

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Fair and milder. The sun rises at 6.05 and sets at 6.15. The British mail (via New York) closes to-day at 11.30 a.m.

The Markets.

Wheat was dull in Chicago on Saturday, and December closed 1-4c lower at 71c. Provisions easier. Consols easier. London stocks easier. Wall street stocks inactive, with exception of Tractions. Canadian securities steady.

Contents of To-day's Globe.

- 1. The Duke and Duchess of York at Ottawa. Mr. Ford's cable letter. Premier Ross' return. 2. Premier Ross' return (continued). 3. Condensed advertisements. 4. For the Home-Men of the Day; The Calendar; Social Events; The Globe of 1851. Rev. Mr. McAmmond's case. The trial of Czolgosz. Principal Grant seriously ill. 5. Legal news. 6. Editorial. 7. The Czar's visit to France. Hamilton news. 8. The royal visit to Ottawa (continued). 9. The Woodbine fall meeting. Disasters on the lakes. 10. Sporting news. Legal news (continued). 11. Commercial news. Navigation news. 12. The fire record. Local items, music and the drama. Mr. Ford's cable letter (continued).

General News.

Lord Kitchener reports the capture of two Boer commandoes. Nov. 21st has been xed by the Government as Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Patrick Delay died in London, Ont., aged 104 years and 5 months. The election protests in the case of South Ontario and Cornwall and Stormont have been dismissed. Very Rev. Joseph Alphonse Gravel, Vicar-General of the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe, died suddenly of apoplexy. St. Peter's Church, Brockville, was robbed, the contents of the poor box and a quantity of wine being stolen. Mr. J. J. Franklin, who was formerly an oculist of the Toronto Street Railway Company, died at St. Michael's Hospital. The steamship City of Cleveland was wrecked on Perseverance Island and sank in 10 feet of water. The crew escaped. The Westminster Gazette announces on authority that the Admiralty has ordered another torpedo-boat destroyer of the Cobra class. Rev. Principal Grant caught a severe chill on his return voyage from England and is now in the hospital at Kingston seriously ill. The Shore Line Railway, which runs from St. John to St. Stephen, N.B., was sold by auction to Russell Sage of New York for \$25,000. Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the bullets and revolver taken from Czolgosz show no traces of poison. His trial begins to-day. Fred. Smith of Toronto, who is visiting at Yorkton, Man., was kicked by a horse, his skull fractured and probably fatal injuries inflicted. The steel barge Hamilton, built by the Hamilton Bridge Company for the Montreal Transportation Company, was successfully launched at Hamilton. John J. Irwin, a fruit grower from the Niagara district, was found dead in his room at the Daly House, Toronto. Death was caused by gas asphyxiation. Mr. Ezra Pixley lost his life in a fire that destroyed Mr. William Rutledge's barn and silo near Sydenham. He assisted a companion out of the building, but his own escape was cut off.

The Weather.

Observatory readings of the thermometer and barometer and direction and velocity of the wind at the Observatory:—

The Globe's Barometer.

Table with columns for Time, Therm., Bar., Wind. Includes a circular barometer graphic.

Mean of day, 57; difference from average, 1 above; highest, 70; lowest, 43. Saturday's highest temperature, 65; lowest, 46. Forecast:—Lower, Lake and Georgian Bay—Fresh to strong southerly and southwesterly winds; fine, with a little higher temperature. Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh to strong southerly and southwesterly winds; fine, with a little higher temperature. Gulf—Fresh to strong westerly and southwesterly winds; fair, with a little higher temperature. Maritime, west and east—Fresh southerly winds; fine and moderately warm. Lake Superior—Strong winds and moderate gale, shifting to westerly; unsettled, with local showers of rain or snow. Manitoba—Strong westerly winds; cloudy and cold, with showers of rain or snow. 8 p.m.—The weather to-day has been fine and moderately warm from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces, and cold and cloudy in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Snow is falling in the extreme Northwest. Minimum and maximum temperatures—Victoria, 66-82; Calgary, 36-42; Prince Albert, 28-32; Winnipeg, 28-44; York, 47-59; Ottawa, 42-52; Perry Sound, 46-72; Toronto, 41-59; Montreal, 44-58; Quebec, 35-50; Halifax, 40-50.

Steamship Arrivals.

St. Louis—At New York, from Southampton. Ringo—At Montreal, from Liverpool. Boston—At Montreal, from Liverpool. Florida—At New York, from Liverpool. Louisiana—At New York, from Liverpool. Ancon—At New York, from Havana. Augusta Victoria—At Vancouver, from New York. Peninsular—At Glasgow, from Boston. Siberia—At Glasgow, from Philadelphia. Vancouver—At Vancouver, from New York. Barbours—At Boston, from New York. Ross—At Liverpool, from Montreal. Cayenne—At New York, from Liverpool. Florida—At New York, from Boston. Peninsular—At Montreal, from Montreal. State of Nebraska—At Montreal, from New York. Wash—At Montreal, from Harve.

COMMANDOES CAPTURED.

More Than One Hundred Taken With Supplies.

LOVAT'S SCOUTS

Retake a Gun and Turn Back Kritzinger.

ANXIETY AT THE CAPE.

Gloomy Story Told by Express Correspondent—The Dual Alliance—New Loan Expected.

(Special Cable Despatches to The Globe.) London, Sept. 23, 6 a.m.—(Special.)—A very serious state of things prevails in Cape Colony. From the Orange River to the sea it is in a condition of open or incipient rebellion. A letter from The Express correspondent at Cape Town tells of pillaging commandoes wandering free from serious interference, of farms deserted by their rebel proprietors, of armored trains that have been forced to patrol the lines as far south as Paarl or Worcester, and of the strengthening of the defences of Cape Town itself. For the first time it is now known in this country that Scheepers succeeded in capturing loyal delegates on their return to their homes in Oudtshoorn from welcoming the Duke of Cornwall at Cape Town. An Unlucky Localist. Lord Kitchener's message last night clears up the mystery as to the location of the waterworks mentioned in Friday's despatch, reporting the capture of two guns by the Boers. It was generally understood that the Pretoria waterworks was referred to. But it is now clear that it was the Bloemfontein waterworks from which the captured guns and escort started. It is a singular coincidence that the battery which lost a gun near the waterworks in the fight of March 31st, 1900, should lose two more within fifteen miles of that place eighteen months later. The Czar's Speeches. Leader writers have, on the whole, ignored the speeches made by the Czar and President Loubet after Saturday's review. The Standard, however, remarks that it is a little curious to observe that, in the midst of all the embattled display at Compiègne and Rheims, the words of the central personages in these impressive tableaux were ostentatiously peaceful. I.N.F.

New Loan Expected.

London, Sept. 23, 1 a.m.—(Special.)—In financial circles the opinion is growing that there will have to be further borrowing by the British Government as a result of the continued fighting in South Africa. The only relief to the drain upon the resources of the nation is the money which is expected to be realized by the sale of farms belonging to those irreconcilable burghers who have left their wives and children to the care of Lord Kitchener. This relief can only be very trifling, however, and it is hardly likely to have an appreciable effect.

Two Commandoes Captured.

Newspapers are clamoring for the energetic prosecution of the struggle, and are pleased to be able to print Lord Kitchener's announcement of the capture of Koch's, and the Carolina commandoes. These British successes are regarded as some compensation for the reverses reported last week. Louis Botha has now lost a large number of his cattle, and he may find it necessary to considerably alter his plans. Kritzinger endeavored to imitate the example set him by Smuts of cutting his way through the British lines. He failed, but Lovat's scouts suffered heavily in keeping him south of the Orange River. The apparently inexhaustible supply of ammunition which the Boers have at their command is the subject of considerable talk among well-informed Stock Exchange men. Doubtless the stores imported before the war have not yet been entirely used up or captured, but private advices point to a possible leakage at Cape Town and other ports. No Panic About the War. The reverses in South Africa have

not been accepted philosophically, but no panic has been created, Lord Kitchener's proclamation is now generally regarded as a tactical blunder, since it was inoperative as a menace and offered the Boer leaders leisure for refitting their columns after a period of rest and making plans for a series of unexpected attacks. The importance of these British reverses is neither minimized nor exaggerated. The moral is drawn that there must be no more proclamations and no negotiations, but that the conclusion must be faced that the subjugation of guerillas will require many weeks and be attended with exceptional difficulty. The Government is naturally criticized for lack of resolution and strenuousness in the conduct of the war, but the truth is also discerned that the British army has become worn out and stale by the prolongation of the conflict, and that the officers and men are as readily drawn into traps and duped by Boers dressed in khaki as they were during the earliest stage of the war. This is the real source of national humiliation. The British army has always been regarded as small, but extremely fit for any emergency. The loss of five guns, the surrender of four companies of mounted infantry and heavy casualties to the Lancers, rushed by Commandant Smuts, are incidents which impair national confidence in the army and cause intense mortification. Unfair to the Fighting Men. English truthfulness is proof against self-deception. It lays bare the loss of military efficiency and the decline of prestige of the officers with stark naked candor, and dismisses Mr. Brodrick's scheme of army reorganization with shrugs of disdain. Indeed, British pessimism goes to the verge of injustice to the army in an hour of self-abasement. It does not take account of the extraordinary difficulty presented by a war with the bravest and most dogged guerillas history has ever known, and by the vast extent of the territories which must be occupied and protected. Any army of regulars would be at a serious disadvantage in stamping out the operations of the Boers and be exposed to unexpected reverses. Brilliant as the exploits of General Botha and Commandant Smuts have been, Lord Kitchener has been doing thorough work. The bulk of the Boer fighting force is imprisoned, and while the hopes of the Dutch warriors will be re-kindled temporarily, the process of wearing down their remaining resources has

burdens and responsibilities of the future may be faced with courage and faith, whether in Washington or in London. Canadian Loyalty Inspiring. Englishmen have received also fresh proofs of the loyalty of the empire in the hearty reception of the Duke of Cornwall in Canada, and these have been timely, since the unexpected reverses in South Africa have created a feeling of discouragement, albeit not dismay. The Dual Alliance. The welcome received by the Czar in France is regarded here as a greater triumph for the bourgeois President than for the peace-loving autocrat. Each has called the other friend and ally, but the resources of the dual alliance have not been materially strengthened by the celebration at Compiègne and the sham fight at Rheims. The armaments of European powers are so effectively neutralized by the alliances of Governments and the personal relations of rulers that meetings like that at Compiègne are chiefly remarkable for the extraordinary precautions taken for the prevention of Anarchist outrage. Blood Alliances Better. Englishmen do not conceal their conviction that the relations of their own Government with the dependencies of the empire and with the American Republic offer surer safeguards for the future than coalitions with the armed powers of the continent. They are not alarmed by the change of Presidents at Washington, for, while Mr. Roosevelt has been erroneously described as

gone far and will be carried doggedly to the bitter end. Anglo-Saxon Alliance. Political moralists, while exasperated by the series of humiliating defeats in South Africa, find grounds for optimism respecting England's relations with the world. There have been signal proofs this week of the cohesive clanishness of the Anglo-Saxon race. The spontaneous manifestations of homage for the martyred President throughout the English-speaking world have offered convincing evidence of the impact of race sympathy. "Lest we forget" was not the refrain of the recessional from Westminster Abbey, as the strains of Beethoven's epic march for the death of a hero rang out in triumph. That service was a sign of the essential unity of the English-speaking world, and so long as the Anglo-Saxon race stands together the

interesting occasion than that which preceded it. These were the unweaving of the late Queen's statue and the conferring of decorations and medals on the men in this district who participated in the South African war. A great crowd had assembled on Parliament square to witness both, and there were moments and episodes in each where one had to confess the experience of those "thrills" which perhaps no one feels more quickly than an Anglo-Saxon, but which he would not be caught exhibiting for the world. When he detects a suspicious moisture at the orifice of the lachrymal glands he cheers and blows off his feelings in that way, and so saves himself from the accusation of having emotions. The two incidents which threatened to unseat this fountain were the moment of the unweaving of the statue of Victoria the good and the presentation of the

UNWEAVING THE STATUE.

Their Royal Highnesses Spend a Busy Day in Ottawa.

PRESENT MEDALS.

Invest the Recipients of Imperial Honors.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

Her Royal Highness' Kindly Sympathy for Blind Trooper Mulloy—The Garden Party and Rideau Club Luncheon.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.) Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Two of the ceremonies of to-day made it an even more

medal to Private Mulloy, the young Canadian volunteer, who as a result of a Boer bullet will never see anything of God's green earth again. Unweaving the Queen's Statue. The unweaving was effected in a workmanlike way. His Royal Highness gave the lacing rope a good hearty wrench, the sheeting fell away and an Hebert masterpiece was revealed to the eyes of the onlooking multitude. For an appreciable time every murmur was hushed as the counterfeit presentment of her whose death the world mourned but a short time ago emerged from its mufflings. Then with one accord a great cheer rose from ten thousand throats. The brief eulogy delivered by his Highness was read in the clear, distinct voice and enunciation already remarked, and which could not be improved upon. The Duke talks English, which is more than can be said of some Englishmen, and if his standard is to be accepted the clergyman who said "He who hath yaws to yaw, let him yaw," was not employing our tongue. Some one said, after the Duke had finished his reply to the addresses on the first day in Ottawa, "Why, his pronunciation is Canadian," and with the exception that he gives a broader sound to the "a" and slightly slurs the "r" the description would be correct. As to what they thought of this in Australia and New Zealand, where the language of the people is a cross between Whitechapel and Vermont, contemporary annals are silent. What is important to know is that linguistically we Canadians, with the one or two slight differences

ROSS RETURNS IN TRIUMPH

Great Demonstration to Welcome Home Ontario's Premier.

A LEADER OF MEN.

Important Speech on Trade and Defence.

IMPERIAL WAR FUND.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, was welcomed back from the old land with an unexampled demonstration of personal and political devotion. A thousand people, men from every walk of life, and many women, crossed the lake from Toronto to Niagara to escort him from the frontier to his home. These were joined by half their number from the Niagara district, and from the combined assemblage the Premier received a greeting that must have warmed his heart. When he alighted from the Michigan Central train opposite the park, which is one of the many beauties of Niagara-on-the-lake, the strains of "The Conquering Hero" were almost drowned by the cheers of his friends. His colleagues were the first to greet him, but the crowd pressed closely around them, and a hundred hands were thrust forward to grasp his. The procession which had marched from the landing stage to the park quickly reformed and escorted Mr. Ross to the large pavilion, where a formal welcome was extended by Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., President of the Toronto Reform Association. Most men, if called upon the moment they concluded an exhausting ocean and land journey to address an open-air meeting of welcome, would acknowledge the compliment in a very general way and plead fatigue. That is a word that has no place in the Premier's vocabulary, and in a voice vibrant and full of power he delivered an address eloquent, broad-minded, imperialistic and practical, that will stir the loyalty and stimulate the thought of every Canadian. It was the speech of a leader of men, a leader in thought and in action. The reception was essentially informal. The Liberal clubs of the city had entered into it with enthusiasm, and to them is due much of the success which crowned it. The Chippewa, which left Toronto at 2 o'clock, was comfortably filled, and arrived at Niagara, after a delightful sail, in good time to meet the train from the Falls. Luncheon at Niagara Falls. The Reception Committee crossed the lake on the early boat and journeyed up to Niagara Falls. There they were joined by leading Liberals from the Niagara peninsula in giving to the Premier and Mrs. Ross a most cordial and enthusiastic welcome back to Canada. At a luncheon at the Windsor House the Premier sat on the right and Mrs. Ross on the left of Lieut.-Col. Cruikshank, President of the Welland County Liberal Association. Among those who sat at the tables were Mr. George Anderson, President of the North Toronto Liberal Club, and Mrs. Anderson; David Carlyle, J.P., President of the McKenzie Club, Toronto, and Mrs. Carlyle; Dr. J. E. Elliott, President of the Young Liberal Club, Toronto; J. H. Tennant, President of the Cartwright Club; D. R. McLean, President of the Tarte Club; Dr. E. H. Adams, President of the Ross Club; H. E. Hamilton, Secretary of the Toronto Reform Association; Alexander Smith, Secretary of the Ontario Liberal Association; W. B. McMurrich, K.C., Toronto; Robert Jaffray, Toronto; F. W. Griffiths, President of the Confederated Clubs of the County of Welland; Wm. Gibson, ex-M.P. for Lincoln; J. F. Gross, M.P.P., Welland; James Barry, Rev. John Crawford, Police Magistrate-Alexander Logan, H. P. Stephens and John Logan of Niagara Falls; W. J. McMurray, President of the Niagara Falls Reform Association; Supt. Wilson of the Q. V. N. F. Park; John W. Munroe, ex-President Stamford Reform Association; Frank Anderson; Councilors Newman and Bluck; Wm. Phenister, James Nixon, T. V. Garner of Welland, Dr. Thompson, Wm. German, K.C., M.P., Sylvester Smith, Colin Emmett; James Dewey, Reeve of Stamford; Frank Dalton; V. Robinson, George Fowler, Ralph Kalar, James Marsh, John Law and George Law of Stamford, and Hugh McClive. Glad to be Back. In response to the toast of "Our Guest," Hon. Geo. W. Ross said he was glad to be back in Canada again. He had been pleased with the assurances of the kindly feeling towards



THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK REPLYING TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED ON PARLIAMENT HILL, OTTAWA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.