Twelve Pages.

The Globe.

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VOL. LVII., NUMBER 16,115. TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Warm and showery.

The sun rises at 6.23 and sets at 5.47.

The British mail (via New York) closes to-day at 11.30 a.m.

The Markets.

Wheat was firmer in Chicago yesterday, and December closed 3-4c higher at 70 3-8c. Provisions easier. Cotton lower. London stocks higher. Toronto street stocks unsettled. Canadian Pacific securities steady.

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Contents of To-day's Globe.

1. Mr. Ford's cable letter. Associated Press despatches. The royal tour in the west.
2. The city in gala attire. West Elgin Liberals. Hamilton and London news.
3. Condensed advertising.
4. Montreal news. Miss Stone's ransom. Interview with Rev. Dr. Potts. Fire record.
5. For the Home—Men of the Day, The Calendar, The Globe of 1851, A Hundred Years Ago. Social Events. Navigation news.
6. Editorial.
7. Legal news. The paper combine.
8. Death of Hon. N. Clarke Wallace. Winnipeg news. The new canal treaty between Britain and the United States.
9. Ottawa news. Various tragic deaths.
10. Sporting news.
11. Commercial news. Mining news.
12. Local news. Music and the Drama.

General News.

Hon. R. R. Dobell is confined to his house by illness.

John Racie of Milverton committed suicide by hanging.

Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P. for West York, died last night.

A block of frame buildings at Killarney, Man., was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered the City of Waterford, Ireland, £5,000 with which to build a free library.

Mr. William Birkett, G.T.R. conductor, was struck by an engine in the London, Ont., yards and killed.

Two Syrians were drowned by their skiff upsetting in the St. Lawrence between Ogdensburg and Prescott.

William McIntyre, formerly of Cranbrook, brakeman on the Canadian Pacific, was killed in the yards at Brandon.

Mr. A. McCrimmon, barrister, of St. Thomas, was nominated for the Legislative Assembly by the Liberals of West Elgin.

At Clark's Harbor, Yarmouth County, N.S., a Jew doing business there was murdered by being shot through the head.

The regiments that have come to Toronto for the review are almost all over strength, and the muster will be nearer 12,000 than 10,000.

The Intercolonial Railway station at Eel River, N.B., was destroyed by fire. A lot of freight and a highway bridge close by were also burned.

Abraham P. Brant and his wife, Indians, were sentenced at Belleville to one year and three months respectively for inciting Brant's brother to commit arson.

Dr. Seward Webb of the New York Central Railway denies the story that the Vanderbilts contemplate building new lines in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

A Michigan Central passenger train on the Leamington division struck a horse and was thrown into the ditch. None of the passengers received serious injury.

John S. Kane of Syracuse tried to shoot police officers at Chippawa. He was arrested and committed suicide in his cell by cutting his throat with a piece of a glass bottle.

Premier Haultain and Hon. A. L. Sifton of the Northwest Territories Cabinet have gone to Ottawa to continue negotiations with the Dominion Government for the establishment of the Territories on a Provincial basis.

The Weather.

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

The Globe's Barometer, Oct. 8, 10 p.m.

Synopsis of Readings.			
Time	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.
8 am	43	29.89	6 ne
noon	59	29.82	.....
2 pm	61	.....	2 se
4 pm	61	.....	.....
8 pm	58	29.73	8 sw
10 pm	56	29.71	.....

Mean of day, 49; difference from average, 1 below; highest, 62; lowest, 36.

Forecasts:—Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—South and southwest winds; moderately warm weather, becoming showery.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—South and southwest winds; moderately warm weather, becoming showery.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Southwesterly winds; fair and moderately warm.

Maritime, west and east—Southwesterly winds; fair and moderately warm.

Lake Superior—Moderate to fresh variable winds; showery.

Manitoba—North and northwest winds; showery, becoming cooler.

8 p.m.—The weather to-day has been showery in the Northwest Territories and near Lake Superior; elsewhere in the Dominion it has been fine and moderately warm.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:—Victoria, 50-58; Calgary, 38-52; Prince Albert, 38-48; Qu'Appelle, 40-58; Winnipeg, 30-60; Port Arthur, 46-54; Parry Sound, 48-68; Toronto, 36-62; Ottawa, 42-54; Montreal, 44-58; Quebec, 42-58; Halifax, 50-54.

Steamship Arrivals.

Amsterdam—At New York, from Rotterdam.
Lycia—At Father Point, from Avonmouth.
Glenbend—At Quebec, from Belfast.
Brazilian—At Father Point, from London.
Ontarian—At London, from Montreal.
Pretoria—At Liverpool, from New York.
Cerrona—At Father Point, from Newcastle.
Boric—At New York, from Liverpool.
Hohenzollern—At New York, from Genoa.
Kron Prinz Wilhelm—At Bremen, from New York.
Noordland—At Queenstown, from Philadelphia.
Furnessia—At Moville, from New York.
Mesedam—At Rotterdam, from New York.

LORD ROBERTS REASSURING.

Says Nothing Has Been Denied to Lord Kitchener.

KRAUSE ON TRIAL.

Case Opened Against the Boer on Parole.

CANADA AND THE TREATY

Hopes That British Generosity May be Reciprocated in Our Controversies — Afghanistan Outlook Peaceful.

(Special Cable Despatches to The Globe.)

London, Oct. 9, 6 a.m.—(Special.)—Lord Roberts' speech at Liverpool yesterday on the war is in sharp contrast with the statement as to its termination which marked the close of his command in South Africa. His assurance that everything possible is being done to bring hostilities to a rapid conclusion does not completely allay public anxiety and irritation. The Commander-in-Chief's declaration that Lord Kitchener has never made one single demand for men, horses or stores that has not been immediately complied with is regarded as satisfactory, but when he asks the British people to exhibit as much patience to-day as they did a year ago he expects too much.

Lord Balfour's Speech.

Still Lord Roberts' speech is more to the purpose than that of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, which illustrates a peculiar view of the Ministerial position. Lord Balfour says it is no use holding Cabinet Councils. The affair is purely a military one, and the Government can do no good by interfering.

Miss Stone's Ransom.

People here are relieved to learn that a sufficient sum of money has been subscribed to enable the American Legation in Constantinople to negotiate with the brigands who hold Miss Stone for ransom. The case is regarded as likely enough to lead Governments to discourage missionary work. I.N.F.

Effect of the Ameer's Death.

London, Oct. 9, 1 a.m.—(Special.)—The mystery enveloping the death of the Ameer, Abdulrahman, has not been dispelled. There are few, if any, Europeans at Cabul, and press despatches are meagre. The peaceful succession of the Ameer's chosen heir, Habiboullah Khan, is the substance of things hoped for by all English writers. He had been trained for the work by his father, and was in possession of the strongholds of power when the change in the reign came. While there is little authentic information, there is a tone of confidence at the India Office, which indicates private advices from Lord Curzon that neither a revolutionary outbreak nor a change of policy is to be dreaded at the outset of the new reign. Sooner or later Habiboullah will be called upon to show his mettle in disciplining rivals and gripping the tribes together, but, unless important news from Cabul has been suppressed, there is no immediate danger that a weak Government, dependent upon Russia, will be substituted for the independent Afghanistan which has remained a strong defence for India.

An Indian Official's Opinion.

One of the officials of the India Office remarked yesterday that the new Ameer was known to be the strongest and most capable successor, Britain's friend and ally, and that his father had done everything to secure for him the undisputed succession. The change of reign, he added, occurred, in one respect, at an unfortunate time, since Lord Curzon has been creating a new Province on the frontier, and has not yet succeeded in setting it to rights. But, unless an unforeseen emergency should arise, Afghan affairs were likely to go on as before. This remains the general conclusion of writers in the press. The Czar's pacific policy is regarded as the strongest safeguard against a revival of race rivalry in Asia.

Canada and the Canal Treaty.

Rumors that the new canal treaty has been negotiated on the basis of the amendment moved by United States Senator Davis are discussed with languid interest by the press here. There is no marked revival of the quid pro quo argument, of which much was made when the United States Senate amended the former treaty. There is evidence that there is a disposition to allow the United States Government to settle the canal question in its own way, with a confident feeling that it will then turn about and return the favor by disposing in a generous spirit of all controversies affecting Canada.

Is Washington Satisfied?

One comment that is heard is that the American Government should find out precisely what is wanted, and that the United States Senate should not increase its demands subsequently. American control of one canal is regarded as a convenient set-off for British control of the other inter-oceanic waterway, and a prominent diplomatist has told me that the principle of the Davis amendment would have been readily conceded by the Salisbury Government if it had been asked for in the original proposals for the former treaty.

Dr. Krause's Trial.

An important chapter of the secret history of the war was revealed in Bow street, where the prosecutor's speech against Dr. Krause implicated him in conducting, over assumed names, correspondence with Drs. Leyds and Broecksma. Dr. Krause himself affected cynical amusement over the disclosures, and Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., the able barrister defending him, laid strong stress upon the fact that there are no civil courts in the Transvaal, and that the prisoner would be remanded to a military court for trial for treason and incitement to murder.

The Evidence Against Him.

The first clues for the prosecution were evidently obtained from correspondence seized when Dr. Broecksma was arrested and tried for treason. And it was an easy inference that additional evidence was supplied when Dr. Krause's own papers fell into the possession of the police. It is suspected, but not yet proved, that the prosecution will connect Drs. Krause and Leyds with arrangements for renewing the Boer supplies of ammunition.

I.N.F.

DR. KRAUSE ARRAIGNED.

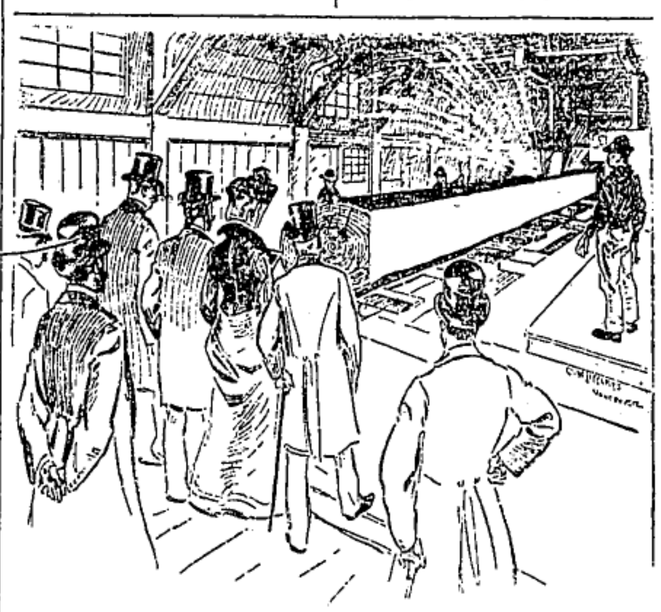
Charged With High Treason and Incitement to Murder.

(Associated Press Despatches.)

London, Oct. 8.—Dr. Krause, the former Governor of Johannesburg, who was arrested September 2 on the charge of high treason, was arraigned in the extradition court at Bow street to-day and charged with high treason and incitement to murder. The former charge is connected with the surrender of Johannesburg, when, according to the public prosecutor, Dr. Krause obtained from Lord Roberts twenty-four hours' armistice on the plea that street fighting would thereby be obviated, and utilized the period in getting all the Boer fighters out of town, and in sending £180,000 to Pretoria. After Dr. Krause had been paroled he went to Europe and applied to Dr. Leyds, the agent of the Transvaal, for money on account of these services. The prosecution introduced evidence to show that Dr. Krause had been in communication with Dr. Cornelius Broecksma, the public prosecutor of Johannesburg, who was executed September 30 last for treason, and had urged the necessity for shooting or otherwise disposing of Douglas Foster, an English lawyer attached to Lord Roberts' staff, who was very active against the Boers.

The prosecution introduced letters in which Dr. Krause described Lord Milner as "An arch scoundrel, an enemy of Boer national existence, and a willing tool of the jingoes," and advised the burghers to break their oaths and shoot traitors. The letters indicated that Dr. Krause had acted as a channel of communication between the Transvaal and the Boer Government in Holland. The prisoner was demanded.

THE DUKE RECEIVING THE ADDRESS OF THE CITIZENS OF VICTORIA ON THE STEPS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B.C., OCTOBER 1.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS VISITING THE HASTINGS SAW-MILL, VANCOUVER, SEPT. 30.

AN APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT.

Pro-Boer League Getting Up a Petition of the Endless Chain Plan.

(Associated Press Despatches.)

Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 8.—Sympathizers in this country with the Boers are getting ready to appeal to President Roosevelt to stop the sending of supplies from the United States to the British in South Africa. The endless chain plan has been started by the American Transvaal League, and sympathizers in Kalamazoo have received bundles of ten private postcards addressed to the President with instructions to sign and get their friends to sign and send to the President. The card reads:—"Please stop the shipment of horses and mules from New Orleans to Cape Town if possible. Please make England fight fair in South Africa."

BRITISH STEAMER SHOT AT

THE QUITO ATTACKED AT MORRO ISLAND.

British Warship Icarus Has Left Panama For a Destination Not Made Public—A Delayed Despatch.

(Associated Press Despatches.)

Colon, Colombia, Oct. 8.—A force of Liberals numbering at least 250 attacked Morro Island, commanding the entrance to the Port of Tumaco, Sept. 24. The Island had all along been garrisoned with fewer than 100 troops well supplied with arms, ammunition and commissary stores including more than 150 head of cattle and other provisions in proportion. The landing was affected before daybreak by means of canoes. Simultaneously the Island was stormed from the other end by Liberals on the mainland.

Morro Island is surrounded by shallow sand banks, and the only means of approaching Tumaco is by the narrow river, which is within easy range of the island. The British steamer Quito, bound from Guayaquil, Ecuador, for Panama, and touching at ports between, anchored off Morro Island on the night of Sept. 26, and, weighing anchor at daybreak, started up stream toward Tumaco. The Liberals fired a shot across her bows. Suspecting the situation, she immediately turned, out rifles and one cannon continued to fire at her, the former striking her several times and the latter once, the ball making a hole right through her.

The Quito then steamed to the farthest point the tide would permit and again anchored. The firing was now resumed, but it ceased after a few minutes, the Liberals having discovered the imprudence of their action. It is significant that shortly after the Quito incident became known the British warship Icarus left Panama for a destination not made public, but presumably Tumaco.

The situation on the isthmus is unchanged and quiet.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The Former Asks Revocation of Regulations Against Cattle.

New York, Oct. 8.—A despatch to The Times says that M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister, replying to the spokesman appointed by the Charente winegrowers, stated that he had repeatedly asked Russia to reduce the duties on French wine and brandy, but Russia asked corresponding reductions in the duties on wheat and other agricultural products, as well as the revocation of the sanitary regulations affecting Russian cattle.

M. Delcasse promised to continue his efforts, but, says the despatch, it is obvious that the demands of Russia will encounter opposition.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Special Attention Paid Them — A Fast Mail Delivery.

London, Oct. 8.—(Telegram cable.)—The occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York to Canada was taken advantage of by the management of the Duke of York's Theatre last evening, when a number of representative Canadians were invited to witness the performance of "The Royal Rivals." Invitations have also been issued for this evening's performance.

A letter posted at Toronto at 7 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 30th was delivered here at noon yesterday. This is the quickest delivery on record. The letter was carried from New York by the Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

ROYAL PARTY RETURNING.

The Train Passed Rat Portage Early This Morning.

WONDERFUL TRIP.

Varied and Magnificent Scenery of the West.

WITH THE THRESHERS.

The Duchess Witnesses Farm Operations on a Large Scale—To Visit Orillia and Stratford.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—With our return here our western tour may be regarded as concluded. We have still to traverse the iron midregion between here and North Bay, but the real west is disposed of. What we passed by in the night on our way out we passed by daylight on our way back, so that the whole vast panorama has been unreeled before our eyes. On what a tremendous scale it is pitched can be but faintly conveyed over the telegraph wires. It is cosmic. From the Ottawa River to Rat Portage there is one thousand miles of territory that varies from rich farm lands to the laurentian chaos that marks the shores of the world's greatest fresh-water sea. From Rat Portage to Calgary we had another thousand miles of level plain, the land of unbroken horisons, and thence to Vancouver seven hundred miles of wonderland, a region that gives us a hint in its boiling springs, deep chasms and hills whose heads touch heaven of the incalculable internal heats and mighty forces from which we mortals are separated by but a thin crust of earth. Where else can the processes of the plan be seen one after another on so great a scale? The tumbled rocky rim of the inland ocean, the placid fertile plain spreading its beneficent bosom under twenty meridians of sky, and then that 700 miles of the masonry of the gods! There are greater peaks than Mount Stephen and Mount Sir Donald, but there are no 700 miles of them traversed by a railway which runs across their feet, spans their gorges or finds a daring passage along their cloudy breast. And each region shows its own aspect. The lake region partly hiding its grimness in the piney verdure of the north, where the miner, the prospector and the railway are the only disturbers of the eternal quiet; the prairie, with its frequent stacks of grain and innumerable stock, tall elevators and comfortable farm houses, its herds of cattle, its bands of horses, growing communities and general promise of usefulness, fatness and population; the hills, where nature sits surrounded by her sublimest trappings, and seems to say, "Here you may look and wonder, but you may not live." Even here, however, the eager homeseeker has spied out fair valleys hidden beyond the peaks, and has built his cabin and put his ploughmark on the land. He is delving and blasting into the hills themselves, and one of the sights of our journey was to observe far up what appeared to be an inaccessible cliff the mouth of a tunnel leading into the heart of the mountains.

Banff National Park.

The Banff National Park epitomizes the mountains. Here within the compass of a two hours' walk we have the quiet valley clothed with spruces; the towering mountains, some exhibiting the bald stone of the Rockies, and others the tree-clad variety that we had seen in the Selkirks; the mountain stream, here placidly mirroring its wooded banks, there ruffled with the passion of the chute, and still farther on boiling in the rage of the cascade; the ancient mouthpiece of a geyser, the sulphur pool hot from Tartarus, in which we soaked our bodies by the half hour, are parts of what may be called the sinister machinery of the park. It is not all sinister, however, for the outward aspect is fair indeed, and during our stay it was apparelled in celestial light. Mr. F. M. Bell-Smith, whom we met at the park, has painted through these regions for seven summers, and he is assured that he can scarcely remember a week of more perfect atmospheric conditions than have prevailed during the past week; and we hardly needed to be assured of it, for it was easily apparent that we had called upon the genius of the mountains when he had hung out his most gorgeous tapestries, his richest carpets, his rarest bric-a-brac, his most masterly exteriors and interiors. Autumn, the daringly heterodox colorist, was abroad in all the land. The birches and aspens in their yellows, and maples in their reds, were fastened like rather florid neckties on the spruce green tresses of the mountains. The first breath of winter had whitened peaks that are not eternally white, and those that are had received a fresh fall, that made their radiance, contrasted against the blue of the skies, almost painful to the eye. One peak, which was suspected of being Mount Hermit, and its chaste purity entirely supported the suspicion, presented a spectacle which those who beheld it will not soon forget. Its cone was seen between the cleft of two nearer snowless peaks, immaculate, perfect, incapable of staining even that white radiance which the poet tells us is the characteristic of eternity. There it towered, pearl of absolute purity, amid its broader brothers. If we could have seen all of it the charm would have been destroyed, for then we would have seen the feet of clay of this white soul among the hills.

Granary of the Empire.

It would have been too bad if we had visited the granary of the British Empire without seeing its grain. But we did not, for, while we were waiting at Poplar Point for the Duke and his party to join us, the Duchess paid a visit to a threshing machine, which was at work in a field adjoining the siding upon which the royal train lay. The threshing is in full progress in the Province. We ran through miles and miles of wheat fields, where the stooks lay as thickly as they well could. The threshing machine in question was on the farm of William Bond, and the way in which the ponderous machine took mouthfuls of sheaves and spat the straw from its long proboscis, while carefully depositing the grain in a bag, was a revelation to the majority of us. The Duchess, who has a quite plebeian interest in threshing, stood so close to the machine, putting questions to Farmer Bond, that she was soon almost as dusty as himself. It was really one of the most curious pictures that we have seen on this trip, the royal and stately lady, in her perfect-fitting garments, face to face with the bearded and grizzled prairie farmer in his homely tweeds. Her Royal Highness thrust her hand in the bag as it came from the hopper, and carried away a handful of No. 1 hard as one of the memorials of her trip.

Royal Simplicity.

The more one sees of this royal couple the more one is struck with the unostentatious simplicity that characterizes their doings. In all ceremonials there is, of course, a measure of awful formality, but, so far as I can see, it is mainly confined to the staff, who maintain it in a professional way. As has been already hinted in these despatches, the costumes of the Duchess are simplicity itself, to which, no doubt, the necessity of semi-mourning colors contributes. She is one of the fortunate few, however, to whom the question of costume is quite a secondary one. It is dangerous ground for a mere man to venture on, but when I say that her Royal Highness has a figure of the most exquisite lines, I am only repeating what everyone who has had the good fortune to see her has testified to, and it must be said that it was never seen to any better advantage than when strolling through Farmer Bond's wheat field to-day. While on the subject of costumes, it might be said that the males of our party seem to have had more trouble with sartorial questions than the ladies have had. We have all studied the subject deeply, and have arrived at sure ground, when we have laid down the maxim that a pair of white flannel trousers, a frock coat and a shepherd tartan peaked cap is not de rigueur. At Winnipeg some members of our party, considering that in the wild and woolly everything went, appeared on the scene minus their silk hats, and some equerry-general, or equally high authority, beheld the spectacle with horror and amaze. At all events, an intimation reached the proper quarter that such practices were viewed with pain. Well, that seemed all right until we came to Banff, when the Duke himself appeared on the platform in a billycock hat with a small purple feather in it, and the members of the staff mostly in stowaasers and other habiliments suitable for horseback. Some of the

(Continued on Page 4.)