

The Colonist

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Not more than one week—30 cents.

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CABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Emperor William's Bar Trouble—East Africa Management—A Strange Waddling.

Russia's Heir-Apparent in Love—A Great German Band for the World's Fair.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The correspondent of the International Telegram Co., sends from Berlin information gathered by him concerning the Emperor's present indisposition, and its connection with the chronic disease the "cold," from which Emperor William is suffering at present, is internal trouble with his ear.

This trouble was supposed to have been allayed. The cold from which Emperor William suffers is a customary ailment of the Emperor.

The beneficial results of the Emperor's whaling voyage having passed it has appeared again, however, with increased violence. From a Berlin physician who has observed several members of the Court, these particulars were gathered.

The physician-in-ordinary to His Majesty admits that the Emperor suffers from ear trouble. The Emperor, as a customary ailment with the victims of this disease, often shows symptoms of great brain irritation, lasting for a few days and then passing away for some time.

During these periods of the disease, the Emperor has attacks of dizziness and severe pains on the side of the head nearest the affected ear. The Emperor's physician says that the tympanum of his ear is the seat of a protracted suppuration.

By constant care the court physicians are able to give the discharge from the ear free access. By this means and occasional treatment to relieve the pains, the physician in question says serious danger to the patient's health is avoided.

Treatment is insufficient to prevent all local pains, and periodically the Emperor suffers extremely. At such times the Emperor is nervous and irritable, and in this condition he has made some of the remarkable speeches which evil disposed persons have attributed to excess of wine or aspirations to despotism.

The informant of the correspondent says, however, that the Emperor's physician has made these admissions on the basis of higher scientific reputation, who have been called for consultation within the last two years, do not believe in this theory of a mild illness.

In most cases any intimation to the discharge or suspension of treatment at a critical time may place the Emperor in the gravest peril. The membrane may at any time thicken over the roof of the tympanum, and a perforation of the membrane might be followed by fatal results.

The Emperor is believed by the men opposing the theory of mild illness to be suffering from a tumorous or cancerous affection, and as the former is more common they incline to the belief that the disease is cancerous.

This conclusion is partially justified by the case of the present Emperor's father, Frederick, who died of cancer in the throat.

Concerning the nature of the Emperor's present illness no exact information is obtainable, but apparently he has only one of his periodical attacks, accompanied by the symptoms already described.

During such attacks he abstains from work as much as possible and avoids the cold. Otherwise he is able to follow the usual routine.

The decision of the Government to establish a protectorate in Uganda and practically to the British East Africa Company, as far as its administration of the affairs of the colony goes, meets with every expression of approval.

The difficulty which the Government has now to surmount is the finding of a suitable commissioner to take charge of affairs. The trouble in this matter lies in the fact that the most able men know too much of East Africa and its climate to accept such a position.

Lord Rosebery is now hunting for a man who will be physically and otherwise fit for the position, who has not any special prejudices, and who will be able to take hold of the office and administer its duties impartially.

Such a man is apparently difficult to find. Mr. Jephson, who was generally regarded from his knowledge of affairs in Africa to be the most available man for the position, is understood to have formed opinions on the subject which preclude the possibility of his appointment.

Sir Charles L. Stan Smith is spoken of as a possible candidate for the position.

The Nationalists held a meeting at Limerick yesterday to celebrate the memory of the Manchester "martyrs." The anti-

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The wings of a series of wicks matted together, while the tail consisted of a broom, the handle being used to prop up the bird. On the right, facing the theatre, were two images, one a representation of Minamoto no Yoritomo, his fierce mustaches and his Saticu sword, bearing on his head the symbolic crown of the emperor.

The other image was that of his faithful attendant, Binko. In the engine room was another celebrity, or rather his resemblance in wood, altered in the prevailing costume of five centuries ago.

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THE INTERCOLONIAL.

An Opinion as to the Proposal to Transfer This Road to the Canadian Pacific.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 28.—There is widespread opposition to the proposal to give to the Canadian Pacific railway the Intercolonial Government railway, which cost \$50,000,000. In return the C.P.R. offers to provide in conjunction with the fleet on the Pacific, an Atlantic steamship service as fast as the lines running to New York. The Intercolonial has been managed for twenty years on a cost of \$100,000,000. It runs from Point Levis, opposite Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 1,186 miles. Besides this free gift the Canadian Pacific expects an annual subsidy of \$500,000, which would be used to purchase the Intercolonial. This project has created widespread alarm in both political parties. President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific has already testified that federal gifts in money and land awarded to the line from Vancouver across the continent and through Maine to the Atlantic seaboard, are equivalent to many millions of dollars. What to do with the Intercolonial is, however, a perplexing question. Several members of Parliament favor entrusting its management to an independent commission. Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, chief engineer of Government railways, in his recent evidence before the Civil Service commission, said that the Intercolonial, in his opinion, should be sold to the private cause political considerations do not pay. Opposition to any transfer to the Canadian Pacific will be made as soon as Parliament meets.

THE CITY OF DESTINY.

Receipts of Wheat—Northern Pacific Matters—Possibility of Closing Ship Shops—The Train Robbers.

TAOMIA, Nov. 29.—The wheat receipts here average nearly fifty carloads per day. Since the beginning of November there have been 1,530 carloads received. The incoming wheat will aggregate five million and a half bushels.

The visit of the investigation committee of the Northern Pacific to this city is causing much uneasiness among officials whose duty it is to guard the city against the movement of great quantities of opium. The agents of the Northern Pacific are supposed to be on the inside. The employees of the N.P.R. claim, however, that their superior officers had quietly asked them to pursue the line of duty, and they could in the southern part of the city, and this is where the Junett tract lies. Should these purchases prove to be facts, real estate in this city will jump like it did in the boom years of this city, and it looks as if the company intended to capture both the robbers and train wreckers.

J. J. Reimers & Co., of Chicago, have just ordered 150 cars of Washington iron from this city to be shipped as fast as it is cut.

A SIX MILLION STEAL.

Baron Reinach Said to Have Kept This Out of the Panama Advertising.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—In the Panama investigation, the principal testimony was to the absence of all transactions in cheques between Baron Reinach and M. Arton. It was given by Banker Kohn Reinach. That gentleman made the impression that he was holding something back, and later suspicions of the commission to this effect were confirmed when the evidence of his partner was proffered. The latter contradicted in detail about every statement made by Kohn Reinach. He stated that forty thousand francs had been sent through the bank to Arton on August 12, 1900, and that Baron Reinach, M. Priest, the investigating magistrate, testified before the commission that of nine million francs given to Baron Reinach for the canal enterprise, the Baron accounted for only three million.

SHE IS A SEALER NOW.

The Sale of the "Halcyon" Consummated—Increase of Writage for Victoria.

ROUGH WEATHER ON THE STRAITS—The "Iona" Again Unfortunate—Marine Movements.

Capt. Budd, of the bark River Ganges, has been having hard luck lately. First, at Rio Janeiro, he lost all his crew and had to ship a new one for Victoria. Then he encountered the storms of the high seas and what he calls mutiny among his men. He ran into a hurricane just before getting into port, and then caused his crew to be arrested after arriving here, and now he is being sued in the Provincial court by the men to have his contract with them cancelled—and last, but not least, he is in trouble with the Customs authorities, and has to appear in the Provincial court to answer to a charge of smuggling. According to law when a vessel enters at the Customs here, the captain must make a report to the collector of the quantity of unbroken stores on board. The city without the customary duty of other things that he has 400 pounds of rice. Later on information was received at the Customs house that a lot of rice had been sold to Mr. Joseph Phoenix by Capt. Budd, and further, that it had been brought to the city without the customary duty of 1 1/2 cents per pound having been paid. Collector Milne then instructed Mr. H. D. Helmeke to proceed against the offenders. The case will come up in the Provincial court to-morrow morning. In the meantime, the bark, about 1,500 tons, has been consigned by the Crown. Both Capt. Budd and Phoenix admit having smuggled the rice but they plead ignorance. Mr. Phoenix says he knew the duty had to be paid but he was not aware of the fact. The probability is both the defendants will plead guilty.

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