

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Col. Otter and His Men Receive a Great Welcome.

A despatch from London says:—A detachment of 200 men, consisting of Companies "A," "B," and "I," of the Royal Canadian Regiment, Colonel Otter commanding, arrived at Southampton on Thursday on the Hawarden Castle. They were welcomed by Major-General Robert MacGregor Stewart.

General Stewart made a brief speech to the Canadians, during which he said Englishmen rejoiced at their bravery and deeds as much as they rejoiced over the honours achieved by the home troops and their kinsmen from all the colonies brought together by the war.

Colonel Otter expressed his thanks for the sympathetic utterances, and after the reception the men left for London. On arrival here they were met by a deputation headed by Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner, among those who accompanied Lord Strathcona and welcomed in hearty British style his fellow-countrymen, who have won the admiration of the Mother Country for their deeds of valor on the battlefield, were the Earl of Onslow, formerly Governor of

New Zealand and Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

The regiment formed in parade order, and, with Colonel Otter in command, marched through the streets to Kensington barracks, and were tendered ovations all along the route, which was crowded with citizens.

At the barracks Colonel Otter read to his men the Duke of Connaught's letter of welcome. General Trotter also heartily welcomed the contingent, in a brief, but stirring speech.

The reception was most enthusiastic. Large crowds at the railroad station cheered and cheered them, and the whole route from the station to the barracks was lined with similarly cordial throngs. Flags, including many Canadian emblems, were displayed everywhere.

The men marched in splendid order, and appeared to be in perfect condition. While they were drawn up in the barrack square, the Duke of Abercorn, chairman of the Reception Committee, congratulated them on their achievement.

The Canadians will proceed to Windsor on Friday morning and while there will be reviewed by the Queen.

400 BRITISH SURRENDER.

Garrison Fought Stubbornly, Losing 57 Killed and Wounded.

A despatch from London says:—The most startling proof that the war in South Africa is still full of vigour is contained in Gen. Roberts' despatches announcing that 400 British troops with two guns have surrendered to the Boers at Dewetsdorp, south-west of Bloemfontein. Gen. Roberts' full despatch follows:—

"It is reported from Dewetsdorp that the garrison, consisting of two guns of the 68th Field Battery and detachments of the Gloucestershire Regiment, the Highland Light Infantry, and Irish Rifles, a total of about 400 men, surrendered at 5.20 p.m. Nov. 23.

"Our losses were 15 killed and 42 wounded. The latter included Maj. Anson, of the Highlanders, Captain Digby, of the Gloucestershires, and Lieut. Collis, of the Irish Rifles, slightly. The enemy are said to have been 2,500 strong. A column of 1,400 men was despatched from Elenburg to relieve Dewetsdorp, but did not succeed in reaching there in time to effect the relief. Gen. Chas. Knox joined this force on November 26, and entered Dewetsdorp, which was found to have been evacuated, 75 sick and wounded being left in the town. Knox pursued the enemy, and Picher reports from Smithfield that Knox fought a successful engagement yesterday near Vaalbank, with Steyn and De Wet, who retired west and southwest. Knox's messenger failed to get through, so I am without details as yet."

Gen. Roberts also reports a skirmish on Nov. 27, at Bultfontein. Three hundred Boers were dislodged and pursued, losing several men. Bruce Hamilton has cleared the country between the Wilge and Vaal rivers, capturing eleven Boers and a very large number of cattle and sheep.

SURROUNDED BY BRITISH.

Impossible for Any of Gen. Delarey's Force to Escape.

A London News despatch from Johannesburg, undated, of the 25th, says that General Delarey, with a command of 800 men, attacked General Clements on Friday, north-west of Krugersdorp. The Boers brought a gun into position on the hills during the night, and began shelling the British camp at 3 o'clock in the morning. After an hour's firing the British guns silenced the single one used by the Boers.

Severe fighting followed, in which the Boers suffered heavily. The British buried 25 burghers and took 20 prisoners. Delarey found himself in a difficult position, and asked for an armistice for 24 hours. This General Clements agreed to, but at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the Boers resumed firing. It is reported Delarey is surrounded, and it is impossible for him to escape.

TO CAPTURE STEYN.

1,000 British Troops Despatched Toward Catombe.

A despatch from Lorenzo Marques, says:—It is rumoured here that one thousand British have left Komatiport, going in the direction of Catombe. The movement is said to be connected with the report that General De Wet, the Boer commander, is in Portuguese territory. They will march up the Sabie river and endeavor to capture him and ex-President Steyn, who is said to be with him. General De Wet is reported to have three thousand men with him.

U. S. CRUISER WRECKED.

Many of the Crew Perish in an Attempt to Reach Land.

A despatch from Manila, says:—The transport Sherman, which has arrived here, brings news of a terrific typhoon which swept over the Island of Guam on November 13, demolishing thousands of dwellings, including Governor Seaton Schroeder's headquarters. The towns of Inorajan and Terraforo were obliterated.

It is estimated that hundreds of natives were killed.

The coconut crops for four years have been ruined, and the vegetation of the island has been killed by salt water.

The storm burst with terrific rapidity at about ten o'clock in the morning. The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which was occupying a berth near the collier Justin, dragged her anchors, and was driven aground a hundred yards from the reef. Her bows were crushed in. A launch with a crew of five men, had previously left the ship to endeavor to find a safe anchorage for the cruiser, the indications being that the anchors would not hold where she was. The men were not seen after they left the ship, and it is practically certain that the heavy sea which the storm kicked up swamped the launch. The bodies of Coxswain F. Swanson and Seaman George Anhel were recovered after the typhoon subsided.

The storm veered round after the Yosemite grounded, and she was driven off and carried on to the Somaye

cliffs, where her rudder and propeller were broken.

Meanwhile the atmosphere had become of ink blackness, and the Yosemite, which had again been blown off the land, was drifting helplessly before the hurricane, which was blowing at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. All hope of saving the cruiser was abandoned, and the officers and crew prepared for the death they thought was surely staring them in the face. A majority of the boats had been either smashed or carried out of the davits, and those that were left could not accommodate half of the crew, even if it had been possible for them to live in the enormous seas that were by this time running.

After the violence of the storm had subsided, efforts were made to start the engines. They were finally got to work, and the Yosemite with her damaged propeller, struggled landward at the rate of two knots an hour. The water kept gaining in the hold, and the ship was gradually sinking. At 1.30 p.m., November 15, the Justin, which had started in search of the Yosemite, picked her up, and attempted to tow her back to Guam. Two hawsers were broken, and it was then decided that it was impossible to take her into port. The cruiser was then scuttled, after which she was abandoned, all hands going aboard the Justin. The Yosemite sank bow first at 3 o'clock, and the Justin stood away for Guam.

Paymaster Ballard saved \$68,000 (Mexican) Ballard on the sinking ship.

CANADIANS' CLEVER WORK.

Eluded a Boer Ambush and Killed Many of the Enemy.

A despatch from Pretoria, says:—Gen. Smith-Dorrien's column has returned to Belfast after a five days' march from Bullstroom. They had only one casualty.

On the return journey the Canadians, while scouting, rode close to an ambush prepared by the Boers. Realizing their position they sprang from their horses, turned them loose, and sent them galloping back to the column. They then sought cover on a slight ridge and poured a hot and accurate fire into the Boers, killing several of them.

They held their position until the column of infantry arrived, and did not sustain a single casualty.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto, Dec. 4.—Wheat—Ontarios are dull and Manitobas about 1-2c easier. Quotations are as follows:—Red winter, 63 to 63 1-2c; and white, 63 to 63 1-2c, middle freights; goose wheats, 62 1-2c middle freights; No. 1 spring wheat, east, 66c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, g.i.t., 92 1-2c; and No. 2 at 87 1-2c.

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—Continue firm. No. 2 sold, middle freights at 61c, and east at 62c.

Barley—Quite firm, and good enquiry. No. 2, east, 41 1-2c; and middle freights, 40 1-2c; No. 3 extra, 40c east, and 3c, middle freights. Exporters are liberal buyers of heavy feed barley. They do not object to colour.

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

Buckwheat—Firm. Car lots west, are quoted at 48c, and east at 49c.

Oats—Quite strong. Choice new white oats, middle freights, are selling at 25 1-2c, and east at 27c. Light white oats and mixed oats, east and west, 24c.

Flour—Dull. Holders ask \$2.65 for 90 per cent, patents, in buyers' bags, middle freights; and exporters bid \$2.55. Special brands sell locally from 10 to 30c above these figures.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—Prices about the same. Demand good for fresh stock, but receipts are light. Prices are as follows:—Boiling stock, 22c; fresh gathered, 17 to 18c; limed, 15c.

Poultry—Receipts of poultry were very heavy again to-day. Buying was good, but the supply was too large, and prices were easier, especially for turkeys and geese. Quotations are as follows:—Chickens, per pair, 25 to 40c; 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 35 to 40c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 30c per bag; onions, 60c per bag; carrots, 40c per bag; apples, per bbl, 50c to \$1; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$1.50.

Dried fruits—Dried apples sell at 3 to 3 1-2c; and evaporated at 4 1-4 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—Demand fair. 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 \$2.40 to \$1.75 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—Dull. New crop is quoted here at 14 to 15c, and yearlings at 9 to 10c.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—At the western cattle market to-day nothing particular came in, and scarcely anything was bought or sold. Second-class cattle sold perhaps a little better to-day for the sufficient reason that we had no really first-class stuff on the market, and local butchers had to take, not what they wanted, but what they could get. Milch cows, feeders, bulls, stockers, etc., were not at all changed, few were here, and few were wanted, while prices were generally maintained.

Sheep and lambs are steady and unchanged.

The receipts to-day were only about 30 loads, including 1,100 hogs, 220 cattle, 400 sheep and lambs, a dozen calves, and a few milkers.

Hogs are firm at the recent advance.

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	3 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 75	3 50
Lambs, per cwt.	3 50	4 00
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 50	5 75
Light hogs, per cwt.	5 00	5 25
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5 00	5 25
Sows.	3 75	4 00
Stags.	2 50	2 75

*Prices nominal.

RIISING FEARED.

All the Dutch in Cape Colony Assisting the Boers.

A despatch from Cape Town says that race hatred in Cape Colony has reached a most critical stage, and that large garrisons will be needed in districts which heretofore have not been occupied by the military.

All the Dutch who formerly occupied a neutral position are now actively assisting the burghers.

This change has been caused by the reports of the burning of farms and the sufferings of the Boer women.

PLOT TO KILL M'KINLEY.

Reported by Hoboken Police to Washington Department.

A despatch from New York, says:—A plot to assassinate President McKinley has been made known to the police of Hoboken, N.J., says the Evening Herald.

They have communicated with the Secret Service Bureau at Washington, furnishing the name of the man who is accused.

The police received their information through a letter written by a Frenchman, whose knowledge of the English language was exceedingly poor.

The name of the accused is withheld by the police for obvious reasons. They have located the writer, and say that his story is at least worthy of investigation.

BOERS LOSE HEAVILY.

Severe Fighting Reported to the East of Pretoria.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—A force of Boers attacked Balmoral on Tuesday. Colonel Backhouse, with four companies of the Buffs and one Howitzer, defended the place. The Boer plan was to have four commandos make a simultaneous attack on all sides. Fortunately for the British, only three commandos arrived fighting was severe. The howitzer did splendid work.

The British lost six men killed and nine wounded. Thirty of the Buffs were captured, but they were subsequently released. The Boers lost heavily. They sent out two burial parties after the fighting. The British took a number of prisoners and brought in many wounded, several of whom subsequently died.

Simultaneously with this attack a commando of 600 Boers, with one gun

attacked Wilgeriver, which was held by two companies of the Royal Fusiliers. The fighting lasted for eight hours. Ultimately, the Boers retired with considerable loss. The British loss was one wounded.

The garrison at Bronkhorst spruit sent two guns to relieve the Fusiliers. As the men retired a shell was placed among the Boers, on a kopje, killing or wounding 13 of them.

The commandos which made these attacks were under Ben Viljoen, Trichard, and Pretorius. The enemy fought at close quarters with the utmost determination.

All the garrisons have been strongly reinforced.

The places attacked are all within a short distance of each other on the railway to the east of Pretoria.

The railway has been torn up in several places, but is now being repaired.

DELAREY DEFEATED.

Boers Fiercely Attack Brakpan, But Are Driven Off.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Roberts reports several captures of stock, and a skirmish at Dainsfontein, where the British had one killed. He says that in this fight Capt. Watson, on seeing a New South Wales trooper fall, turned back and carried the soldier out of danger on his own horse under a hot fire.

Lord Roberts also says that while General Clements was marching on Retfontein he dispersed about 900 Boers with three guns, who were under command of General Delarey. Three Boers were killed.

Brakpan was fiercely attacked at 3 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 24. The seventeen soldiers composing the garrison and the town guard drove the Boers off, killing three of them.

Lord Roberts reports that the commander at Rouxville telegraphs that Lieut. Newmeyer was found brutally murdered on Nov. 23. He had been shot through the back near Stataksaal while on his way to join the constabulary at Bloemfontein. The commander-in-chief also details other minor skirmishes.

DECREASE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

It is Due to Falling Off in the Sales of Butter.

A despatch from Montreal, says:—Although the returns to the factory-men for cheese during the past season show an increase of \$1,862,000 over those of the previous season, the returns for butter show a decrease of \$2,416,000; making a falling off of \$544,000 in receipts for dairy products this season as compared with last.

The make of cheese in Canada during the past year was the largest in the history of the country, the total sales amounting to 2,077,000 boxes, or 180,504 more than those of the previous year, and 177,000 more than those of the season of 1898, which was the next largest on record. The amount received by the factory-men for their product also far exceeded the returns for any previous year, being \$16,560,000, or \$1,862,000 more than that received in 1899, which was the next largest year in point of receipts, and \$4,495,000 more than the total receipts in 1898.

Not only were the make and the return in cash the largest in the history of Canada, but the price per pound exceeded that of all other years, so that the factory-men were better remunerated than ever before.

PLOT TO KILL ROBERTS.

Five Italians, Four Greeks, and a Frenchman Arrested at Johannesburg.

A despatch from London says:—According to a special edition of the Evening Standard, Tuesday evening, a plot to assassinate Lord Roberts, in which twenty foreigners are concerned, has been discovered.

It appears that the conspirators laid a mine which was designed to be blown up on Sunday while Lord Roberts was in church in Johannesburg, but the police and Lord Roberts' bodyguard frustrated the conspiracy. Ten men, mostly Italians, have been arrested.

The War Office publishes the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesburg:

"As reports of a plot against my life will probably reach you, I think you should know the facts. It is my belief that there was a plot in existence; and five Italians, four Greeks, and a Frenchman were arrested November 16, and are now awaiting trial. Their intentions were to explode a mine under St. Mary's church during the morning service held at 11 o'clock on November 18."

There were four deaths from the bubonic plague in San Francisco last month.

Alfred E. Hearne was arrested on a train at Coneseraga, N. J., has become insane.

Two women were arrested for robbing and their bodies buried in Charlotte, N. C. They had at least 60 lives were lost in buildings destroyed by the cyclone in Tennessee and Mississippi.

A Chicago court has given Miss Frances Cunningham \$20,000 for injuries received in falling from an Illinois Central train.

Eight men dynamited the Bank of Ashley, Ohio, then fired a fusillade at the citizens who gathered and decamped, securing nothing.

The German National Bank at Newport, Ky., robbed of \$190,000, sent the rest of its money to Cincinnati to avoid a "run" by angry depositors.

A cash boy in a big New York store fainted for lack of food. Examination showed a piteous condition of affairs.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Newly Items About Ourselves and Our Neighbors—Something of Interest From Every Quarter of the Globe.

CANADA.

Brantford may erect a memorial to her South African heroes. Deputy Chief Elmer, is now chief of the Kingston fire brigade.

The first mail to reach Dawson this winter arrived there Nov. 13. Canada asks for "at least half a dozen" of the captured Boer cannons.

William Glen, aged 12, choked to death while eating an apple at London.

On Nov. 26 Dawson had been free from new cases of smallpox for ten days.

Rev. Mr. McLeod, principal of the Indian Industrial School at Regina, is dead.

James Slorah is charged at Dawson with the murder of Pearl Mitchell, a variety actress.

The 22nd annual meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union will be held at Guelph, December 10.

The Hamilton Board of Trade favors a Dominion exhibit at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo.

The Kingston Locomotive Works have already enough contracts to keep the company busy for the next fifteen months.

Capt. Scarth, of the N. W. M. P. recorder for Stewart River district, had a narrow escape from drowning en route to Dawson.

Twenty members of "A" Battery, Kingston, have volunteered for service in South Africa, to be attached to the permanent force.

Venerable Archdeacon Dixon, of Guelph, who has retired, will receive a present of \$500 and a yearly allowance of \$700 from his congregation.

Pilot Joseph La Rochelle, who was the steamship Turret Bay ashore at Quebec, has been suspended for two months. This is his first misbehavior in 20 years.

Dean & Shibley of New York made a bargain with the City of Belleville for the gas, street railway franchises, and other interests in 1898.

Smallpox is spreading in Wisconsin.

John R. Beart is dead from the effects of the bite of a dog.

Chicago, in an effort to prevent crime, has appointed 12 men.

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President Dewey, of the Worcester Street Railway Company, has been fined \$25 at the Police Court there for not heating the cars to the temperature required by law.

Liverpool and the plague. The London voted to establish Five thousand (Wales) quarantines trouble is expected. The United Kingdom Parliament on the Government's expense, to be from England, number in Scotland. The tenant in Hull, Queen in all, \$400. The alarm of the city, the U. S. Army representation Office on Junta at F. Fanning advertisement \$1,000 of jewels. The Army against Mr. C. ing skill comp. p. pers.

The Dear when did y Mrs. Bloo not away think s The De I heard at Lo over a Ladies Paris cum the resolved through rural serv of help of the propriety boarding