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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY JANUARY 13 1896. VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 13

"READY, AYE READY!"

Great Excitement in London—Naval and Military Preparations for Any Contingency.

Britain Determined Not to Be Caught Unprepared for the Worst Contingency.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The commanding officers of the different regiments of volunteers have been overwhelmed with letters from the men under their command expressing a desire to be enrolled for active service. At the war office this afternoon it is stated that troops returning from India or bound for that part of the British Empire had been ordered to call at Cape Town before the crisis occurred. All that is necessary is to instruct their commanding officers to land their draits at the Cape. It is further stated that a detachment of troops is now on the way to Cape Town to relieve the troops there, the latter will be instructed to remain at the Cape for the present. No doubt these forces will be available at Cape Colony, besides the Indian troops now on passage, which can be landed there shortly. Without desiring to be in any way sensational, it can safely be said that the war spirit is hovering over the British empire, that the people of all classes eagerly support the attitude of the government in resenting the attitude of Germany towards Great Britain. The press is unanimous in its approval of the preparations by the naval and military authorities, and the newspapers all agree as to the manner in which the attitude of Germany must be met.

The Globe, for instance, says this afternoon: "There is absolutely no difference of opinion among Britons in their keen resentment of the wholly unprovoked affront put upon this proud land by the Emperor William and his fool-hardy counsellors. Instead of working England harm with the Americans the Emperor's insolent interference has revived the feeling of kinship, and is making easier the friendly arrangement of the Venezuelan question."

Great Britain is evidently determined not to be caught unprepared for war. The report that orders had been sent to Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham for the immediate commissioning of the flying squadron of warships was confirmed this afternoon and caused a profound impression in all circles. The flying squadron, it is said, will be ready for sea by January 25, Tuesday next. It will consist of the following ships:

The Revenge, first class battleship, 14,150 tons, four 67-ton guns and ten 6-inch quick firing guns, 30 smaller rapid firing guns, eighteen inches side armors, speed 17½ knots.

The Royal Oak, first-class battleship, 14,150 tons, 4 sixty-seven ton guns, 10 six-inch quick-firing guns, and 36 smaller rapid-firing guns, 18 inches side armor, speed 17½ knots.

The Gibraltar, first-class steel cruiser, 7,700 tons, 2 twenty-two ton guns, 10 six-inch quick-firing guns, 24 smaller quick-firing guns, speed 19 7-10 knots.

The Theseus, first-class steel cruiser, 7,350 tons, 2 twenty-two ton guns, 10 six-inch quick-firing guns, 24 smaller quick-firing guns, speed 20 knots.

Charybdis, second class steel cruiser, 4,360 tons, 2 quick-firing guns, 8 4-inch quick-firing guns, 13 smaller quick-firing guns; speed, 19 5-10 knots.

Hermione, second class, steel cruiser, 4,360 tons, 2 six-inch quick-firing guns, 7 quick-firing guns, 13 smaller quick-firing guns: speed, 19 5-10 knots.

In addition, Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, commanding the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa stations has been ordered to proceed to Delagoa bay on board the flagship St. George, first class steel cruiser of the same tonnage and equipment as the Gibraltar, now on the way there accompanied by another cruiser, with all possible speed.

Admiral Bedford has also been instructed to report immediately to the admiralty what additional steps are necessary to reinforce his squadron. Besides these preparations the greatest activity is displayed at all the dock yards, in making ready for a call for the commissioning of more ships as soon as needed. The naval reserve lists are being prepared for emergency. The military authorities no longer attempt to conceal the fact that they are actively preparing for the possibility of war.

All the regiments of the British army reserve, volunteers, militia, etc., have been ordered to make immediate returns of their strength for mobilization, but, as yet, no further steps are deemed necessary. Among the volunteers and militia there is a strong feeling in favor of active service. On all sides the greatest enthusiasm is displayed. It seems to be considered here that Great Britain has endured all she can in the way of studied opposition upon the part of Germany, even if the latter is backed by France and Russia, which is not considered by any means certain.

Despatches from Berlin announce that Emperor William had an important conference with Dr. Kaiser, chief of the German colonial office, this morning. Further despatches have been exchanged between Berlin and Pretoria. The German Emperor, it appears, had planned to land a force of Germans at Delagoa Bay, in order to assist the Boers against the British, and only desisted from so doing when he learned of Dr. Jameson's defeat and capture. This, it is claimed, is proof that his message to President Kruger congratulating him upon his victory over the British, and that His Majesty's repeated announcement to Dr. W. L. Leyds, secretary of state of the Transvaal, that Germany refused to recognize Britain's suzerainty over the Transvaal, were well weighed over and were the result of a pre-arranged policy.

It was reported here this afternoon that Dr. Jameson has been sentenced by the judges at Pretoria to be shot. A similar report was circulated on Saturday last. A dispatch from Krugersdorf, Transvaal, dated January 3, says Dr. Jameson narrowly escaped being shot in the market place by incensed Boers, and he was only saved by the commandant, who threatened to shoot the first man who raised a rifle.

The gravity of the political crisis here is increasing instead of diminishing. The Transvaal incident, it would appear, was only a pretext seized upon by the Emperor of Germany to enter the field as an active opponent of Great Britain's policy of aggrandizement in Africa. Her little misunderstanding with King Prempeh of Ashanti, together with Italy's warfare against Abyssinia, are believed to have been the irritating features which finally induced His Majesty to show his hand. This is only one of the many rumors in circulation here, but it shows the drift of the wind, and has served to incense the British to a degree not witnessed since the war with Russia, threatened some years ago.

To make matters worse it is now reported that the Transvaal republic will demand an indemnity of £500,000 from Great Britain as one of the results of Dr. Jameson's invasion of the little Dutch republic. If this turns out to be the case no doubt will be entertained that the Emperor William prompted this demand.

VOTERS DISFRANCHISED.

Greenway's Government Charged With Having Outrageously Manipulated Electoral Lists.

Hundreds Upon Hundreds of Names Said to Have Been Struck Off

WINNIPEG, Jan. 9.—(Special)—Reviewing the electoral situation the Nor'-Wester to-night says: "The scare head lines of the Greenway government organ announcing the fact that seven seats had gone by acclamation to the Greenway satellites, fell short of the mark aimed at. No doubt the object intended was to strike a death blow at the opposition, but instead renewed vigor has been given them. There are thirty-three seats to be contested, and they will be fought for till the last man polls his vote on January 15. The Nor'-Wester is inundated with requests from outside points to furnish all and every particular of the Greenway corruption, and it will be furnished as far as possible. The glaring rottenness of the Greenway government is acting like a boomerang and by January 15 will have done its work. Day after day disfranchised electors are appealing to the Nor'-Wester. But it is too late. Greenway's henchmen have accomplished the nefarious task of striking off the lists hundreds upon hundreds of Conservative names. This, too, is having a boomerang effect. Those who are fortunate enough not to have been disfranchised will come out to a man, and by their unanimous vote consign to oblivion that government which dared to deprive the people of their rights."

WILHELM AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "Steps are being taken in the highest quarters to obtain, by family influence, a full explanation from the Emperor William, and the communications which have passed have done more than anything to bring about a change of tone in the German official press towards Great Britain." Later on, commenting on this change of tone, the Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "The German newspapers, official, semi-official and reptile, are tumbling over one another in their anxiety to explain that the tension of relations was the fault of England. We are now told it was no concerted action toward the Transvaal, that the extreme point of German interference would have been reached by landing a few policemen at Delagoa Bay to protect the German Uitlanders; that the Emperor's telegram was not meant for what it was thought to mean."

A meeting of the London Radical Federation to-day after many fiery speeches passed a resolution demanding the immediate removal of the name of Emperor William from the British army and navy lists. When the baseless report was received that the officers of the First dragoons in garrison in Dublin, of which regiment the Emperor had been made honorary colonel by Queen Victoria, had burned his majesty in effigy, there was a prolonged outburst of cheering, and other applause. The colonel of the First dragoons this afternoon telegraphed that there was absolutely no ground for the story. However, for quite a time it was generally believed to be true.

PORTUGUESE IN MOZAMBIQUE.

WASHINGTON, Jan 7.—The acting Portuguese minister, Senor T. Aveira, has received a cablegram bringing intelligence of the capture of Gungenhama and his son Guidiade by Capt. Moushine, of the Portuguese troops. The party reached Lorenzo Marques and will at once convey the prisoners to Lisbon. The cablegram further announces that the news of the capture of the leaders of the rebellion in Mozambique caused the greatest enthusiasm in Lisbon, and that it is considered in Portugal that their capture means the termination of the rebellion. Gungenhama, who had been the native king for several years, became discontented and dissatisfied and inaugurated a rebellion among the natives of Mozambique. To suppress the rebellion it was necessary for Portugal at much expense to send three thousand troops to Mozambique to conquer the men whom Gungenhama was able to muster.

BOWELL'S NEW CABINET

Some of the Best Men in Parliament Ready to Take the Places of the Deserters.

The Premier Would Resign at Once But for Objection by the Governor-General.

Pathetic Statement to the Senate of the Disloyalty of His Late Colleagues,

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—Premier Bowell expects to present a reconstructed ministry to parliament on Tuesday next, to which date both houses adjourned after the explanations offered to-day. The galleries were again densely crowded when the proceedings commenced.

In the House of Commons Sir Adolphe Caron made this announcement: "After several interviews between the Premier and the Governor-General, the former waited upon His Excellency yesterday for the purpose of tendering his resignation. His Excellency, however, intimated that he was not at that moment willing to receive it, the chief reason for this attitude on the part of His Excellency being that the speech from the throne, although presented to parliament, has not yet been considered, nor has an expression of opinion been given by parliament upon it. It is regarded by His Excellency as unfitting that the Premier, as the head of the administration responsible for that speech, should not have a full opportunity of reviewing the situation and testing the feeling of parliament thereon. Under these circumstances the Premier deems it his duty to endeavor, so far as in him lies, to reorganize the government."

A long discussion followed, the opposition urging that the house meet from day to day, but eventually a motion to adjourn until Tuesday was carried on division.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

In the Senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell spoke for three-quarters of an hour. The situation, he said, had never been paralleled in British history, and he scarcely needed to add that the precedent now established he hoped would never be followed in this country, no matter what party might be in power. The reasons assigned by Mr. Foster in the Commons for his resignation did not in the Premier's opinion justify the action of his late colleagues. Whether there was anything against his own character Sir Mackenzie was quite willing to leave the country to decide. From the high position which he had held in the cabinet for many years he could not help feeling that there was more in his old grey head than Mr. Foster and his friends supposed. In his long career, from a printer's devil to the highest office in the country, he could say that he had never sought after distinction. He wished to state, too, that if he had had the loyal support of his colleagues, he might have made as much a success of the Premiership as had been made by his predecessors in office, although he was not perhaps possessed of the tact of those gentlemen. (Cheers and laughter.) Had the same sentiments inspired the actions of his colleagues as were the guiding stars of his career, there would perhaps never have been the present situation.

Referring to the letter incident in the House yesterday, he wished to state that he had no part in the nefarious transaction involved in it. He had received on December 18, 1894, an anonymous letter charging Sir Adolphe Caron with what would have disqualified him for life. He handed the letter to Sir Adolphe, and it had gone through an expert examination, after which Sir Adolphe was convinced that the correspondence came from one of his colleagues. A second letter was received on the 9th of November from the same anonymous writer. He had informed Dr. Montague of the suspicion alleged against him, believing that course to be better than allowing the knowledge to reach him through newspaper reports.

In closing the Premier announced the proposed policy of the government. Personally, he would much rather retire from public life than go through again what had passed during the last few days. To go down in this manner would, however, be to leave a stain upon his reputation, and for this reason he had had several conferences with His Excellency on the subject, the result of which he announced in the same words as those read by the leader of the Commons.

Hon. R. W. Scott and others spoke sympathetically of Premier Bowell's position and then the Senate adjourned.

The announcement made as to Sir Mackenzie Bowell's intentions created great surprise, but it is believed that whatever the Premier hopes to accomplish in the way of cabinet reconstruction will be only of a temporary character, with a view to giving place to Sir Charles Tupper the elder as Premier before the dissolution comes. The Premier had nothing official to announce to-night, but there are reliable indications that the reconstructed cabinet will have Sir Charles Tupper, sr., as minister of finance; Dr. Weldon, minister of Justice; Col. Tisdale, Minister of Railways and Canals; Col. Prior, Minister of Militia; Hon. Mr. Masson, Secretary of State; and Mr. Smith, of Ontario, Minister of Agriculture. It is stated that the Senior Tupper will run for an Ontario constituency at the general elections.

Messrs. Mara, Haslam and Corbould arrived to-day from British Columbia.

F. C. Cook and James Wakefield, Honolulu, are registered at the Driard.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

British Journals Said to Be Veering Towards the American Side of the Controversy.

The London "Chronicle" Favors the Submission to Arbitration of the Issues Involved.

International Law to Govern the American Continent in Process of Formation.

LONDON, Jan 9.—The crisis in the relations of Great Britain and Germany growing out of affairs in the Transvaal has during the past few days overshadowed the Venezuelan controversy, as it has, in fact, all topics, but by no means killed interest in the latter complication. All the papers continue to print every bit of news obtainable with reference to Venezuela, and the Times yesterday published four columns of matter explanatory of the Monroe doctrine. The theme, moreover, is a fruitful one for discussion by speakers of all classes, at social functions and political gatherings. As has been indicated from time to time, there has been a gradual but certain change in the trend of public opinion here on the whole subject. The leading newspapers not only no longer denounce President Cleveland and the Monroe doctrine, but state, without reserve, their belief that the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is one which should be submitted to impartial arbitration. The message itself of President Cleveland, it is claimed, might have been worded in more diplomatic language, but his provocation, in view of Lord Salisbury's positive refusal to submit the question to arbitration and the attacks of the British Prime Minister on the principle of the Monroe doctrine, is admitted to have been considerable.

Undoubtedly the despatches of Mr. Henry Norman, the special commissioner of the Chronicle, have tended in great measure to the changed sentiment, as the results of his researches are calculated to cause even the most ardent supporter of the British side of the contention to entertain grave doubts as to the justice of Lord Salisbury's position. It was but natural that the first reading of President Cleveland's now famous message should have stirred up a feeling of the most intense resentment here. To see it calmly stated that the United States proposed herself to interfere in a controversy between Great Britain and another country, and to appoint a commission to investigate the former's claims and determine as to their validity and then to adopt forcible measures, if necessary, to make Great Britain submit to whatever decision should be arrived at, was a little too much for the average Englishman. But now the question is being viewed in a different light, and English opinion, up to date, may be considered as very accurately reflected in the following editorial in the Chronicle.

The Chronicle says: "The vital and absorbing feature of the controversy is that America desires arbitration and we cannot refuse the request. It is slowly, we hope surely, entering the minds of our statesmen that in order to do justice to the American point of view the hair-splittings of ingenious lawyers and academic essayists help very little. We have to take into account a deep rooted national sentiment, which has a way of getting itself recognized in policy and in action without sanction of theoretical rules.

"Lord Salisbury may urge that the American doctrine is not incorporated in the code of international law. The American answer is: What we call international law is merely the customs observed by European states in their relations with each other, which have been determined by the dominant powers.

"England has been foremost as the maker of international laws. It requires no exceptional gift of perception to see that the United States aspires to the same leading role in politics on the American continent. England filled Europe with glory and was herself a benefit to mankind in the period of the Napoleonic wars. The international law which is to govern the American continent is in process of formation, and we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that on that continent it will not fail to exercise that paramount influence which is incidental to the position."

The same sentiments, practically, were expressed by Sir Edward Clarke, speaking at Plymouth on Monday evening, when he said: "We must not be too impatient or angry with the Monroe doctrine. If we refused to arbitrate except outside the Schomburg line, we should have war with the U.S., and a war in which we would not be right."

That Lord Salisbury is conscious of a certain weakness in his case would seem to be indicated by the promptness with which denials have been officially made of all the reported movements of British troops or warships towards Venezuela. The suggestion of the Chronicle's commissioner, Mr. Henry Norman, as to the manner in which the dispute might best be settled with honor to all concerned, meets with much approval here, and it is not thought unlikely that some such step may be taken by Her Majesty's government, in conjunction with the government of the U.S.

Mr. Norman's suggestion is that Great Britain appoint five commissioners to confer with the commissioners recently named by President Cleveland, and these ten men constitute the board of arbitration to virtually decide the location of the disputed boundary line. Mr. Norman proposes that the commissioners shall confer jointly and afterwards report separately, one to the United States and the other to the British government. Neither government would in that case be specially bound to recognize the suggestions of the commissioners, while both would be morally bound to abide by their decicions should the several members of the commission themselves mutually arrive at an agreement. This is what Mr. Norman calls a "heroic way" of settling the difficulty, and he considers it necessary, because, as he says, "the U. S. government considers itself in honor bound to insist upon a certain course, which the British government considers itself in honor bound to refuse to adopt."

In this same despatch Mr. Norman further says: "Every day spent here (at Washington) has convinced me more strongly that it is impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of such an international situation. I once more repeat my solemn conviction that the overwhelming majority of the American people will support their government in a war on behalf of the principle of arbitration where American interests are believed to be involved."

A WAITING MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—To-day's stock market is best described as a waiting one. The volume of business underwent a considerable shrinkage and there was a marked absence of the recent excitement. Prices did not move uniformly, evidencing the fact that stocks were being dealt in subject to special considerations affecting them, rather than upon any general dominating influence, such as the war talk or the treasury situation. The closing was dull and irregular, but with general net gains. Bar silver 66¾c.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

No Danger of an Immediate War Though the Kaiser Wants a Chance.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's Astuteness—Wilhelm's Plan of Invasion Prepared.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the World from London says: No influential person in England believes there is any danger of war with Germany in the near future. Authentic advices from Berlin are unanimous that no influential person there believes circumstances will arise in the near future to provoke war with England. But there is no intelligent person in England who does not recognize that the Kaiser is prepared to provoke war in case of further aggressions by England in South Africa, and that, indeed, he is in the temper to quarrel with England on almost any valid occasion offered him. And England is in the mood to accept the Kaiser's challenge, whenever it comes.

There seems, however, no probability of any immediate rupture, because the English government, much against its will, has been forced by circumstances to take action in South Africa which removes every shadow of opportunity for complaint by Germany or any other nation. Other circumstances may arise next month or next year which will give the Kaiser his coveted chance, if in the meantime his present physical ailment or mental spleen is not changed for the better. But there is no apparent prospect of those circumstances just now.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has played his cards admirably, and President Kruger, of the Transvaal, has rather played into Mr. Chamberlain's hands. The Queen's message to Kruger to-day is the final trump card.

There has been no mincing of words by the Tory and Liberal press alike in regard to the entire readiness of Great Britain to enter upon a conflict whenever William gives the word. Within forty-eight hours afterward it is certain that his Baltic sea fleet would be bottled up there by an overwhelming British naval force at the mouth of the Elbe and at the entrance of the Cattegat.

Maj. Gen. Elliott has divulged what Gen. Count von Blumenthal stated to him regarding the plan of invasion agreed upon in the strategic department of the Berlin war office. The Germans were to march 500,000 men upon transports for passage across, and capture London in a day or two after. Field Marshal von Moltke used to say he knew nine ways of invading England, but not one of getting out again. Since then England's navy has been strengthened to such a point that no foreign army could possibly hope to get across the channel.

PARISIAN BLACKMAILER.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A journalist who is well known as a writer for the Figaro under the pen name of "Jacques St. Cere," who also acted as the Paris correspondent for a New York paper, the Herald, has been arrested in connection with the scandal growing out of the settlement of the estate of the late Max Lebaudy, the unfortunate wealthy young conscript who was apparently hounded to death by blackmailers and others and who left his fortune to Mlle. Marsy, an actress of the Comedie Francaise. Only yesterday it was announced that the Vicomte Elie de Cirer, editor of l'Echo de Larlee, had been arrested on the charge of blackmailing young Lebaudy, and the same day it was stated that M. Balensi, a banker, was also charged with blackmailing Lebaudy, and against whom a warrant has been issued, has absconded, leaving liabilities amounting to 6,000,000 francs, of which sum 2,000,000 francs are said to have belonged to the Lebaudy estate. On January 7, Count Cesti was arrested here charged with having obtained 1,000,000 francs by fraud from Lebaudy.

THE DANGER OVER.

Official Advices From South Africa of a Satisfactory and Peaceful Character.

Unconditional Surrender to President Kruger of the Uitlanders and Their Arms.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—From Capetown to-day the news is much more satisfactory than for some time past and sets at rest the sensational stories cabled to the United States on the subject. A despatch to the secretary of state for the colonies, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated yesterday and just made public says the Uitlanders of Johannesburg have surrendered unconditionally and given up their arms to the representatives of President Kruger. In addition, the latter has intimated his intention of handing over Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners captured by the Boers to the British High Commissioner on the borders of Natal. Sir Hercules Robinson in a despatch adds: "You may therefore be satisfied the crisis is over and all danger ended."

The despatch received by Mr. Chamberlain is regarded as practically settling the crisis in the Transvaal as far as the Boers are concerned and is also looked upon as disposing of the report that Dr. Jameson had been sentenced to be shot, which was current at Capetown recently. The most bitter contempt is felt at Capetown, says a despatch dated January 5, for the Uitlanders, who are branded as cowards for abandoning Dr. Jameson, and the hope was then expressed that President Kruger would reject their demands.

A third dispatch from Governor Robinson to Mr. Chamberlain, dated Pretoria, January 7, communicates a message from the Imperial agent at Rhodesia. It says: "I had been absent from Bechuanaland nearly a fortnight prior to Dr. Jameson's move. I arrived at Mafeking on Sunday, December 29, and heard then, after the telegraph line had been closed, that his force was going to leave that night, and the wire was cut that night.

"The first message which came through on Monday, December 30, was your message directing me to send after Dr. Jameson to tell him and his force to return. About one-fifth only of the force which yielded started from Mafeking or Cape Colony; and four-fifths started from Camp Pitsani in the British South African Company's territory. No portion of the force started from Bechuanaland. Dr. Jameson left me an officer and two men at Mafeking and 86 men at Pithani. He appears to have taken all the available men.

"There are now ten police in the whole of Bechuanaland, four of whom are doing customs duty. The country is practically without police, and there is no magistrate in the British Chartered Company's new territory. I have no reason to believe that any local officials in Bechuanaland had any knowledge of the raid. The magistrate who was in the British Chartered Company's territory accompanied the force. Governor Robinson also telegraphs that Captain Charles John Coventry, one of Dr. Jameson's officers who was reported to have died from wounds received in fighting, is alive and is recovering from his wounds.

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Co. from Krugersdorff, dated January 3, says the wounds inflicted by the bullets of the Metford rifle are remarkably clean. The correspondent instances a case in which a Metford rifle bullet penetrated the brain of a man and the man is still alive.

Another despatch also says that the Bechuanaland contingent of Dr. Jameson's force unite in declaring that when they left Mafeking they were told that they were going to Johannesberg to the relief of the residents of that place and that they would be joined by a detachment of the Cape Mounted Rifles, 2,000 Johannesburg volunteers and a regiment from Capetown.

The idea of a combination of the powers being formed against Great Britain seems to be gaining ground, and a dispatch to Le Soleil, of Paris, to-day says that a movement is really on foot to establish an anti-British alliance.

Count von Hatzfeldt Waldenburg, German ambassador to Great Britain, had a conference with the Marquis of Salisbury this afternoon.

An editorial in the Times admits that the chartered South African companies ought to indemnify the Transvaal for Dr. Jameson's raid, but says there is not a shadow of pretext for the demand for Hon. Cecil Rhodes' expulsion.

EARTHQUAKES IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Persia, Jan. 9.—Two earthquakes have occurred in the district of Khankhae, the first on the night of the 2nd inst. Upon that occasion the large village of Janbad was destroyed and several others were partially destroyed, three hundred persons being killed. The second earthquake occurred during the morning of January 5, and was very severe. It was felt over an area of a hundred miles. The town of Goi was destroyed and a thousand houses were demolished. In addition great damage was done to many villages. The loss of life was very great. There were 800 persons in Goi alone, and large numbers of cattle and sheep also perished.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.