in reality 22 feet apart and now the Canadian survey is acknowledged to be approximately correct. This means apparently that the 141st meridian of the main east and west boundary line of Alaska north of Mount St. Elias has been definitely determined. But it leaves the town of Forty Mile in British territory. The question of the location of the southeastern boundary is still in abeyance and continues to give the Administration a great deal of trouble, especially as the British insist that the City of Juneau, including the United States Customs House, is within their territory.

IN DEBS' HONOR.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Eugene V. Debs became a free man again at 12 o'clock last night. Debs finished his sentence to the same earnest and magnetic champion of organized labor as in days gone by, his genial disposition not having suffered in the least by his enforced confinement. He explained this last night while sitting in the Sheriff's office at Woodstock by saying: "I have been sustained by the consciousness that I was paying the penalty for doing what I conceived to be my duty." The final arrangements have been made for a big demonstration in Debs' honor to-day. All the labor organizations in the city will have delegations on the special train for Woodstock. Besides these there will be many sympathizers with Mr. Debs who will go along to swell the crowd and make an imposing demonstration when they reach Woodstock jail and meet the labor leader on release from prison. The delegation, with bands of music, will form a procession marching from Woodstock depot to the jail. There will be an informal greeting and Mr. Debs in a carriage will be escorted to the train which will arrive in the Chicago depot at 7.30 o'clock. The trades unions will be at the depot in a body to meet the labor leader on his return to freedom. A procession will be formed and a parade through the streets to battery D.. At Battery D. Mr. Debs will deliver an address which will be an important utterance on the labor question. He will speak for two hours. His address, which has been prepared with care, is awaited by the laboring men with considerable interest. Mr. Debs will go to Terre Haute to-morrow where another big demonstration awaits him at his old home. Later there will be a public demonstration at Buffalo which will be addressed by Mr. Debs.

SIR HENRY PONSONBY DEAD.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Nov. 22.—Sir Henry Ponsonby, formerly private secretary to Queen Victoria and Keeper of the Privy Purse, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning of paralysis.

(The Right Hon. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, G. C. B., late Keeper of the Privy Purse, and private secretary to the Queen, was born at Corfu, Scotland, in 1825. His father was Major-General, the Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby. When but 11 years of age he ran away from home and worked as a factory boy for three years. His family finally discovered his whereabouts, and he was put to school, afterwards studying law, and then being being appointed an ensign from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, with the 49th Regiment. After being transferred to the Grenadier Guards, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1849 was made private secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, an office which he held under Lords St. Germans and Carlisle, while Viceroys of Ireland. In 1855 he joined the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, and served with honor at the siege of Sebastopol. Upon the conclusion of the war he was appointed Equerry to the Prince Consort, and after His Royal Highness' death, proceeded to Canada, and commanded a battalion of the Grenadier Guards. On April 5th, 1870, he was appointed private secretary to Her Majesty the Queen, and in Oct. 1878, Keeper of H. M. Privy Purse. He was a member of the Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Knight of the Third Class of the Order of the Medjidie, Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, and one of the Royal Commissioners in the famous exhibition of 1851.)

DYNAMITE GUNS.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—The battery of dynamite guns, which stretches along the bluffs from South Fort point for nearly a mile is now ready to deal out destruction to any invading fleet that may appear within three miles of the Golden Gate. Lieut. Milroy, who has charge of the battery says that this battery, which defends the chief harbor of the Pacific coast, is the largest in the world. During the past two days experiments have been made with the guns. Shells have been fired with a limited amount of powder to test the air-compressing plant, by which the projectiles are hurled from the guns. During the first week in December an official test will be made of the guns before Gen. Graham and all the officers stationed at the Presidio and neighboring military posts.

PORTUGUESE MINISTER DEAD.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—Senor Augusto Thedim, the Portuguese Minister, died at 8:30 yesterday morning. He had been a sufferer from consumption for a number of years. He had a sudden and violent hemorrhage on Sunday evening. His wife was at his bedside when he died. He left no children. The state funeral will be held at St. Matthew's church to-morrow morning. The diplomatic corps will attend in a body, and the various branches of the Government service be represented. The remains, accompanied by Senora Thedim, will be taken to Portugal on the ss. La Bretagne, leaving New York, on the 30th inst. Impressive state ceremonies will be held in Portugal.

CALIFORNIA'S MINERAL PRODUCT.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—The State Mining Bureau has announced that the value of the mineral product of California, including metallic, non-metallic, hydrocarbons and gems and structural mineral for last year was $20,203,294.44. Gold leads all the rest with a total of $13,923,281.89. Calaveras County produced most of the gold, with one-half the output of $3,119,365.67. Petroleum, which is a developing branch, comes second in point of wealth. The State's product is valued at $1,064,831. Los Angeles led. The silver only amounted to $297,331.55, and the quicksilver to $944,000.

BOSH, MERE BOSH.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 22.—James Murray, United States commissioner of fisheries in Alaska and special agent of the Treasury, passed through Denver en route from Alaska to Washington, having been summoned by the President to report upon the boundary survey which has been the cause of international uneasiness in the past month. In an interview with the A. P., he said: "The published reports of excitement in Alaska, British seizures and the building of forts are all bosh. There will be no trouble. There are no forts building, there is not a brick within a thousand miles of territory."

SUSPECTED OF THREE MURDERS.

Brownsville, Ore., Nov. 22.—Lloyd Montgomery, 18 years old, son of John Montgomery, is under arrest, charged by the coroner's jury with the murder of his father, mother and D. S. McKeecher, who were found dead, shot to death in Montgomery's house on Wednesday. Young Montgomery admitted he was in the house 10 minutes before the shooting. A rifle was found covered with blood, and the air gun identified as Lloyd Montgomery's, was found on the floor.

CALVERT MAUX FOUND DEAD.

New York, Nov. 22.—The body of Calvert Maux, the famous landscape architect, missing from his son's home since Monday, was found in Gravesend bay yesterday. It is not known whether he committed suicide or accidentally fell into the water. He was associated with Frederick Law Olmstead, the foremost landscape architect of the United States, in laying out Central Park, New York, designing the parks of Chicago and Buffalo and state reservation at Niagara Falls.

WHITE GETS OUT.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 22.—Second Lieut. Chester M. White, of the revenue cutter Bear, has resigned from the revenue marine service on account of his action in connection with the unpleasant feature of the Bear's cruise to Bering sea, of which so much has been said. White is the officer who made an active fight upon M. C. Healy and formulated charges against his superior officer. It was he who carried a document from ship to ship for the signature of officers who deemed Capt. Healy culpable.

BEG MEN BEHIND IT.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The express this morning prints a story of the proposed investment of $20,000,000 of capital in property north of Niagara Falls. The scheme is said to contemplate the handling of Canadian freight. The capitalists who are said to be behind this enterprise are such men as John Jacob Astor, William K. Vanderbilt, W. Seward Webb, J. Pierpont Morgan, etc.

SNOW IS FALLING.

Rome, Nov. 25.—Violent snow storms prevail at Turin and Acqui. The trains running between Genoa and Acqui have been snowed up.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

MRS. MACK FOUND GUILTY.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A jury in the United States district court yesterday found Mrs. Mary T. McMillan alias Mrs. Mack, of Hamilton, Ont., guilty of counterfeiting United States postage stamps as charged. Judge Coxe sentenced her to one year and six months in the county penitentiary.

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THE CUBAN EMBROGLIO.

GOMEZ CAPTURES A FORT IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Spaniards Commit Terrible Atrocities — Women and Children Butchered—Orders for the Trial of Melino.

Havana, Nov. 22.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, the Insurgent leader, who recently entered the province of Santa Clara, from the province of Puerto Principe, on Wednesday, captured the fort of Pueblejo, on the river Seasa, in the province of Santa Clara. No details are given of the engagement. While the train conveying Gen. Suarez Valdez was nearing Santa Rit, a province of Santa Clara, the insurgents fired a dynamite shell at it. The explosion blew up four wagons and the engine of the train. Two soldiers were seriously injured, and 12 others slightly wounded. The car in which the General was riding was not injured. He went on horse-back to Esperanza.

There have been several skirmishes in the province of Santiago de Cuba during which the Insurgents had 15 killed, 4 wounded and lost one prisoner. The troops lost one killed and 13 wounded.

An insurgent force of 1,500 men burned the villages of Guines and Murdano near Trinidad, south of Sant Spiritus, province of Santa Clara. An insurgent detachment under the leadership of Hamonte, attacked Fort Flurisch, in Santa Cruz district, province of Puerto Principe. A despatch from Pinar del Rio, capital of the province of that name, announces that 21 political prisoners were arrested yesterday at Guane, not far from Pinar del Rio, and were conveyed under escort to the latter place.

Tampa, Florida, Nov. 22.—Col. Fernando Figueredo, the Cuban leader of this city, is in receipt of a letter from Havana, giving details of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by Spaniards in Matanzas province. Colonel Melino, who commanded the Spanish regiment, recently encountered an advance guard of Gomez's army in Matanzas, and was defeated. While the soldiers under Melino were in retreat they met a group of women and children, near the little town called Cayopino. As the soldiers passed, one women made a sneering remark about Spaniards. The remark was overheard by the soldiers, and so enraged them that they fell upon the women and children and butchered every one of them. There were 10 women and about a dozen children in the group. The letter says the Spaniards after shooting down their victims stabbed them with bayonets, inflicting most horrible wounds. One baby was killed at its mother's breast, and the bullet that passed through the infant also passed through the mother. Col. Melino made no report, but it happened that two of the women who were murdered were wives of Spaniards engaged in the sawmill business in Matanzas. When the husbands learned that their loved ones had been slaughtered they wrote Martinez De Campos, informing him of the horrible affair, and demanding that Col. Melino be punished. It is said that Martinez Campos at once ordered that Melino be court-martialled.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

QUANTITIES OF SPURIOUS COIN IN CIRCULATION.

Evidence in the Hyams' Case—Lumber Mill Destroyed—Unsanitary Ontario Hotels—Forty Years an Inspector.

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—A considerable quantity of spurious American coin has been circulated in Winnipeg recently. The police were notified of the fact and early on Wednesday morning four men were taken into custody charged with issuing counterfeit money. The case will come up in the police court this morning, but it is thought two of the prisoners are innocent, and will be released. The ringleader of the gang is supposed to be Geo. Anderson who was arrested at Pembina yesterday on information furnished by the Winnipeg police department.

Thanksgiving Day was spent here in a variety of ways. Church services were held generally throughout the city. Football was played in the afternoon and curling on the river, being the first game of the season. Entertainments were held in the evening.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 22.—The Lill and French lumber mill at Ship Harbor, Halifax County, was burned yesterday; loss, $70,000, insurance $30,000.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—A deputation of commercial travelers waited on Provincial Treasurer Harcourt to-day asking that an inspector be appointed to look into the sanitary condition of the hotels throughout the Province.

Cobourg, Nov. 22.—Edward Scarlet, for over 40 years school inspector for Northumberland County, is dead.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—After putting a little more medical evidence in, the Crown closed its case against the Hyams' brothers yesterday morning. The defence called Dr. Teskri, who gave valuable testimony for the prisoners, and by the aid of Wells' skull and a large hook, gave illustrations of how the accident happened. Witness thought the defence's theory a reasonable one. When the weight caught on the projectile Wells looked up the shaft to see what was the matter, the weight that instant fell and bore him to the ground. One crushing blow was all he could find on the deceased's head.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—Inspector Macpherson of the Mounted Police, has been appointed honorary aide to the Governor-General.

The cabinet appointed Messrs. Howland, Keefer and Munro to be Canadian deep waterways' commissioners.

The medical men of Ottawa, divided into two camps for years over hospital practice, have buried the hatchet and will unite the rival societies.

The imports increased $2,000,000 last month and the exports decreased a quarter of a million.

It is stated with a degree of positiveness that Deputy Minister of Marine Smith retires at the end of this month. The names of Messrs. Ross, M. P., and Joncas, M. P., are mentioned as possible successors.

A Toronto deputation urged the cancellation of the power of the Niplissing & James Bay Railway Co., owing to the lethargy of the holders. Hon. M. Haggart informed them that the matter was one for Parliament.

Boring for oil in the Athabasca region has reached a depth of 1,700 feet, but without success. The department have not yet given up hopes of finding a good flow at this bore.

An influential delegation from Toronto and vicinity saw Hon. Messrs. Haggart and Foster on Friday of last week for the usual subsidy to the air line between Toronto and Collingwood, a distance of 70 miles. The day was cold and the deputation realized it so to be. The ministers were very civil, but informed the deputation that it was not the policy of the Government to subsidize competing lines.

A number of inland marine men saw Hon. Mr. Haggart and asked that the Williamsburg canal enlargement should be pushed this winter and completed next spring, so as to be available for vessels early in June. At present there are only five and a half feet of water in this canal.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has received a cablegram from Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, asking Canada to appoint two commissioners to the proposed Pacific cable conference.

Mr. Daldy, secretary of the Copyright Association of Great Britain, has arrived here. His conference with the ministers has been postponed until Monday to enable Hall Caine to complete his negotiations with Toronto publishers.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—At the public school board meeting this evening a proposition was made to rule out women as principals of schools of eight rooms or more, on the ground that the important public schools of the city, with a lively discussion on the cause of the women being championed by Mrs. Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, who was finally victorious by seven to eight.

A Canadian Pacific train from Chicago ran off the track at Toronto Junction owing to a defective switch, with three cars on the train and about 30 passengers. The latter were shaken up. Nobody was injured.

The city clergy have organized a committee with Canon Dumoulin as chairman, to take steps to lessen the evil of gambling and betting in connection with horse-racing.

The Civil Assize Jury awarded $100 damages to A. E. Osler, who broke his collar bone last March by the buggy he was driving colliding with a street car.

A motion was made at Osgoode Hall yesterday to commit for contempt of court the police magistrate of Brantford for enforcing a conviction after an order for certiorari to remove the conviction had been made. The conviction related to tavern closing. Judgment was reserved.

Quebec, Nov. 23.—E. C. McKeen, proprietor of a large shoe factory, and Mrs. P. T. Graham, wife of the local manager of R. G. Dun & Co.'s commercial agency, are both away, and it is believed they have eloped.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

It Does Not Come Until the Bright Days of Mid-November.

Many persons, if they were asked about it, would say without hesitation that the last days of October are the real Indian summer. The term is vaguely employed, and at one time or another has been stretched to include almost all the attractive weather with which we are blessed between the close of August and the 1st day of December. Thanks to the almanac, we have gotton the idea very thoroughly into our heads that summer ends on the 31st day of August, and when we find the skies still warm and grateful after that date, and the woods and fields still calling to us with persuasive voices, we are a little perplexed as to what we ought to think about it, and whether it is really autumn or summer come again. Thus we fall back upon the familiar term "Indian summer" which seems a sufficiently appropriate compromise, although there is no special justification for our selection of this uncertain phraseology. It would be much more satisfactory if we should disabuse ourselves at once of the notion that summer proper ends with the month of August. There is nothing in the atmosphere or in the appearance of the natural world to indicate any radical change in the season at or about that date, and the increasing custom of lengthening the vacation outing at the seashore or in the mountains is proof sufficient that we are gradually coming to appreciate the fact that summer really extends through September, to say the least. Let us say, for example, that summer ends only when the frosts of October have put a change upon the face of things, and this will not only be nearer the truth than the established conception of the season, but will enable us also to get a fairer conception of when Indian summer makes its appearance. The lexicographer, Worcester, quotes Dr. Freeman as saying that the term Indian summer is used in North America to define a season of pleasant weather in the latch autumn, and this notion of its date is brought out in various ways by most of the poets and versifiers who have discoursed upon this subject. And a very prolific source of verse it has been. Here is one rhymer, for instance, who tells us that Indian summer come in "the autumn's dotage, mid-November, when skies seductive woo the earth," and another who places it within the period when "the woodland foliage is gathered by the wild November blast" when "even the thick leaves upon the oaken bough are fallen, to the last." Samuel Longfellow says: "Summer is gone; but summer days return; the winds and frosts have stripped the woodlands bare," and a fourth poet tells us that the season comes "after October's biting frosts." From all of these quotations and many more like them, it is apparent that the pleasant October days are not the Indian summer, after all.

BORN WITH A VEIL.

Remarkable Discovery Away Back in Maine.

A very singular story comes from Biddeford, Me., relating to a child born on Oct. 28th, at Cape Neddick to Leon Moulton, a farmer of that part of the town of York. The child in question is said to have had the great good fortune (according to ancient belief) to have been "born with a caul." The Times, of the city, says: "The most extraordinary part of the case, however, is the fact that a part of the substance of the veil is formed in the shape of printed words, English words, though not of a very clear meaning, nevertheless actual sentences. This is really miraculous and actually almost beyond the powers of credence by ordinary folks who dont see the object with their own unaided vision. By way of explanation it must be stated that this veil is a thin piece of cuticle, transparent when dry, which sometimes covers the faces of infants at the time of birth. It is about 12 inches by eight and triangular. It is not attached firmly and is a sort of extra protection to the child. Whenever one is thus protected, by tradition centuries old, he is pronounced to be destined to unusual good favor and good fortune in the world. But what about printed veils? Tradition is silent on this score. Such a thing never occurred before and has never been imagined before. It is as purely unaccountable as the most unwarranted phenomenon that ever occurred."

The veil was taken down and the inscription was found to read thus, more fortunately: "Estars, as the farm horse, for the last time. Hello, here is Grandma of Leylocks. Shouted live some Southern wood. Grandma look down here." The letters are formed into English words as plain as the print of this paper, larger, but effectually as legible, though the alignment is of course not perfect, due to the animal nature of the substance. What, in the world the words mean is as dark as Egypt, but, perhaps, the boy can interpret them if he lives to grow up. Hundreds of curious people are said to have visited the farmhouse to see the baby and its wonderful veil.

THE HAWAIIAN CHOLERA SCARE.

W. J. McGuigan, M. D., has received a letter from a friend in Honolulu in which the cholera scare is referred to as follows: "The prospects here are fairly good and would have been better had it not been for the recent cholera scare. I suppose the Provincial health authorities have been more or less alarmed at the reports that have got out from here about cholera but in my humble opinion, and I might say that a similar view is held by the best doctors here, the disease was not Asiatic cholera at all. When I tell you that about the only practitioners here that the people have confidence in are from Canada and the old countries and that the former are McGill men, and that these gentlemen have either refused to commit themselves to an opinion or openly declared that it was not cholera, you can easily imagine a layman might readily doubt the cholera proposition. As a matter of fact the disease, whatever it was, was about as bad as cholera wherever it happened to strike but at the same time it was possible to live right amongst it without the slightest danger. We have running through the central part of the city a stream from which the natives have been in the habit for many years past of taking fish and crabs, and as they invariably eat these delicacies in the raw state you can understand what it was possible to catch in the dog-days in a tropical climate under such circumstances, especially where the stream is sluggish. As soon as the natives were stopped from taking fish from the dirty streams they ceased to contract the disease and during the time we were fighting the disease the moment the guard was relaxed on an infected locality that moment a new case would break out and it would be found that some one had been eating raw fish or crabs again. The only cases amongst Europeans were traced to a picnic given by a native fast woman at which some of her white friends were present, and at some dried squid, which is a species of octopus, and which was taken from an infected stream. However, there are a lot of the best and three year Yankee doctors here who previously had little or no practice and who saw in the cases of fish poisoning a chance to gain a little notoriety and made the best of their opportunity. They at once declared it Asiatic cholera; published their opinion to the world and thus you will see how our "cholera" got a start here."

HEIRESS TO FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

A remarkable romance in real life has come to light by the sudden and unexpected inheritance of a fortune of $15,000,000 by the 25 year-old daughter of a gardener, Wm. Kelly, of Philadelphia. Elizabeth Kelly, the heiress, and her father confirm the story. The legacy comes from a relative of a long dead uncle, Peter Kelly, who amassed an immense fortune in the Australian gold fields over 30 years ago. Peter Kelly was living with his parents in Lancashire, Eng., when the Australian gold craze broke out, and he went to that land to make his fortune. Nothing was heard of him for many years, until one day, nearly a quarter of a century ago, his mother received word that he would soon return home a millionaire. He did not come, however, but after some months a deaf mute, who had been a passenger with Peter on the vessel bound for England, appeared and told of a violent storm at sea, in which a number of passengers, including Peter Kelly, had been drowned. Enquiry was begun and the son's story of his millions was verified, part of the money being in Australian banks. He had never married and had no relatives in Australia. The family received the interest on the fortune, which was valued at $15,000,000. Some time after Peter's death, the story goes, his brother William, who had come to America before Peter's departure for Australia, learned of the existence of a will in which all the estate was bequeathed to his (William's) eldest child, Elizabeth. William's wages were enough for the support of his family, and it is authoritatively asserted that when he first learned of this vast estate, he made no effort to secure it for his been infant daughter. Two years ago, however, he engaged an attorney, and it is declared that the enormous legacy will be placed at the disposal of the girl this week.

While at first reticent concerning the story, Mr. Kelly and his daughter finally admitted that it was true, the girl adding in a nonchalant manner: "Why, there's nothing extraordinary in $15,000,000. People have had $40,000,000 left them by wealthy relatives."

REDUCED THE DONATION.

Those who met the voyagers by the yacht Eleanor when here will be interested in the following from the Sitka Alaskan and Herald combined: The Eleanor, the yacht of Mr. Slater of Norwich, Conn., has been here and sailed away on the 20th inst. The Slater party expressed a wish to visit the Greco-Russian church, and, with that courtesy which distinguishes the warden, the church was accordingly exhibited. In the vestibule are placed alms boxes for the benefit of the needy of the church, into which the corpulent cousin of the owner of the Eleanor dropped an eagle. When the contents of the box were divvuiged the aforesaid officer was charmed with the donation, and as he was blessing the donor a servant presented a card on which was written some lines in effect as follows: That he, the cousin, had by mistake put $10 in the box, that he could not afford to be so generous, and would the warden be kind enough retain one dollar for the poor and send the remainder by the bearer. The eagle was sent back by the menial, who tried to excuse the thrift—the meanness of his master.

OUR NORTHERN FORCES.

INSPECTOR CONSTANTINE MAKES HIS FIRST REPORT.

Residents Feel Safe Now that the Mounted Police are in Command —Customs Dues are Being Paid —Rain and Flies.

The following report sent from Fort Cudahy by Inspector Constantine, head of the force of Canadian mounted police, sent into the Yukon country, is of interest here. We left Unalaska on Monday, the 17th June, at noon, and about the same hour on Wednesday, the 19th, ran into the ice between the Seal Islands and Nunivik Island. We were at diner when one of the waiters said that icebergs were in sight. There was a general stampede from the table to see them; little did we think that we would be in the ice for 14 days, with narrow escapes from being crushed. After steaming on our course N.E. for some time, we turned, but by this time the ice had got completely around us, and we drifted with it in a southerly direction for some 200 miles, when it opened up and we worked our way through different openings till we came opposite Cape Nome, when we got clear of it. From Cape Nome we steamed for Cape Darly, and from there into Norton Sound and St. Michael's. The ice did not clear from the sound until the 19th of June, being a couple of weeks later than usual. We arrived at St. Michael's on Wednesday, July 3rd, and left on the river boat on Friday, July 5th, after transferring the cargo from the ocean vessel.

A BLOW COMING UP.

we had to put back and wait for two or three hours. The passage by sea of 39 miles to the mouth of the river and across the bar can only be made by the river boats in calm weather. The passage up the river was devoid of any special note, but was very tedious. The boat was loaded very heavy, 450 tons, heat great, and flies of all kinds very active and vicious. On the 24th July at 6 a. m., we reached here. The work of unloading was commenced at once and ended on Thursday night. On Friday, the 26th July, Strickland and party of eight left on the steamer for Fort Yukon to get logs for building, going up about 40 miles. They were absent three weeks, getting out in that time some 400 fair logs. The flies were terrible, most of the party looking on their return as if they had, or had had a dose of smallpox. Friday and Saturday, 26-7th, we were (i.e., the men remaining here) busy with the stores getting them under cover. Sunday the men had to themselves and were busy mending and airing their clothes. On Monday we commenced work on the site for the post. It is at the junction of the Forty Mile and the Yukon, on the north side of Forty Mile, about equidistant from each settlement—highest ground which has not been even flooded in the memory of anyone here. The high hills are about 700 yards in the rear of which runs Mills, K. C. and Joncas, M. P., are mentioned as possible successors.

A Toronto deputation urged the cancellation of the power of the Niplissing & James Bay Railway Co., owing to the lethargy of the holders. Hon. M. Haggart informed them that the matter was one for Parliament.

Boring for oil in the Athabasca region has reached a depth of 1,700 feet, but without success. The department have not yet given up hopes of finding a good flow at this bore.

An influential delegation from Toronto and vicinity saw Hon. Messrs. Haggart and Foster on Friday of last week for the usual subsidy to the air line between Toronto and Collingwood, a distance of 70 miles. The day was cold and the deputation realized it so to be. The ministers were very civil, but informed the deputation that it was not the policy of the Government to subsidize competing lines.

A number of inland marine men saw Hon. Mr. Haggart and asked that the Williamsburg canal enlargement should be pushed this winter and completed next spring, so as to be available for vessels early in June. At present there are only five and a half feet of water in this canal.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has received a cablegram from Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, asking Canada to appoint two commissioners to the proposed Pacific cable conference.

Mr. Daldy, secretary of the Copyright Association of Great Britain, has arrived here. His conference with the ministers has been postponed until Monday to enable Hall Caine to complete his negotiations with Toronto publishers.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—At the public school board meeting this evening a proposition was made to rule out women as principals of schools of eight rooms or more, on the ground that the important public schools of the city, with a lively discussion on the cause of the women being championed by Mrs. Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, who was finally victorious by seven to eight.

A Canadian Pacific train from Chicago ran off the track at Toronto Junction owing to a defective switch, with three cars on the train and about 30 passengers. The latter were shaken up. Nobody was injured.

The city clergy have organized a committee with Canon Dumoulin as chairman, to take steps to lessen the evil of gambling and betting in connection with horse-racing.

The Civil Assize Jury awarded $100 damages to A. E. Osler, who broke his collar bone last March by the buggy he was driving colliding with a street car.

A motion was made at Osgoode Hall yesterday to commit for contempt of court the police magistrate of Brantford for enforcing a conviction after an order for certiorari to remove the conviction had been made. The conviction related to tavern closing. Judgment was reserved.

Quebec, Nov. 23.—E. C. McKeen, proprietor of a large shoe factory, and Mrs. P. T. Graham, wife of the local manager of R. G. Dun & Co.'s commercial agency, are both away, and it is believed they have eloped.

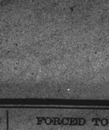
THE INDIAN SUMMER.

It Does Not Come Until the Bright Days of Mid-November.

Many persons, if they were asked about it, would say without hesitation that the last days of October are the real Indian summer. The term is vaguely employed, and at one time or another has been stretched to include almost all the attractive weather with which we are blessed between the close of August and the 1st day of December. Thanks to the almanac, we have gotton the idea very thoroughly into our heads that summer ends on the 31st day of August, and when we find the skies still warm and grateful after that date, and the woods and fields still calling to us with persuasive voices, we are a little perplexed as to what we ought to think about it, and whether it is really autumn or summer come again. Thus we fall back upon the familiar term "Indian summer" which seems a sufficiently appropriate compromise, although there is no special justification for our selection of this uncertain phraseology. It would be much more satisfactory if we should disabuse ourselves at once of the notion that summer proper ends with the month of August. There is nothing in the atmosphere or in the appearance of the natural world to indicate any radical change in the season at or about that date, and the increasing custom of lengthening the vacation outing at the seashore or in the mountains is proof sufficient that we are gradually coming to appreciate the fact that summer really extends through September, to say the least. Let us say, for example, that summer ends only when the frosts of October have put a change upon the face of things, and this will not only be nearer the truth than the established conception of the season, but will enable us also to get a fairer conception of when Indian summer makes its appearance. The lexicographer, Worcester, quotes Dr. Freeman as saying that the term Indian summer is used in North America to define a season of pleasant weather in the latch autumn, and this notion of its date is brought out in various ways by most of the poets and versifiers who have discoursed upon this subject. And a very prolific source of verse it has been. Here is one rhymer, for instance, who tells us that Indian summer come in "the autumn's dotage, mid-November, when skies seductive woo the earth," and another who places it within the period when "the woodland foliage is gathered by the wild November blast" when "even the thick leaves upon the oaken bough are fallen, to the last." Samuel Longfellow says: "Summer is gone; but summer days return; the winds and frosts have stripped the woodlands bare," and a fourth poet tells us that the season comes "after October's biting frosts." From all of these quotations and many more like them, it is apparent that the pleasant October days are not the Indian summer, after all.

FORCED TO LIVE ON BREAD.

Strange Case of a Lady of Edgehill, Ont., who Suffered From Dyspepsia for Ten Years—A Peculiarly Interesting Case.



An occasional day of indigestion is about as much of that trouble as ordinary mortals want, but a siege of ten years of this kind of thing is distressing beyond calculation. This was what Mrs. Jas. Edge, who is in charge of the post-office at Edgehill, Ont., had to endure.

Her case took peculiar form. Where bread is spoken of as the staff of life, and is a leading item of the bill of fare of every meal, it is the case that even with bread one may eat too much of a good thing. This was Mrs. Edge's experience, for her indigestion assumed that shape that she practically could eat nothing but bread, and, unfortunately, very little of that. Only one result could follow, that the system was thoroughly weakened, and she soon became prostrated.

She tried medicines, and she tried doctors; but her case grew worse rather than better. She says: "Last winter I became prostrated, and a friend who visited me induced me to try Dodd's American Nervine. After two bottles I was greatly relieved, and before the third bottle was taken I was entirely well, and for the last six months I have enjoyed perfect health. I may say that I tried nearly every other remedy on the market, but none did its work so well and completely and perfectly as Dodd's American Nervine, which I do not hesitate to say is the only remedy on the market that will successfully cure stomach trouble." Sold by Griffin & Co., and the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.

BATTERY ASSOCIATION.

An association to manage the affairs of No. 5 company, B. C. B. G. A., has been formed, the constitution and by-laws being approved at a meeting held on Wednesday evening. The officers elected are: Pres. Major T. O. Towsley; sec., Gunner Harold B. Henderson; treas., Sergeant Bolt, committee, Gunners W. Ward and T. S. Brown and Bombardier Young; sergeant major, J. L. Hiller and Gunner P. T. Brown. The commissioned officers of the company will be honorary members of the association and members of the committee. Those desiring to join agree to turn over their portion of the Dominion Government grant for the annual benefit of the association, while the grant as a whole will also be used for this purpose. An annual and monthly meetings will be held.

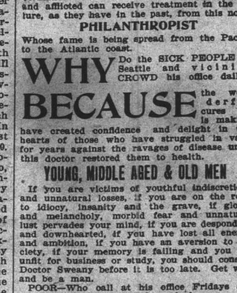
HAD A CLOSE SHAVE.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 22.—A narrow escape from another frightful bridge disaster occurred at 2.30 o'clock this morning on the Superior Street viaduct. There were cars were awaiting for the draw to be closed. While the motormen were waiting for the draw to swing, they deserted their posts of duty and were gossiping among themselves, when the rear car started up at a lively rate of speed. With a terrific crash the car struck the one ahead, smashed the dashboards on both cars, but the car did not stop here. No one had yet shut off the current and both cars were forced forward against the first car. Luckily the brake on the later was set tightly. Nevertheless, the driver forward only stopped within a foot of the closed gates. The struggle of the panic-stricken people inside the car to escape was fearful. Fortunately no serious accident recorded.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Paris, Nov. 22.—At a Cabinet Council held here yesterday morning the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Berthelot, said information which had been received from Madagascar could not justify the alarmist reports of the French press. The agreement between the Powers, he added, was revealing itself with the utmost clearness and persistency.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



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