

# KRUGER AT MARSEILLES

## The Boer Ex-President Is Accorded a Warm Welcome.

A despatch from Marseilles, says:—Ex-President Kruger, of the Transvaal, landed here at 10.45 Thursday morning from the steamer Gelderland.

The weather was beautiful and the Boer leader received a magnificent demonstration. The whole route from the landing place to his hotel was crowded with people. He appeared to be in good health, and repeatedly took off his high hat in acknowledging the acclamations of the people.

Replying to the addresses of welcome of the presidents of the Paris and Marseilles committees, Mr. Kruger spoke in Dutch and in a low voice.

But he accompanied his words with energetic movements of his hat, which he held in his right hand. After thanking the committees for the warmth of the reception accorded him and expressing gratitude for the sympathy he had received from the French Government, he spoke of the war as being terrible and barbarous, and conducted by the British. He said: "I have fought with savages but the present war is even worse. We will never surrender. We are determined to fight to the last extremity, and if the republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State lose their independence, it will be because they have lost every man, woman and child."

# SCREWS PUT ON THE BOERS

## Kitchener Introduces the System in South Africa.

A despatch from London says:—London newspaper publishers have not been informed that Gen. Lord Kitchener has decided to expel correspondents from the scene of war, but the meagre and colourless despatches now being received present strong evidence that he is enforcing in a modified form, his Omdurman edict. Telegrams cease to mention details of the compulsory pacification on which the ex-Sirdar is engaged. The nerve tension which compelled Sir Alfred Milner, High Commissioner of South Africa, to seek a few days' voyage away from despatches has been more severe since the conclusion of big operations at Lydenburg failed and left the end of the war as far off as ever. A friend who has just returned to England says that Milner has been under fearful anxiety for a year past lest the big Dutch rising in Cape Colony should extend to the suburbs of Cape Town. Officers going through from the front tell him that there will be fighting for three months yet.

Confidants of the Government are aware of the outlook in South Africa, but say the Government will support Kitchener to any length if he will only make the country habitable for refugees, reopen the mines, and abate the war expenditures, which are still nearly a million pounds weekly.

### DUCK HUNTERS DROWNED.

#### Tragedy Off Long Point in Which Two Men Perished.

A despatch from Port Dover, says:—Fishing tugs returning from Long Point on Sunday evening report that on Saturday, while H. B. Barrett, G. C. Warren, and H. Holden, who were out duck shooting, were crossing from Port Dover to Long Point, they were overtaken about half a mile from Long Point by a heavy sea, caused by strong easterly gales, Holden and Warren, who were in one skiff, were upset and drowned, while Barrett, who was alone in another skiff, battled heroically with the waves and reached shore on Long Point safely.

The tugmen state that on account of the heavy sea and not having any yawlboat it was impossible to reach them or render assistance. As soon as the sea subsides a searching party will go out with tugs to find the bodies.

### MAY WITHDRAW FROM CONCERT

#### United States Said to Be Contemplating This Serious Step.

A despatch from New York, says:—According to the highest official authority, says a Herald special from Washington, events are hurrying the United States to a point where, in the interests of humanity and a satisfactory solution of the Chinese question, it must withdraw from the concert of nations. Such a course would undoubtedly be followed by Russia and France, but the action of Great Britain, Germany and Japan is problematical because of their agreement. The pessimistic view of the situation which exists in official circles followed the trend of information by the State Department as to the attitude of Germany and Great Britain in connection with the punishment of the Boxer loaders.

### A BOER LAAGER SHELLED.

#### Had Been Occupying a Bridle Path in the Magaliesberg Range.

A despatch from Pretoria, says:—Before the departure of Lumsden's Horse for India Lord Roberts sent a message to the commander regretting the fact that he was unable to review the men before they left, stating he had sent a cablegram to Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, expressing his appreciation of their admirable work. About 120 of the troop sailed for India from Cape Town the other day. Thirty others have accepted positions on the Transvaal police force, fifteen have been appointed to civil offices, and twenty-four have received commissions in the army.

News has been received from Reitfontein that the shelling by General Clements of a Boer laager near Heckpoort resulted in eighty casualties to the burghers. The Reitfontein garrison captured twenty-eight Boer "snipers," who had been occupying a bridle path in the Magaliesberg range. Johanna Olenbrander, of Bulawayo, has arranged to raise a regiment of a thousand men.

Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, at Winnipeg state that 2,000 men will be engaged in the spring to build the remaining 140 miles of the South-eastern Railway.

# TWENTY-SIX LIVES LOST.

## Steamship Goes to Pieces on Rocks in Gulf of St. Lawrence.

A despatch from Quebec says:—The coasting steamer St. Olaf has gone to pieces on the rocks at the entrance of Seven Islands bay, on the north coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and it is believed that of the twenty-six persons on board the ill-fated vessel not one has survived to tell the story of the wreck. A woman's body washed ashore on Saturday, and a mail bag left on the beach at low tide were the first indications of the tragedy. P. E. Vignault, postmaster at Seven Islands, wired the first intelligence to this city and since noon full confirmation of the disaster has been received.

The Hudson Bay official at Seven Islands, Mr. Ross, has a searching party out, but it is scarcely likely there are any survivors, for the disaster must have occurred late on Wednesday night or early Thursday morning. A heavy gale from the east was blowing on Wednesday and Thursday with snow. The St. Olaf passed Shelldrake

on Wednesday afternoon, and should Thursday, when she failed to appear there, it was thought that she had proceeded on to Quebec instead of attempting to make the bay, in so fearful a gale accompanied by such blinding snow. It is evident that she did make the attempt, and the discovery at low water on Sunday of her bow and one of her boilers on the rocks of Boule Island, at the mouth of the bay, told the story of the disaster.

The St. Olaf was an iron steamship of 650 tons, built on the Clyde eighteen years ago, for the Orkney Island service, and later purchased by A. Fraser, of this city, to run to the Magdalena Islands. She succeeded the Otter, wrecked on the Labrador coast two years ago, as a coasting steamer between Quebec and Esquimaux Point, and was also subsidized for conveying the Government mails. American salmon fishermen, who frequent the rivers of Labrador, know the St. Olaf well, having used it for reaching their fishing grounds.

### SIX "BUFFS" KILLED.

#### Roberts Reports Capture of Outpost on November 19.

A despatch from London says:—A long despatch just received from Lord Roberts refers to a number of minor occurrences. The only incident of importance is the surprise of an outpost of the "Buffs," south-west of Balmoral, November 19. Six of the "Buffs" were killed and five were wounded. An officer and thirty men were made prisoners. The post has since been recaptured by the British, who found five seriously wounded Boers. Lord Roberts says General Boyes is moving from Vrede to Harrismith, and clearing the country of burghers. So far he has killed 22 Boers.

### BOERS DEFEATED.

#### Sustain Heavy Loss in Two Important Engagements.

A despatch from London says:—A special despatch from Middleburg, Transvaal colony, says that in the surprise of the outposts of the "Buffs" Third Infantry, south-west of Balmoral, November 10, the Boers lost sixty men killed and wounded. The burghers, the despatch added, simultaneously attack a garrison of Fusiliers on Wilge river, but were beaten off with the loss of 120 men killed and wounded.

### CUT HIS THROAT

#### A Chatham Man Makes a Determined Attempt at Suicide.

A despatch from Chatham, Ont., says:—At an early hour on Thursday morning Jasper Winters cut his throat from ear to ear at his own home. The wound exposed the jugular vein and the windpipe, but the penknife used being blunt missed piercing either. Winters came here about two years ago from Seaford, and was employed in the woolen mills. He has been in ill-health, and grew despondent. His fellow-employees noticed his peculiar actions at work on Wednesday, and he was taken home. A guard was kept on him, but he eluded them.

The would-be suicide was removed to the hospital, and the physicians think he has a good chance to recover. Mrs. Winters had her hands badly cut in an effort to take the knife from her husband.

### RETURNING CANADIANS.

#### Theatres, Excursions, and a Visit to the Queen.

A despatch from London, says:—The returning Canadian troops on board the Hawarden Castle, due here next week, will be lavishly entertained by a private committee, of which Lord Grey is chairman. Three hundred seats have been secured at the various London theatres for each night the Canadians are here. They will be quartered at Kensington barracks, whence there will be excursions to Brighton, Woolwich, and other points of interest, including a probable visit to the Queen.

Lord Grey said to a representative of the Associated Press:—

"They will not exactly be the guests of the nation as that is reserved for the five thousand colonial troops who are coming later. But we are trying to make the short stay here of these Canadians as enjoyable as possible, as a slight token of our appreciation of the magnificent work they have done. It will be carried out with as little formality as possible."

### TERRIFIC CYCLONE.

#### Northern and Western Sections of Columbia Swept Away.

A despatch from Columbia, Tenn., says:—"A terrific cyclone, moving in a westerly and north-westerly direction, struck this place at 9.30 o'clock on Tuesday night, and left havoc in its path. The Northern and Western sections of the city, populated by negroes, was almost entirely swept away. Fifteen persons are known to have been killed, and it is feared that this number will be largely increased by later reports.

"The dead are; Misses Florence and Evelyn Farrell, Captain A. F. Aydolette, wife and one son; another son and daughter missing; Miss Kate Forsythe, James Cherry, and six negroes, names unknown.

"The cyclone lasted for about five minutes and its path, about 1,000 feet wide is clearly marked by devastation.

"Many houses, including a large number of negro cabins, were blown down, and many others unroofed and otherwise damaged. The fencing surrounding the United States Arsenal was blown away, but the building remained intact.

"A freight train on the Nashville, Florence & Sheffield Railroad was lifted from the track, but as far as reported no one was injured."

# MARKETS OF THE WORLD

## Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c in the Leading Markets.

### BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—Wheat.—Prices in Western markets were a shade better, and local prices were steady. Business, however, is very dull. Quotations are as follows:—Red winter, 63c; and white, 63c, middle freights; goose wheat, 62 1-2c, middle freights; No. 1 spring wheat, east, 65c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, g.i.t., 83c; and No. 2, at 89c; No. 1 hard, afloat. Fort William, 82c.

Millfeed—Scarce. Ton lots, at the mill door, sell as follows:—Bran, \$12 to \$12.50, and shorts \$14 to \$14.50, west.

Corn—Steady. No. 1 American yellow 47c, on track here; and mixed, 46c. Canadian corn here, 44c.

Peas—Higher; on export demand values have lifted about 1-2c per bush. New peas, car lots, middle freights, 60c; and east, 64c.

Barley—Tone firm. No. 2, middle freights, 39c; and east, 40c. No. 3 extra, middle freights, 38c; and east, 39c.

Rye—Easy. New rye, 46c, west; and 47c, east.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Car lots, west, are quoted at 47c, and east at 48c.

Oats—Firm. Choice new white oats, middle freights, are selling at 25 1-2c; and east at 26c. Light white oats and mixed oats, north and west, 23c.

Flour—Dull and easy. Holders ask \$2.75 for 90 per cent. patents, in buyers' bags, middle freights; and exporters bid \$2.65. Special brands sell locally from 10 to 20c above these figures.

### PRODUCE.

Eggs—Prices and conditions about as reported heretofore. Prices are as follows:—Boiling stock, 21c; fresh gathered 117 to 18c; pickled, 15c limed, 15c.

Poultry—Prices of chickens, turkeys, and ducks were fairly steady, but geese are still selling at low figures, owing to the accumulation of the past two days. Quotations are as follows:—Chickens, per pair, 25 to 35c; ducks, per pair, 40 to 60c; turkeys, per lb., 7 to 8c; geese, per lb., 5 to 5 1-2c.

Potatoes—Firm. Car lots on track here, sold to-day at 30c. Sales, out of store, are made at 35c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 30c per bag; onions, 60c per bag; carrots, 40c per bag; apples per bbl., 50 to \$1; sweet potatoes, per bbl., \$2.50.

Dried fruits—Dried apples sell at \$ to \$1-2; and evaporated at \$1-2 to 5c.

Beans—Ordinary white beans, bring \$1.20 to \$1.25; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.45.

Honey—Dealers quote from 9 to 9 1-2c per lb. for 5, 10, or 60-lb. tins, according to the size of the order. Comb honey sells at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—Steady. Choice timothy, on track here, \$9.50 to \$9.75; two-ton lots, delivered, sell at \$10.25 to \$10.50.

Baled straw—Car lots of good straw are quoted at \$5 to \$6.50, on track; and ton lots, delivered, at \$6 to \$6.50.

Hops—Continue dull. New crop is quoted here at 14 to 15c, and yearlings at 9 to 10c.

### DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Demand is running heavier in creamery pounds and boxes, owing to the light supply of choice dairy now coming forward. Prices are steady to firm. Commission houses sell to the trade as follows:—Dairy, tubs and pails, choice, 18 to 19c; medium, 16 to 16 1-2c; poor, 13 to 15c; dairy prints, choice, 19 to 20c; creamery,

boxes, 21 to 22c; and pounds, 23 to 24c.

Cheese—Full cream, July and August make, sells at 11 to 11 1-2c.

Duluth, Nov. 27.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 75 to 75 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 70 1-2c; No. 3 spring, 64 5-8c. Corn—38 3-8c. Oats—23 1-4 to 23c.

Minneapolis, Nov. 27. — Wheat—Cash, 75 1-4c; December, 73 1-2c; May, 76 3-8 to 76 1-2c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 75 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 73 1-4c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Toledo, Nov. 27.—Wheat—Cash, 75c; December, 75 1-4c; May, 80 1-8c. Corn—Cash, 38 1-2c; December, 37 5-8c. Oats—Cash, 22 1-4c; December, 23 1-4c. Rye—51c. Clover seed—Cash, 1899, prime, \$6.15; December, \$6.70; March, \$6.70. Oil—Unchanged.

Buffalo, Nov. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 spot, 79 7-8c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 77c; mixed, 76c; No. 1 white, 75c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 42c; No. 3 yellow, 41 1-2c; No. 4 yellow, 40 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 41 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 40 3-4 to 41c; No. 4 corn, 40c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 25c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white 27c; No. 4 white, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 25c; No. 3 mixed, 24 1-2c. Barley—Extra, 64 to 65c; choice to extra, 61 to 62c; fair to good, 57 to 60c; low grades, 55 1-2 to 56 1-2c. Rye—No. 1, in store, 55c. Flour—Quiet, steady.

Detroit, Nov. 27.—Closed; — Wheat, No. 1 white, cash, 77 3-8c; No. 2 red, cash, 77 3-8c; December, 77 3-8c; May 80 7-8c.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—The cattle here to-day was of unusually poor quality; good cattle was asked for, and no doubt would have sold had any been here, but most of the dealers, seemed quite indifferent as to making purchases, and as a consequence the yards were not cleared. Prices are nominally unchanged, but weaker.

Shipping bulls, stockers, and feeders were all in fair supply, but the enquiry was light, and prices ruled easy.

A few good to choice milch cows and some choice veal calves are wanted.

There was a light demand for sheep to-day, and prices are weak at from \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Lambs are worth from \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Considerable small stuff was left over.

Hogs advanced again to-day, and as receipts lately have been small, the tendency is still upward.

Hogs are now quoted at \$5.50 for the best grades; \$5 for fat and light hogs.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	
*Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.00 \$4.50
Butcher, choice do.	4.00 4.50
Butcher, med., to good.	3.25 2.75
Butcher, inferior.	2.25 2.75
Stockers, per cwt.	2.25 3.00
Export bulls, per cwt.	3.25 4.00
Sheep and Lambs.	
Sheep, per cwt.	2.50 3.25
Lambs, per cwt.	3.25 3.75
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50 2.75
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	20.00 40.00
Calves, each.	2.00 8.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	5.25 5.50
Light hogs, per cwt.	4.75 5.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	4.75 5.00
Sows.	3.50 3.75
Stags.	2.25 2.50
*Prices nominal.	

A. H. Selling, of New York, and H. C. Smith, of Mexico, are at Ottawa in connection with a scheme for utilizing the water power on the Ottawa near Tetreauville.

# HAVE SURRENDERED.

## Boers Now in the Field Are Bandits and Mercenaries.

A despatch from London says:—Speaking on Thursday evening at a banquet given in his honour, General Buller defended the British army against the charges of barbarous treatment of Boers, declaring that all were false. He said that in three cases of alleged assaults upon women that were brought to his attention, two of the accused were Hottentots following the forces, and the third was a local Kaffir.

"No army ever behaved better," said Sir Redvers. "There is no doubt

that the fact that the war has come to its crisis induces severer treatment. But why is it so? Are the real patriots fighting for their country? The whole people whom we know as Boers either have already surrendered, or are prisoners, or are doing their level best to surrender. The people left in the field are either mercenaries or bandits."

Gen. Buller quoted an Orange River Colony judge as saying that the moment when the men in the field ceased to be paid the war would end.