

London Advertiser

All Advertisements
—Inserted in Both—
Morning and Evening Editions

Acute and Urgent.

All-Absorbing Character of the
Upper Nile Question.Tremendous Difficulties Besetting
the Chitral Campaign.An Armistice Declared Between
China and Japan.The Numbers Killed in Several Re-
cent Battles.Many of the 'Grandest Trees in England'
Destroyed by the Recent Cyclone.

ROSEBERY ON DECK.

LONDON, March 31.—The Cabinet met at 11 o'clock, and was presided over by Lord Rosebery, who is much more vigorous than he was at the last meeting.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REVENUE.

LONDON, March 31.—The revenue returns for the week ending to-morrow are \$508,459,520, an increase of \$15,999,710 as compared with the returns in the preceding year.

SPAIN'S CREDIT IS LOW.

LONDON, March 31.—The negotiations looking to the raising of a Spanish loan in Paris have collapsed in the same way that they fell through in London. The discrediting of Spanish finances is general.

LI'S ASSAILANT.

LONDON, March 31.—Koyama, the young Japanese who shot Li Hung Chang, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

Dr. Scribner, of the Imperial University, today examined Li Hung Chang's wound and found that the patient was making excellent progress.

QUEEN OF DENMARK ILL.

LONDON, March 31.—The Princess of Wales will start for Copenhagen on Monday to join her sisters, the Dowager Empress of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland. The illness of her mother, the Queen of Denmark, is very serious, and she is in a critical condition.

COLLISION AT SEA.

ROME, March 31.—The British steamship Alva collided off Messina with the British ship Brinkburn, which was carrying French officers and ammunition to Madagascar. The Alva was stranded and will probably be a total loss.

The Brinkburn was damaged so badly that she must seek refuge at Messina. There was no loss of life.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, March 31.—Gen. Duchesne, in command of the main force of the French expedition in Madagascar, has issued an order to the troops enjoining them to respect the persons and property of natives. The French are disposed in a friendly manner, and their enemies, on being disarmed, justly and kindly.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

LONDON, March 31.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says that at a Cabinet meeting yesterday it was decided to support Hon. Wm. Court Gully, Q.C., M.P., for Carlisle, to succeed Sir Robert Peel as Speaker of the House of Commons. It can be stated, however, on the highest authority, that the above statement is based wholly on the general belief that Mr. Gully will be put forward by the Government as its candidate.

GLADSTONE'S GOOD HEALTH.

LONDON, March 31.—The sight of Mr. Gladstone's eye which was operated on is markedly failing. The general health of the Premier is good, and he is amazingly spry. The instance of his endurance is shown in the manner in which he passed Thursday. He paid a visit to the Speaker, after which he spent an hour in the museum of natural history. Leaving the museum he called upon Sir William Harcourt, and in the evening he dined with a group of friends of his son, Mr. Henry Gladstone.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

The Tribune's London special cable says: Last week's debates in Parliament dealt chiefly with the Welsh disestablishment, on which there was some excellent speaking, but it was purely a harmless gladiatorial display. Nothing will come of the bill. The debate showed the hand of the assailant very clearly in one respect, namely, that a successful attack upon the Welsh Church would be immediately followed by an assault upon the churches of Scotland and England.

A SLANDERER'S SENTENCE.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., March 31.—Advices received here from Samoa dated March 23, say that all the Tautai rebels are still threatening disturbances. Chas. Thomas Taylor has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for accusing the late Robert Louis Stevenson of supplying the rebels with guns and ammunition. The prosecution was undertaken by the friends of the dead novelist. The chief justice, Henry Ide, exonerated Mr. Stevenson from any blame in the matter.

SPARED A SENSATION.

LONDON, March 31.—Now that the Duke of York has recovered, it is permitted to be known that he has almost been at death's door with a violent seizure of influenza. At a hint of this had been given at the time the whole country would have worked itself up into a state of excitement over threatened complications in the line of succession. It may be said without the least exaggeration that a great number of people would have had influenza, too, who as it is escaped the danger of death, to imitate unconsciously royalty in diseases. It has often been noted, and was exemplified peculiarly three years ago, when the death of the late Duke of Clarence and the consequent commotion and public mourning gave to influenza an immediate and prodigious impetus among the young gentlemen of his age.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

BERLIN, March 31.—In all the schools in the Empire the teachers talked with the pupils about Bismarck, related his services to the country and announced that Monday would be a holiday.

FRIEDRICHSHAGEN, March 31.—

Numberless presents of all conceivable kinds continue to arrive from all parts of the world.

HAMBURG, March 31.—At 6:30 this evening, notwithstanding rain and mud, the streets were a black mass of people. There are 6,000 students gathered here to take part in tomorrow's procession.

DOGS' DAY IN DRESDEN.

LONDON, March 31.—In May at Dresden will be made the first public test of the efficiency of the dogs which have been in training for so long a time in the German army for such purposes as guarding the camp, finding the wounded, and carrying dispatches and munitions. For the trial of the last there will be a journey of three miles and back. A number of barriers will be put in the way to tax the ingenuity of the competitors, and what is harder still, other dogs having nothing to do, will be stationed along the route to tempt them to loiter.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

LONDON, March 31.—The report of the Armenian commission of inquiry is expected in May. As skillfully as the atrocity agitation has been worked, the public greatly distrust the sensational stories, which are known to be coming from a common source. There is no proof, says the Standard, that these circumstantial narratives which are being published are the result of independent inquiry near the scene of the alleged incidents. The literary garnish differs only slightly in such cases, and suspicions are aroused from the appearance of them that they are simply different versions of the same old Armenian story.

BAD FOR BEN.

LONDON, March 31.—The libel suit of the labor agitator, Ben Tillett, against the Morning has added to the already large volume of discredit attaching to professional labor agitators. It was shown in evidence that out of \$33,000 a year received from subscribers by the Dockers' Union of which Tillett is the editor, \$21,125 is swallowed up each year in salaries and expenses of management. In 1887 Tillett was earning five shillings a day. Now he gets \$1,000 a year. The judge in his charge to the jury commented upon the fact that Tillett complained of the morning's assertion that he was living in affluence, while the union dock laborers were starving, yet he (Tillett) did not seem to think it libelous to call his opponents scoundrels, Judases, cut-throats, bigots and the like.

HOME RULE.

A New York Tribune's special says: Friday night's discussion upon Mr. Dalziel's proposal of home rule around was hardly a serious business. The only English speaker who advocated home rule for England was a Mr. Neville. The most prominent speaker on the Government side in favor of the resolution was Sir George Trevelyan. Mr. Redmond opposed the scheme because it would delay the accomplishment of Irish aspirations. No Cabinet ministers were present during the debate, and though the proposal was carried by a majority of 26 there were only 230 members present, or about one-third of the House. No serious politician has the smallest hope of seeing the little kingdom split up into four separate states.

THE SUNKEN YACHT.

LONDON, March 29.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of Lord Dunraven against A. B. Clarke for damages through the sinking of the former's yacht, Valkyrie II, by the latter's boat, Satanita, in the Clyde. The court rendered judgment in favor of Clarke, whereupon Lord Dunraven appealed, with the result that the Court of Appeals has ordered Clarke to pay damages according to yachting rules. Before the beginning of the suit Clarke had offered to pay damages on the basis of \$5 per ton, according to the Board of Trade rules, but the underwriters demanded the full amount of the damage, according to yachting rules. The Court of Appeals having ruled against him, Clarke will appeal to the House of Lords.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

The New York Sun's London special says: Nothing has so agitated Paris for a long time as the reported discovery by M. Grousier, a scientist of means, of traces of the parents of children who had not their own fathers. It is easy to understand with what alarm the news of such a discovery will be received in a country like France. The announcement may possibly cause tremors of nervousness even in America. The Paris journalists have been interviewed very freely of consequence about the probable truth and effect of the momentous news. M. Grousier affirms with the greatest positiveness that his law is infallible. The Pall Mall Gazette printed the news of the alleged discovery yesterday, and now the subject is overshadowing all others in London clubs and other places where men congregate.

ENGLAND'S FINEST TREES DESTROYED.

LONDON, March 31.—Last Sunday's cyclone, which went diagonally across the Midlands and the south, is said to have done more damage than any previous hurricane in the memory of living men. Some of its destruction is irreparable. All the magnificent cedars of Lebanon at Warwick Castle, which were almost prehistoric, and had been familiar to tourists and writers for centuries, were blown down; Sandringham and the adjoining estates lost together 5,000 trees; the Marquis of Huntley's silver birch plantation in Huntingdon, incomparably the finest in England, and probably in the world, was totally wiped out; the Peterborough Cathedral lost three unique spires, and the newspapers are filled with appeals from country rectors for subscriptions to rebuild ancient churches smashed by the gale.

HORRORS OF WAR.

Mr. Matsui, of the Japanese legation at Washington, has received advices from which he has compiled the following statement of the number killed, wounded and taken prisoners in the several battles of the war: July 24, 1894.—Battle at Phung Do, China, Japanese, 3 wounded; Chinese, 33 killed, 111 wounded; Japanese killed, 33; wounded 60; Chinese, 200 killed, 430 wounded; Chinese, 2,000 killed, 511 prisoners. Sept. 13.—At Hai Yang To, China, Japanese 80 killed, 186 wounded (this was a naval fight); Chinese less unknown. Oct. 24.—At Chin Lien Cheng, and Oct. 25, at Hawang Twang Cheng, Japanese, 33 killed, 111 wounded; Chinese, 300 killed, 10 prisoners. Nov. 6.—At Kim Chow, and Nov. 8, at Ta Lien Wang, Japanese, 16 killed, 60 wounded; Chinese, 400 killed. Nov. 22.—At Port Arthur, Japanese, 40 killed, 270 wounded; Chinese, 1,500 killed, 350 prisoners. Nov. 25.—At Sung Hwa Tsu,

Japanese, 11 killed, 41 wounded; Chinese, 20 killed, Dec. 10.—At Kim Ha Hwa Tsu, Japanese, 5 killed, 25 wounded; Chinese, 100 killed, Dec. 12.—At Hsi Mo Cheng, Japanese, 11 killed and wounded; Chinese, 100 killed and wounded. Dec. 13.—At Hai Cheng, Japanese, 5 killed, 6 wounded; Chinese, 40 killed. Dec. 15.—Hong Wa Chai, Japanese, 52 killed, 357 wounded; Chinese, 100 killed. Jan. 10, 1895.—At Hai Ping, Japanese, killed and wounded, Chinese, 200. Jan. 18.—At Hai Cheng, Japanese, 4 killed, 43 wounded; Chinese, 50 killed. Feb. 1.—At Wei Hai Wei, Japanese, 83 killed, wounded, 219; Chinese, 700 killed. Feb. 17.—At Hai Mo Cheng, Japanese casualties, none; Chinese, 3 killed. Feb. 24.—At Tai Ping Shang, Japanese killed, 29, wounded, 245; Chinese killed, 200. Feb. 28.—At Shi Mo Cheng, Japanese killed and wounded, 95; Chinese, no record. March 4.—At New Chwang, Japanese killed and wounded, 200; Chinese killed and wounded, 1,850; Chinese prisoners, 500. March 4.—At In Kow, no record of casualties.

The number of Chinese wounded is not known with accuracy.

CHITRAL.

LONDON, March 31.—The Chitral campaign attracts more attention than generally devoted to an Indian frontier war, and the Government in anticipation of this and other northwest frontier difficulties has always maintained a substantial army in readiness around Peshawar. Within a fortnight the British are able to move 14,000 men into the Pathan hills and to take them straight across the country to the rescue of Robertson and his beleaguered garrison. The Chitral region to be penetrated is a terra incognita. No Britishman has traveled between India and Chitral by the short route. Its passes and defiles have been mapped by a few of the large body of native geographers trained in the India service who for twenty years have traveled in the least known regions of India. A white man or a Christian would not dare to show his face. But the difficulties of the enterprise are not only topographical. The expedition will enter a veritable hornet's nest of the wildest hillmen in Asia. There is no tribe in Afghanistan more fanatical and warlike than the Swatis. The chief ruler of those regions, Umra Khan, whose forces are assisting in the investment of Chitral, is an adventurer who raised himself to his present position by the sword. He has enormous influence, and it is not improbable that the British expedition may find itself confronted by 70,000 or 100,000 hillmen at various stages of the journey. The British authorities are naturally exceedingly anxious at the outcome of this enterprise. It will be a great achievement to secure a short cut from Peshawar to Chitral, beyond which a comparatively easy pass into Russian territory is opened. The result of the campaign, but this result can be obtained only by an enormous outlay of money, and probably a large sacrifice of British lives.

SHEATHED THE SWORD.

LONDON, March 31.—A special dispatch from Simonseski says: Three weeks' armistice agreed to between Japan and China applies only to the localities of Moukden, the Gulf of Pe Chai and the Shan Tung Peninsula.

LONDON, March 31.—A special dispatch to the Central News says that the principal points agreed upon are as follows: The locality of the enforcement of the armistice comprises Feng Tien, Chinli and Shan Tung. The opposing armies are to maintain the positions hitherto occupied, and are not to advance beyond them.

Neither Government is precluded from making any new distribution or arrangement of troops not intended to augment the armies actually in the field, but the transports conveying troops or material cost of war are subject to capture.

The term of the armistice is three weeks, and expires without notice at midnight of April 20, providing the peace negotiations are not broken off in the meantime. The convention was signed yesterday.

The conditions of peace named by Japan were the occupation of Japanese troops of Shanhakwan, Taku and Tien Tsin, and Japanese control of the Shanhakwan and Tien Tsin Railway; also that the forts, arms and ammunition at the places mentioned be given into the possession of the Japanese, and that war contributions necessary for such occupation be paid by China.

Li Hung Chang asked for more moderate conditions, but upon meeting with a refusal he proposed to continue the negotiations without a suspension of hostilities. Matters had progressed thus far at the time when the news of the assault on the Chinese viceroy occurred. In view of this untoward event, the Emperor of Japan ordered the plenipotentiaries to consent to a temporary armistice, waiving all the conditions.

FRANCO-BRITISH RELATIONS.

LONDON, March 31.—The Cabinet Council which should have been held last Tuesday, took place on Saturday, lasting an hour and a half. The details of the proceedings have not been given, but it is understood that Lord Salisbury made a report upon a long conference which he had held with Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador, on Thursday, just prior to the delivery of Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House. It is also stated that the Foreign Secretary presented dispatches from Lord Dufferin, head of an interview he had had with M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, at which the latter expressed his sincere desire to maintain the most friendly relations between Great Britain and France. M. Hanotaux made the contention that the French extensions of territory in the Hinterland were not encroached upon British sphere, but declined to recognize as British territory that inch of the Upper Nile Valley.

The whole position pivots upon the accuracy of the information received by the Foreign Office. The French expedition which started from the Upper Nile, 900 miles to the northeast, reaching a point very near to its objective region, Bah el Ghazal. This information, based upon communications from Uganda, does seem to have the entire confidence of the Foreign Office, and the same may be said of other communications from that quarter. Nothing is definitely known of the exact whereabouts of the French expedition, but reports from the British agent at Vedalai have excited the

fears of the Government, and made the Upper Nile question acute and urgent. Instructions which have been sent to Uganda point to the establishment of a British protectorate over Ungoro and the equatorial province formerly governed by Emin Pasha, with stations along the Nile to Mado. The British negotiations with France depend upon the last of the French's repudiating encroachments upon the Upper Nile, and probably M. Hanotaux will propose a congress to settle the dispute.

From some unseen cause England shows an unwonted determination to enforce her terms against great power, while the French seem reluctant to proceed to extremities. The British attitude of resolution, according to German and Italian circles, is due to the awakened hostility to France and England's reliance upon her renewed friendship with Russia.

The Times has an interview with a leading French statesman which summarizes the French views. "We are not going to have the entire confidence of our condition lasts," he said, "to quarrel with England, but she must not make us too unpleasant for us, nor must she wound our self-love, or we shall cease to be prudent."

Live News in a Line.

The new United States law raising all pensions below \$6 to that figure will affect 40,000 veterans.

Michael Davitt is about starting on a tour of Australia, to be gone six months.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company voted to increase its capital from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

A Chicago dispatch says the bottom bound freight rates.

Hagenbeck's animal show has failed at Chicago, and the beasts will be disposed of at auction in a few days.

It is reported that Sir Albert Kaye, M.P., is engaged to marry the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland.

The fishing schooner Samuel V. Colby, of Gloucester, Mass., commanded by Capt. John Vibbert, has been given up as lost with her crew of six men.

Rev. A. B. Earl, the well known Massachusetts evangelist, died at his home in Newton Saturday morning. He was born in Carlton, N. Y., on March 25, 1812.

The motion to reduce the salary of the Governor of New South Wales to \$5,000 has passed the committee of the Assembly, despite the Governor's opposition.

Chas. B. Hadley, an influential member of the Union and Exchange, Buffalo died at his residence there on Saturday. He was 46 years old, and was born near Port Dover.

The Non-Partisan W. C. T. U., of Kansas City, declares that women's headgear should be removed from church and all indoor meetings, and will themselves set the example.

When passing through Paris the Prince of Wales told Count Tornelli, the Italian ambassador, that he expected to make a visit of several weeks to the Quirinal soon as King Humbert's guest.

All the plate glass factories in the United States, with very few exceptions, closed down Saturday night, and will not resume until May 1. This is a step preparatory to the completion of the trust.

Andrew J. Campbell, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the Humane Society, and a leading fire insurance man, of Lexington, Ky., was killed in a struggle with a burglar on Friday morning. The burglar escaped.

Immigration Inspector De Barry, of Buffalo, makes the startling statement that the children brought to this country by Dr. Barnardo are the illegitimate offspring of the British aristocracy, taken from homes supplied by the British aristocracy in which to conceal the evidences of their shame.

BEYOND HELP!

Schooner Sunk in the Bay of Fundy—The Crew in the Rigging.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 31.—An unknown two-masted schooner foundered at 9:30 this (Sunday) morning on Trinity Ledge, about fifteen miles off Cape St. Mary, situated near the extremity of Nova Scotia, in the Bay of Fundy.

At 3 p.m. about twenty feet of the masts could be seen out of water and the crew were in the rigging. No means of relief is at hand. An endeavor will be made to obtain tug boat at Yarmouth, but being Sunday it is very doubtful if this can be accomplished in time to rescue the unfortunate seamen. It is also feared that the tide will have ebbed before relief arrives, in which case little hopes of saving the crew are entertained. The schooner struck on the ledge at low tide.

ANOTHER PLOT.

To Overthrow the Hawaiian Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 31.—Information has reached the office of the Hawaiian Consul Wilder of a plot to overthrow the present Government in the island. The leaders of the alleged conspiracy which was hatched in this city, are said by the consul to be C. W. Asford, ex-Attorney-General and others who were deported for complicity in the recent revolutions. The conspirators have been negotiating for the charter of a schooner which was to make an attack upon Honolulu. The plan was to supply the schooner with a crew of men who were willing to take the chances of the expedition, furnish them with arms and ammunition, and a couple of Hotchkiss rapid firing guns and so set sail on a filibustering excursion. The Alexander is lying at the seawall, fitting out for a mysterious cruise to the south seas. That she has fallen under suspicion of the authorities is shown by the fact that the customs inspectors are keeping a close watch upon her. The exiles feel confident that if they could appear in Honolulu harbor with an armed schooner they would have little difficulty in capturing the town.

CUT HIS THROAT WITH SCISSORS.

HALIFAX, March 31.—James Bond, a prominent citizen, and a man worth thousands of dollars, attempted to take his life on Saturday morning by cutting his throat with a pair of scissors. Poor health is the cause given.

Tonka.—Try a 10-cent package Tonka Smoking Mixture. Absolutely pure and cool.

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas St. North and South Side of Carling St.

Our Grand Opening

New Spring Styles

— I N —
Millinery, French Pattern Hats and
Bonnets, English and American
Straws, Ladies' and Misses'
Coats and Capes.

Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Laces, Embroideries, Cotton Dress Fabrics, Carpets and Curtains,

Will Take Place on

Thursday, March 28,
Friday, March 29,
Saturday, March 30.

London and Vicinity is Invited to Attend.

The display of Spring Novelties is absolutely the most complete ever attempted in London. It is beyond the power of cold type to express the beauties of the lovely things now here for your inspection and choice. All the wealth of worlds would not do justice to the worthiness of the Millinery stock in point of STYLES, SHAPES and PRICES. These are our own, strictly our own, and cannot be seen elsewhere.

It will be the earliest and best chance to see the New Styles in

Hats and Bonnets.

London, Paris and New York are under tribute to make the occasion a pronounced success, and our own workrooms, under the supervision of Miss Genge, are ready to turn the best ideas to satisfy your requirements. We have exerted ourselves to make this department, in every detail, worthy of your fullest patronage, and it is with the confidence of being able to show you

More Beautiful Goods and Larger Variety

than ever before, that we request the favor of a visit of inspection from you.

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Dundas and Carling Sts.