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THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe. Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

The Hamilton Street Railway Co. is reducing wages.

Work on the Grand Trunk car shops at London has commenced.

Seal fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the past season was a complete failure.

Mr. Byers, caretaker of a Public School at Stratford, died from an overdose of laudanum.

Hamilton license commissioners have inaugurated a campaign against various clubs where liquor is sold.

Serious bush fires surrounded Fort William, and for a time the existence of the town was threatened.

The Richlieu & Ontario Navigation Co. is having plans prepared for two new steel steamers to add to their fleet.

The Norwegian barque Cleveland, from Liverpool to Quebec, is ashore about two hundred miles below the latter city.

Reports from the Niagara camp show that the new Lee-Enfield rifle is a very popular arm with those who have given it a test.

A lad named Oliver Emboux, aged 12 years, fell between the cars of a freight train at Hamilton on Monday night, and was instantly killed.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries have granted permission to continue herring fishing through the month of November.

Dr. Ridley, the oldest practising physician of Hamilton, died on Tuesday, taking a holiday in the Province of Quebec.

A branch of the Canadian Historical Society has been organized at St. Catharines, with Mr. W. J. Robertson as President.

A fund of $600 has already been subscribed in Berlin, Ont., to erect a statue of the German Emperor William I. in Victoria Park there.

The employees of J. McPherson & Co., Hamilton, shoe manufacturers, have decided to accept a cut in wages to enable the firm to compete with Quebec manufacturers.

The Canadian immigration returns up to the end of August show a falling off to the extent of about 10 per cent. from the immigration returns of last year.

A number of vacancies have been caused in the band of the 7th Fusiliers, London, by an order requiring the members to take part in battalion drill.

Mrs. Phillips, a washwoman, living in Kingston, was overcome by smoke in her house during a fire on Sunday morning, and before the firemen could reach her she was suffocated.

Miss Katherine Ryder of Niagara Falls was assaulted by an unknown man, and her hat pin was driven an inch and a half into her head. She will recover under medical treatment.

A man who registered as H. Nanta, New York, was found dead in his bed at the Queen's hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday morning. The circumstances surrounding his death point to suicide.

The first brick on the new Grand Trunk car shops in London, Ont., was laid on Friday by Mr. John Street, of Hamilton, who laid the first brick of the old shops nearly twenty-five years ago.

By the efforts of Miss Sarah Mickle, Toronto, a well-executed portrait of Sir Isaac Brock has been brought to light, and has been placed in the hands of Mr. Gerald S. Hayward, the portrait painter, for reproduction in engraving.

A Brantford deputation interviewed General Manager Hays of Montreal regarding the removal of the car works to London. Mr. Hays said when the time came the company would endeavor to do some repairing in Brantford.

The Peary Northern expedition has reached North Sidney, C.B., having failed to bring back the great meteorite which it was their object to secure. The tackling they took with them was not strong enough to move the great mass.

McGill University, Montreal, has issued a notice refusing to accept in future any more U. S. silver or paper money in payment of scholarship fees. United States cheques will only be accepted if one-quarter per cent. discount is added.

The last surviving child of the hero of Chateauguay, Lieut-Col. C. M. de Salaberry, died on Monday in Montreal. She was Dame Charlotte Emelie de Salaberry, widow of Mr. Augustus Hatt, mother of Mr. Hatt, Usher of the Black Rod in the Quebec Legislature.

An influential deputation waited upon Mr. Laurier, on Thursday, and requested him to place fifty thousand dollars in the supplementary estimates to enable the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association to hold a Dominion Exhibition next year. Mr Laurier said he was much impressed with the arguments advanced, and would at once bring the matter before his colleagues and give a reply at the earliest possible moment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prime Minister Salisbury has gone to Balmoral to visit the Czar.

Lord Rosebery on Saturday unveiled the Burns statue at Paisley.

The storm that played such havoc in England on Friday was very general throughout the continent of Europe.

Sir John Evans, one of the trustees of the British Museum, has been elected president of the British Association.

With a view to encouraging the silk industry the Prince of Wales is returning to the fashion of the Georgian period in silk waistcoats.

The death rate for London last week was only 14.6 per thousand, as against an average of 15.1 in thirty-three great towns in England.

Ex-Judge Denman, of the British High Court of Justice, who retired from the bench in October, 1892, is dead. He was seventy-nine years of age.

The Queen has received an enormous number of telegrams from all parts of the world, congratulating her that her reign has become the longest in English history.

Terrific gales prevailed on Thursday night in the British Channel, and telegraphic communication throughout Great Britain and the working of the cable were seriously interferred with.

The London Times expresses the belief that Russia and Japan have agreed to a joint protectorate over Corea, Russia virtually taking the position there that China held before the war.

The wild Canadian geese and turkeys which were introduced by the Marquis of Lorne in to the lochs and forests of his father, the Duke of Argyle, are increasing in numbers to a prodigious extent.

Mr. Gladstone delivered a speech on Thursday afternoon before an immense audience in Liverpool. He denounced the Sultan as the direct author of the Armenian massacres, and advised the withdrawal of the British Ambassador from Constantinople.

The Manchester Guardian understands that an agreement is probable between Great Britain, Russia, and France to bring about a settlement of the Eastern question, the co-operation of France being purchased by an understanding regarding Egypt.

Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, who was recently arrested in Glasgow charged with being connected with the dynamite conspiracy, of which Tynan is the moving spirit, was arraigned at the Bow street Police Court on Thursday morning, and evidence given associating him with Tynan.

UNITED STATES.

Rochester banks have boycotted Canadian silver.

The United States paid $133,214,000 for pensions last year.

Counterfeit American silver certificates, raised from $2 to $10, have appeared in Toledo, Ohio.

The schooner Badger, of Toledo, is ashore near Alpena, Mich. The crew was saved. The vessel will be a total loss.

A hypnotist at Lexington, Kentucky, buried a man for two days, then had him taken up and restored to his natural condition.

Miss Frances E. Willard has made a most impassioned appeal to the women of the United States on behalf of the Armenians.

A fierce whirlwind and waterspout swept the great South Bay, Long Island, for several miles on Tuesday, doing much damage.

The apple crop in Niagara county this year is an enormous one. It is estimated the yield will be from two to three and a half million barrels.

The will of Enoch Pratt, the Baltimore banker and philanthropist, disposes of an estate of $3,000,000, of which the widow receives $500,000.

A letter has been received at the District Attorney's office in New York from the American Legation in Paris, asking for the naturalization papers of P. J. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter.

The Reading Railway property was sold at Philadelphia to Mr. Carter, of New York, representing the Reorganization Committe. The bid was $16,000,000.

Mr. John Boyd Thacher has declined the nomination of Governor of New York on the Democratic ticket, declaring that he could not endorse the free silver plank in the Chicago and Buffalo platforms.

County Treasurer George H. Morrison, of Troy has been arrested for embezzling three hundred thousand dollars from the Rensselaer treasury, leaving the county about three hundred dollars to meet current expenses.

The trade situation in the United States is practically unchanged. The political and financial question of course dominates everything, and until the early months of next year there is not likely to be any actual improvement in trade. The changes occurring now are purely temporary, and, in fact, the variations are so slight as to be scarcely of any consequence from a commercial point of view. In a few lines there is a fair amount of activity, but generally business is dull.

GENERAL.

Smallpox is decreasing at Santiago de Cuba.

Latest reports show no abatement of yellow fever in Cuba.

It now appears that one thousand Armenians were killed during the recent massacre at Egin.

The Ulema College of the hierarchy at Constantinople has declared its right to depose the Sultan.

Gen. Blanco, Spanish Governor of the Philippine Islands, has disappeared, and it is believed he has been murdered.

The Anti-Masonic Congress, arrangements for which were made in Rome, opened at Trent, Southern Tyrol, on Saturday.

Gen Kitchener telegraphs from Dongola that he has captured 900 prisoners, and the cavalry is still pursuing the enemy.

During the massacres in Constantinople the German Embassy was the only one that closed its doors and refused protection to the Armenians.

A virulent plague is prevalent in Bombay, and in many other parts of the Presidency, from which a hundred or more deaths have already resulted.

The insurgents of the Philippine Islands are said to be putting people to death by wholesale. A number of monks were tied to trees and burned to death after being covered with petroleum.

It is stated in Berlin that an agreement has been reached between the Russian and German Governments to bring about an international arrangement to deal with Anarchist plots and plotters.

Li Hung Chang reached Yokohama by the Empress of India on Sunday. He was pleased with the voyage, and will travel the rest of the journey in a Chinese man-of-war sent on to meet him.

Sir Herbert Kitchener is sending the First Staffordshire Regiment back to Kosheh, en route to Cairo, which seems to indicate that there will be no further advance up the Nile at least for the present.

P. J. Tynan has written to Mr. James B. Eustis, United States Ambassador to France, stating that he is an American citizen, that he was not engaged in any dynamite conspiracy, and asking Mr. Eustis to use his influence to prevent his extradition by France.

A BAD SIGN.

I think there must be something serious the matter with Proudpop.

Why?

He hasn't told me a solitary cute thing that his boy said for nearly two days.

NOTHING NEW.

Bliggins—Jorkins is a humorous sort of a chap, isn't he?

Wiggins—At times.

Bliggins—He got off a good thing last night.

Wiggins—What was it?

Bliggins—His bicycle.

SOON RUNS OUT.

He (well-born, but not well-bred, pompously)—It takes six generations, you know, to make a gentleman.

She (innocently)—Yes. What a pity it only takes one to unmake him.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

BILLS PASSED.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the following bills, which were reported without amendment, read a third time and passed:—

An Act to incorporate the Mather Bridge and Power Company.—Mr. Lount.

An Act amalgamating the Ottawa, Arnprior, and Parry Sound Railway Company and the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, under the name of the Ottawa, Arnprior, and Parry Sound Railway Company.—Mr. Belcourt.

ABOLITION OF PASSES.

Mr. Rogers, the Patron member for Frontenac, introduced a bill to make it illegal for members of the House to accept passes.

The bill was read a first time.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Mr. Paterson, in answer to Mr. Charlton, stated that the total amount of duties collected upon ales, beer, or other malt liquors, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896, was $57,966; the duties upon wines of all kinds amounted to $240,477; and upon spirituous liquros $942,724, making a total of $2,241,168.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Mr. Fisher, in answer to Mr. Maclean, stated that Mr. Thomas Henderson was the only applicant for the position of agriculturist at the Experimental farm. The appointment had been made.

Mr. Fisher, in reply to Mr. Foster, said the total expenditure for buildings on the farm had been $176,012.

KINGSTON FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Borden, in reply to Mr. Britton, said that the matter of the condition of the fortifications at Kingston was under the consideration of the Government, and the officers of the Militia Department had been asked to make a special report concerning them.

BEHRING SEA SEIZURES.

Mr. Davies, in reply to Mr. McDougall, said the Government had received no further information in regard to the claims for the seizure of the schooners Willie McGowan and Ariel beyond the fact communicated to the owners in May last, that the law officers of the Crown were looking into the claims.

COMMANDER WAKEHAM'S CASE.

Mr. Davies informed Sir Adolphe Caron that no charge had been preferred against Commander Wakeham, of the fisheries protection service, and his removal had therefore not been considered.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

A vote was taken when the motion of Mr. Foster, asking the intentions of the Government as to the Tariff Question was lost on the following division:

Yeas—76.

Nays—113.

IN SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

On the item of $84,915 for immigration expenses, Mr. Laurier spoke briefly on the immigration policy of the Government. While he did not altogether approve of the system that had been followed by his predecessors, yet he was in entire sympathy with the efforts that had been made to induce immigration from the Western States to Western Canada. There were two events which will likely play an important part in the development of our North-West. One was the rapid filling up of the fertile belt of the United States, which must result in an extensive overflow to this side of the line. This was already taking place, and there was a steady current now coming over. The other phenomenon likely to take place was that before long the United States would become a vast market for the surplus wheat of the North-West. He believed that the Government would have the support of both sides of the House in carrying out a vigorous immigration policy.

DAIRY PRODUCTS ACT.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill to amend the Dairy Products Act. He had, he said, been requested by Mr. McLennan to adopt the latter's bill, which had already received its second reading, as a Government measure, in view of the unlikelihood that a private member's bill would pass at this late period of the session. He had looked into the matter and found that although he was not able to accept Mr. McLennan's bill in its entirety, or to adopt it as a Government measure, he could introduce a bill which might meet the necessities of the case. It was not possible to pass the bill during the present session, but its introduction would enable it to be brought before the various dairy meetings and conventions to be held during the fall, when the details could be threshed out. This would lead to the people interested in the dairy industry making representations to the Government, whereby a satisfactory measure might be introduced and passed next session. It was proposed that dairy products should not only be branded as now, with the word "Canadian," but that the name or number of the factory at which they were manufactured should be stamped upon them. In the case of cheese the date of production was to be placed upon it.

HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

Sir Charles Tupper drew Mr. Laurier's attention to the fact that her Majesty had just completed a longer reign than any other British sovereign, and suggested that it would be a fitting opportunity for the House to pass an address of congratulation.

Mr. Laurier replied that he would be quite willing to confer privately with the leader of the Opposition in regard to the matter. It might be proper to take such a step as that suggested, but he had abstained from doing so for certain reasons that he would mention privately to Sir Charles Tupper.

THE OKA INDIANS.

On the item of $300 for the removal of the Lake of Two Mountain Indians, Mr. Bergeron enquired how the removal of the Indians from Oka to Gibson reserve, in the Lake Superior district was proceeding.

Mr. Laurier replied that the Indians showed very little disposition to change their place of abode. Some few families had gone. The Government intended to continue the policy of the late Administration in this regard.

The item was agreed to.

GRAIN STANDARDS.

Sir Henri Joly, in answer to a question by Mr. Davin, in connection with the estimates of his department, said that an order-in-Council had been passed for the purpose of organizing a board to sit at Winnipeg for the settlement of the grain standards. On this board the farmers would have one-half of the representation and the millers and dealers the other half. The first and second grades of wheat would be raised, and scoured wheat would become a grade by itself. It was also intended that the standards should be permanent.

THE QUEEN'S LONG REIGN

IT IS LONGER THAN ANY OF HER PREDECESSORS.

The Wonderful Changes Which Have Taken Place in the British Empire During That Time—Her Reign Never Tainted by Scandal—"God Save the Queen."

Her Majesty, the Queen of England, Empress of India, on September 24th, reigned longer than any of her predecessors, or than any but two monarchs known in history. The Queen's grandfather, George III., occupied the throne for fifty-nine years three months and four days; his granddaughter has today passed that period by just twenty-four hours, and there is every human probability that she will attain to the full sixty years.

During her Majesty's reign she has had thirteen Parliaments, the fourteenth now being assembled, and twenty Ministries. Her Prime Ministers have been Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell twice, Earl of Derby, who was thrice the Queen's adviser; Lord Aberdeen, Viscount Palmerston, on two occasions; Mr. Disraeli, like the last named, also twice; Mr. Gladstone for no less than four times, the only subject who has attained such a distinction; Earl Rosebery and the Marquis of Salisbury, who now for the third time directs her Majesty's Council.

During the Queen's long and happy reign Canada, which in 1837 was only an aggregation of uninfluential provinces, has become a nation, strong in its own resources, and influential throughout the world. Australia, in 1837, was little more than a convict station, now it is.

A POWERFUL NATION,

while New Zealand, Tasmania and the Cape of Good Hope have made giant strides in progress, politically, socially and financially.

India in 1837 was ruled by the East India Company, a commercial undertaking; now the misdeeds of "John Company," and its flagrant corruption, are all but forgotten in the beneficient rule of Victoria. Alas, though, it took the awful lesson of the Mutiny of 1857 and 1858 to dethrone the Company.

What wonderful changes has the world seen in her Majesty's reign. Inland travel has been improved in a marvellous degree by the development of railways; a man may now breakfast at 7 a.m. in Toronto, dine in Montreal at 6 p.m., and be in Quebec to sleep a few hours later. In 1837 the journey in summer would have taken two days and a half, in winter at least a week.

A journey from Quebec to Liverpool at the beginning of her Majesty's reign was rarely accomplished in less than six weeks, as the great majority of people who visited the mother country preferred to do so by sailing vessels, steam at that period being but little used.

Nowadays a person can leave Quebec for Liverpool, and in eight days reach the latter port. But improved means of travel is only one of the many

MARVELLOUS CHANGES

that have occurred in the Victorian era.

In 1837 Canada had no representative institutions worthy of the name, personal government was in the ascendancy, while corruption in high places was more than hinted at. "We have changed all that," since then, and have no wish to revert to the former evil condition of affairs.

The changes in England have been as great if not greater than those in this country. Sixty years since the Corn Laws were unrepealed, the franchise was restricted, close boroughs abounded, while bribery and corruption flourished at all elections to a degree that is not possible now to imagine. In addition to this religious liberty had by no means been effected. At the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin the Fellowships and higher degrees were withheld from everyone, it mattered not how distinguished their academical career might have been, who could not, or would not, subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England.

Sixty years ago the civil service of England was simply a gigantic system of outdoor relief for the relatives, dependents and friends of members of Parliament. Since Her Majesty began her happy reign, postal facilities have been increased to a degree which the grandfathers of the present generation scarcely dreamt of. An old envelope, in sight as this is written, containing a letter sent from Great Britain to this country in 1838, is marked

"THREE SHILLINGS TO PAY,"

that being the postage at the time. Now, for less than the fourteenth part of three shillings, a letter can be sent, not alone to England, but to Australia.

Space forbids a recapitulation of all that has been accomplished in the way of progress within the last sixty years for at no period in the history of England, not even the Elizabethan era, have so many marvellous changes, both in church and state been effected.

It is not alone as a constitutional monarch that Her Majesty the Queen commands the admiration of the world. Rightly does she receive homage for her character in the respect just referred to, but other of her predecessors have ruled constitutionally and yet have not commanded the esteem or affection of their subjects.

Queen Victorias' reign has never been tainted by the slightest scandal. As wife, as mother, as the head of the family, as the head of a Court, Her Majesty has always laid down the strictest rules for the performance of duty and required the highest code to be observed in morality. The sorrows of her subjects, the joy of her people, have been alike those of their Queen, and in the vast majority of cases, it is no mere form of words, when young and old join together in singing, "God Save the Queen."

That the day is yet far distant when the throne of Britain will be occupied by another than her present most gracious Majesty, is the prayer, the earnest wish of people of every country, of every colour, and of every clime over which her standard floats.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.

The stock of wheat at Toronto is 135,960 bushels, as against 150,383 bushels last week and 9,493 bushels a year ago.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared on Postal Telegraph, which is payable on October 15.

The wheat market is active and higher on British buying. Late estimates report a large decrease in the yield this season in Europe.

The stocks of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur are 1,474,069, bushels, as against 1,371,248 bushels a week ago, and 648,091 bushels a year ago.

Grain rates from New York to Liverpool have advanced from 1 3-4d. to 4 1-4d., and proportionately to other English and Continental points. Rates from Chicago to Liverpool that were 11 1-2c. per bushel five weeks ago, are now 17.58c. per bushel.

A Toronto grain firm engaged ocean freight for 2,000 quarters wheat, and had to pay 9 3-4c. per bushel from New York to London. Earlier in the season as low as 4 1-2c. was accepted. This indicates the dimensions of the export movement.

It is understood that the wrought iron and steel pipes plants in the United States, to the number of twenty-seven, will combine. About twenty-one mills are in working condition and have a capacity of about 1,000,000 tons annually. The capital invested is very large, aggregating very nearly $50,000,000.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada is now 45,655,000 bushels, an increase of 2,053,000 bushels during the week. The total a year ago was 39,385,000 bushels. The amount on passage to Europe is 23,520,000 bushels, an increase of $1,520,000 for the year, and the total a year ago was 24,400,000 bushels.

The discounts of Canadian banks during August were $207,410,000 as compared with $208,759,000 in July 31, and $197,526,000 a year ago. A favorable feature is the increase in note circulation. On August 31 the total was $31,500,000, as compared with $29,575,000 on July 31, and $30,737,000 a year ago. There is another increase in deposits, while balances due from the United States are now $15,299,000, as against $16,713,000 the previous month, and $26,565,000 a year ago. Call loans are $13,218,000, as against $12,652,000 in July and $16,766,000 a year ago.

A Manchester business man writes to the Montreal Trade Bulletin, making the following suggestions for the improvement of the Canadian butter export trade:—"1. The maker of butter must have a thorough knowledge of what is wanted in the market to which he purposes sending his goods. What will suit Manchester (the largest butter market in England) will not suit London. 2. Choicest butter is always in demand here. 3. It must be shipped once or twice a week, and to do the trade properly we would need to have fast steamers leaving your sides on Saturday nights, to enable us to have the butter here on Monday for our market on Tuesday. Buyers come here every Tuesday from all parts of the country and buy their weekly supplies, and, as a rule, they want the same dairy week after week.'

There is very little change in the trade situation at Toronto. Dealers report a fair business and seem satisfied with the outlook. There is a better feeling, with increased confidence in financial circles. The higher prices of wheat are encouraging to farmers, and the increased movement of produce is being felt in slightly improved payments. Country merchants are buying cautiously and stocks of merchandise are not large, a very good feature. Cotton goods are firm in prices, while woollens remain steady. Business in groceries is fairly active. There is a good deal of local competition in sugars, with sales of granulated at 4c. Dried fruits firm and currants in limited supply. Hardware dealers report a fair trade, with little change in prices. The Bank of England raised its discount rate to 3 per cent. The withdrawals of specie from this bank were nearly five millions of dollars within the week. There is a more active demand for money, and while rates are rising in London they are easing off in New York. New York drafts are selling in Toronto at a premium of $1.50 per $1,000 between bankers. Sterling exchange is weak. Speculation is quiet on the domestic exchanges, and prices firm as a rule.

SOME LATE CABLE NEWS

THE INEVITABLE PANIC AND LOSS OF LIFE AT A THEATRE.

People's Palace at Aberdeen Destroyed—The Venezuelan Question Said to Be Settled—Clearing Out the Rebels.

During the progress of the performance in the People's Palace Theatre in Aberdeen, on Wednesday evening, a fire broke out and the audience were thrown into a panic and made a rush for the exits. A number of those present were seriously burned and many others were crushed by the wild endeavors of the frantic crowd to reach the street. It is stated that at least 40 persons were injured, four of them fatally; while a number of others who are known to have been in the theatre when the fire started are reported to be missing. The building was completely gutted by the flames.

Up to 3 a.m. three bodies have been found in the ruins of the theatre, and fears are entertained that the search which is being actively carried on will result in the discovery of others.

The Czar and Czarina paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Fife at Mar Lodge, on Wednesday. Lord Salisbury left Balmoral and started for the south. The Prince of Wales and Count Worontzoff and Prince Galatzine of the Czar's suite, have gone to Newmarket to witness the racing.

The Chronicle says:—We have reason to believe that a satisfactory settlement of the Venezuelan question has been arrived at, and that an arbitration treaty is imminent.

The wording of the foregoing does not suggest that the statement is inspired. Everybody believes that the boundary dispute will be settled amicably, but such steps will not be taken pending the report of the American-Venezuelan commission. Only the permanent officials of the Foreign and Colonial Offices are on duty in those departments at the present time, and they will act in merely routine matters until the return of the Ministers. Lord Salisbury is too busy with Turkey now to attend to Venezuela. No such action on the part of Mr. Olney is expected at present, however, as it would be a slight to President Cleveland's commission.

Lord Rosemead, Governor of the Cape Colony, has cabled from Cape Town that the patrol, under command of Major Baden-Powell, has cleared the Matabele forest of rebels to the junction of the Gwelo and Shanghai Rivers. Captain Kekewich's patrol has defeated the rebels at Lion's Kopje, killing twenty of the enemy. The other patrols have been successful in breaking up the camps of the rebels. Many of them are now coming in voluntarily to surrender. The patrols were greatly harassed by hungry lions. Food was very scarce with the men, and they were obliged to allay their hunger by eating horse flesh.

HIS LIFE THREATENED.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN WAS UNDER POLICE PROTECTION.

During His Stay in the States He had a Body Guard of Detectives—Mr. Endicott's House Surrounded Day and Night.

A despatch from Boston, Mass., says:—Fear of the Irish dynamiters extends across the Atlantic, and to the remote and secluded hamlet of Danvers, Mass. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, England's Colonial Secretary, who suddenly and unannounced sailed from New York on Wednesday, on the Germanic, has been under constant armed guard during his entire visit of several weeks, at "The Farms," at Danvers, Mass., the rural residence of his father-in-law, ex-Secretary of War Endicott. The guard was also present in force when Sir Richard Cartwright called upon Mr. Chamberlain, as it was feared that if there was to be any attack it would be made when these two dignitaries were together. The entire neighborhood is stirred up to a high pitch of excitement over the startling announcement that imminent danger threatened the public peace of the town and the life of their illustrious guests. The first rumours were received with incredulity, but now the gravest fears are authoritatively substantiated. It is now known that not only was Mr. Chamberlain himself in fear of his life, but that fear was officially shared by both the British and United States Governments. During his entire stay, Mr. Chamberlain has had a bodyguard of from three to six detectives, day and night. They were employed by three different parties—Mr. Chamberlain himself, the United States, and Great Britain. This was practically admitted by Mr. Chamberlain when he was boarding the train for New York on his way home. Hearing that Station Agent Moore was an Englishman, the Secretary approached him, and engaged in conversation. Mr. Moore noticing Mr. Chamberlain was accompanied by a stranger, spoke of it, and the Secretary replied that it was customary for public men of the Queen's Dominion to have an attendant.

THREATENING LETTERS.

A well-known public man, who is an intimate friend of the Endicott family, but who naturally declines to allow his name to be used, informed a press man that the secretary has been constantly guarded by half a dozen detectives ever since he landed in this country. He says that this guard is the outcome of threatening letters received by the British Government from friends of the alleged dynamiters, intimating that Mr. Chamberlain would be followed, so the English authorities made ample preparations for a strong guard to protect him. The United States, too, has had a fear, and has been prompt to extend protecting hospitality to the distinguished visitor, entirely independent of whatever steps he might have taken himself, or any plans made by the English Government for the safety of her Colonial Secretary. Mrs. Endicott, mother of Mrs. Chamberlain, informed a press reporter that soon after Mr. Joseph Chamberlain arrived in Danvers, the United States Government at Washington received such information as to cause the Secret Service Department to send detectives for Mr. Chamberlain's protection, and they have been about the place ever since.

GUARDED IN DANVERS.

It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain, knowing in advance from information received from the Scotland Yard authorities that the plot had been discovered, and that the sensation was about to be sprung, quietly left England and came to America, and it would be logical to suppose that being kept informed of the later developments in the conspiracy, and possessing information which neither the American press nor people could know, he deemed it wise to guard against any attack upon himself. Certainly Mr. Chamberlain can have had no fear of the peaceable citizens of Danvers, else he would have applied to the local police. Thus it is easy to understand the condition of the Secretary's mind when, a few days after his arrival here, he telephoned to Boston to a private detective bureau and asked them to send two of their most trustworthy men to Danvers. He said that none of the members of the household had slept a wink for two nights, and they thought that somebody was prowling about the premises.

GUARDED TO THE LAST.

The distinguished gentleman was very seldom seen away from the Endicott premises, and he continually denied himself to callers. Several of the detectives were seen to board the train when the Secretary left for New York and none of them have been seen since.

COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

The lovely Countess of Warwick has her bicycle changed to match every costume. Last year she wore a white suit and her wheel was enameled white. In autumn she wore moss green and the wheel changed colors, and at present she rides a chocolate-brown wheel and dresses accordingly.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
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