

## DON'T WANT WAR

Socialists are for Peace and Claim Wars are Fostered by Capitalists and Landlords.

Authorities Charged With Hushup of Details of Recent Battle Near Bulawayo.

Movement for Reinstatement of Cecil Rhodes—Railway Collision in India.

London, July 28.—Great preparations have been made for the demonstration in favor of international peace in Hyde Park under the auspices of the organization committee of the International Socialist and Trades Union congress. The demonstration committee has been at work on the arrangement since as long ago as March, and had distributed twenty thousand handbills and one thousand posters, had employed a band to head the procession, and had made elaborate arrangements with the commissioner of works and the police, but what they could not arrange for was the weather, which proved against them today, and the downpour of rain practically made a fiasco of the demonstration.

Processions were formed in all parts of London of the Socialists and members of trades unions and their sympathizers, and marched to Hyde Park, the people's forum of London. When they arrived there rain was steadily falling, and it gradually increased almost to a deluge, driving away nearly all the multitude that it was hoped would be there to listen to the speakers. Twelve platforms had been erected for the speakers by the Carpenter's Union, and a chairman for each had been chosen by the demonstration committee. It was intended to have addresses from each platform in French and German as well as in English, by the continental delegates to the congress. The speeches that were made in other languages than English were to be translated from the platforms. Very brief speeches were made from these platforms by "Tom" Mann, the Socialist member of parliament; Ben Tillett, Bernard Shaw, the well known writer on Socialist topics; Edward Aveling, of the Gas Workers' and General Labor Union; F. W. Wilson, Herren Bebel and Liebknecht, members of the German Reichstag; Dr. Victor Adler, the Austrian Socialist; MM. M. Millerand, Lafargue, Jules Guesde and Jean Jacques, Socialist members of the French Chamber of Deputies, and others. The speakers declared that the masses of the people did not desire war, which, they said, was provoked by the rulers and capitalists. The names of Emperor William, Dr. Jameson and Cecil Rhodes, when they were mentioned by the speakers, were hissed by the few auditors.

Simultaneous resolutions were declared carried at the twelve platforms in favor of international arbitration, of the eight hour law, of universal suffrage, and of other measures advocated by the Socialists, and denouncing "the greed of the ruling, privileged classes who provoke wars in order to control the markets of the world in their own interests."

It was further declared that in order to insure peace the abolition of the capitalist and landlord system is necessary. P. J. Maguire, president of the American Federation of Labor, was present at the demonstration in Hyde Park. Delegates to the number of 718 have already arrived in London to attend the International Socialist and Trades Congress. A reception was given last evening, for the purpose of giving mutual introductions, which was crowded to overflowing.

One of the Chartered South Africa Company's subsidiary companies have voted £50,000 to assist the Chartered South Africa Company in suppressing the Matabele revolt. This subsidiary company also resolved to ask the other companies to join in raising £150,000 for that purpose.

The press correspondents at Bulawayo in their dispatches complain that the authorities are hushing up the details of the recent fights, and are said to be not so favorable to the British forces as the reports allowed to be sent indicate. These correspondents assert that persons arriving at Bulawayo from the front report that the Matabele express extreme confidence and display great arrogance, jeering at the whites and calling them cowards.

The Daily News says that it hears that Cecil Rhodes intends at the earliest possible opportunity to communicate with the parliamentary committee which is to investigate the Jameson raid and to fully disclose everything he knows about the raid.

The Chronicle publishes a letter from Bulawayo giving a characteristic description by Burnham, the American scout, who has done such excellent service against the Matabele, of his shooting of Milmo, the Matabele god, in a cave in the Matoppa hills, while he was in the very act of performing some of the religious mummeries by which he maintained his hold upon the superstitious natives. The Chronicle's correspondent says of the American: Among the workmanlike and communicative here scarcely one catches and charms the eye more than the spy and alert form of Burnham. Years ago Selous (the famous elephant hunter, said to be the original of Rider Haggard's "Allan Quatermain") captured me with his wondrous hunter's eye. Now Burnham does the same.

The trades conciliation bill has passed its third reading. The Uganda railway bill passed its second reading in the British house of commons by a vote of 239 to 26, after Mr. Curzon had urged that if Great Britain did not make a railway to Victoria Nyanza, Germany would do so.

The Uganda railway is already under construction. The proposed route is from Mombasa, on the Zanzibar coast of East Africa, northwesterly, passing to the north of Kilimanjaro through the country of the Wanyika, to the point near Kikuyu, passing Lake Nyasha, coming out upon the Victoria Nyanza in Kavarondo at Berkeley Bay on the northeast of the lake. The route is described as being for most of the distance over a gently rising and falling in

places, slightly undulating country, possessing few engineering difficulties with the exception of several sharp rises. It is expected that a train shall do the entire journey in eight days. It is said that it will only run during the day time and strong permanent stations will be erected at places where the train stops for the night.

The correspondent of the Times at Cape Town says that a crowded, enthusiastic meeting has been held in favor of the reinstatement of Cecil Rhodes as managing director of the British Chartered South Africa Company, but that most of the leading and influential people of the colony were absent from the meeting.

Paris, July 28.—M. Melne, the premier, and nearly all of the ministers, attended and delivered orations at the unveiling of a statue of the late Jules Ferry at Sainte Die, his birthplace. President Faure sent a telegram of regret at his inability to be present and expressed his appreciation of M. Ferry's patriotism.

Violent storms occurred in this region to-night, immense damage having been caused by wind and rain. The lower quarters of the city have been flooded and several casualties are reported.

Calcutta, July 28.—Cholera is decreasing and there were only 130 new cases and 100 deaths throughout Egypt on Saturday. The deaths include those of Captain Fenwick, at Ikret, and Surgeon Capt. Frank, at Koshah, who were members of the Nile expedition.

Bombay, India, July 28.—A railway collision has occurred at Delhi, by which 50 persons were killed and injured.

## WINDS MAD FROLIC

Cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh Badly Damaged by a Violent Storm.

Many People Struck by Lightning and Some Are in a Dangerous Condition.

Strange Tidal Waves on Lake Michigan—A Serious Street Car Accident.

Pittsburgh, July 28.—In Allegheny twelve people were struck by lightning and they are in the hospital in a critical condition. Abner Hayes, a freight receiver, at the Fort Wayne road was standing in the freight house door when a bolt of lightning struck the building and knocked him unconscious. Mr. Beal and his child were standing upon the porch of their house when a flash was conducted from the trolley wire to the front of the house and the porch, prostrating the entire party. The Sneed family were eating supper when the residence was struck by lightning, following the chimney flue to the dining room. About half an hour later a neighbor discovered the whole family on the floor unconscious. Their recovery is doubtful.

In Pittsburgh reports of damage to property are still coming in. On Washington street ten houses a machine shop and the Fifth U. P. church were blown down, but no one was injured. The Centenary M. E. church, Kirkpatrick street, had the roof and the steeple carried away by the wind and the bells from the tower were thrown to the ground and broken. The roof of the John Wesley church, A.M.E., was torn away and carried 200 feet. The Pittsburgh high school and Holy Ghost college suffered somewhat, but were not badly damaged. Returns from different sections of the two cities show 25 or 30 injured more or less by falling trees, roofs, signs, etc.

At West Newton, Pa., 30 miles east of here, the rain was very heavy. The railroad tracks are reported to be covered with trees and rocks between here and Griffin station, two miles east. The watchman of Pimlico road at Cedar Creek, two miles east of here, reached town at one o'clock and reported big landslides there. He says the water came off the hills like rivers, bringing everything with it.

Chicago, July 28.—Serious tidal waves along the shore of the lake yesterday caused the water to rise over three feet above the normal water mark. The first and highest wave occurred at 5:30. From that time on until 1 o'clock there was a succession of ebbs and flows, about an hour apart. At 10 o'clock another tidal wave, nearly as high as the first one, appeared. Prof. Hough, of the Northwestern University, says he would not attempt to explain it unless there were some upheaval at the bottom of the lake.

Later—News has just been received that during last night's storm, a boarding house near Cecil, Washington county, was washed away, and the occupants, fifteen coal miners, were drowned.

Nevada City, Cal., July 28.—The dead body of Sheriff David Douglas and the corpse of an unknown highwayman were last night found lying a few feet apart, in the woods two miles north of the town. There were five empty chambers in the pistol of the sheriff. The man had a rifle but it had not been used. It is supposed that Douglas was shot by a confederate of the highwayman.

Kansas City, Mo., July 28.—Two cable cars broke loose at the top of the Ninth street incline late last night and dashed down the declivity into the Union depot sheds. Those on board escaped injury, but the trailer was thrown from the track just inside the elevated sheds and was literally smashed to pieces. Several occupants of the car were badly hurt. Among them were George Ferry, of Kansas City, and his two sisters, Mrs. Gay and Miss Perry, both of New York. Mrs. Gay suffered an injury to the spine and is said to be in a critical condition. Mr. M. Hogan, a train pilot on the Burlington road, is also badly bruised.

Cured a Chronic Catarrh. A Remarkable Cure—J. W. Jennison, Gilford, spent between \$200 and \$300 in consulting doctors; tried Dixon's and all other treatments but got no benefit. One box of Chas. Carter's Cure did more good than all the other remedies, in fact, I consider myself cured, and with a 25 cent box at that.

—Trout rods and flies, see our fine stock at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

## OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa, July 20.—The ministers of the crown are all in their constituencies seeking re-election. Although cabinet meetings have been held regularly since the new ministry assumed office it has been the unfinished business of the upper government which has been the subject of the "death bed" appointments and the orders-in-council disposing of public patronage, which were all passed in the dying days of the late government have been under review. His Excellency the Governor-General, instead of putting his veto on the last acts of the outgoing administration withheld them for the opinion of his new advisers. If Mr. Laurier and his colleagues approve of them then they become law, and if not they are thrown aside. In this way Mr. Laurier has kept himself well within the prerogative of the crown and has not acted otherwise than upon the advice of his legally and constitutionally appointed advisers. The Tupper government after the last general elections were legally the advisers of the crown, but they had ceased to be constitutionally so, since parliament did not exist and the government had no longer the confidence of the people. The Laurier government on the other hand are both legally and constitutionally the advisers of the representative of the Queen. It will take some time to tell the exact result of the investigation which the new government is now pursuing. Very little that is definite is likely to be known until the ministers have been sworn in. But as they are not likely to be opposed in their constituencies they may be returned by acclamation on the 30th of July.

There is not likely to be any radical changes in the tariff in the near future, but the present is an opportune time to carefully look into the working of the national policy, so that when any changes are made in the direction of a tariff for revenue only as opposed to a tariff for protection they may be made in the right direction. Mr. Laurier has already stated that changes will be made during the coming session, which is likely to be a short one, but a readjustment of the tariff will likely take place at the spring session of the house. This will be after a full enquiry has been made into the by a government commission or otherwise. A government return is already being prepared showing the decline of Canadian shipping under the N.P. It is shown that under the mercantile marine developed steadily under a revenue tariff, which prevailed from Confederation to 1878, it has grown backwards since that time. In 1878 Canadian shipping, which grew from very small beginnings, reached the grand total of 7,469 vessels, aggregating 1,333,015 tons. It was in 1879 that the protective policy was introduced, and that year down to the present time the number of vessels decreased by 207 and the tonnage has dropped to 825,000 tons, or a decline of over 38 per cent in seven years. While one of the causes of this decrease is attributed to the cheapening of iron and steel and the development of iron ship building in Great Britain, still the main reason given for the decline is that high protection has so increased the cost of building and equipping ships that they could not be constructed in Canada. There is no prospect of wooden ship-building ever again reviving in Canada, and so long as heavy duties remain on the material which goes into the construction of iron ships a profitable business cannot be carried on in the latter. By declaring for tariff reform the people of Canada have given an opportunity for the Laurier government to relieve the shipping industry from some of the burdens which are now borne with its rapid destruction.

In 1873 Canada had a tonnage of 1,073,718 tons, with 6,783 vessels. It grew steadily every year of the MacKenzie government until it had reached 1,333,468 in 1878. That was the year of the general elections when Mr. MacKenzie was defeated and the Liberal policy inaugurated under Sir John Macdonald's government. In 1879 there was a slight drop to 1,332,094 in the tonnage. Every year since has showed a decline until, as already stated, it has dropped now to 825,000 tons.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the net tonnage of the world's shipping for 1895-96 is placed at 1,507,461 tons. Of this amount 9,650,257 are owned by Great Britain and her colonies, some 8,500,000 being owned by the British Empire alone. Britain's gross shipping tonnage is placed at 966,181 tons. So that Britain to-day owns about 45 per cent of the shipping tonnage of the world, and actually does more than 50 per cent of the world's carrying trade. SLABTOWN.

Makes Twenty-four Dollars a Week Dyeing With Diamond Dyes.

A constant user of the world-famed Diamond Dyes writes as follows about his success with them:

"I have been using your Diamond Dyes for seven years. I can only say they are the best on the market. I have made as high as twenty-four dollars a week in dyeing, and could not give satisfaction unless I used Diamond Dyes. I would not be without them, for when I am, I consider I am without money."

Moral: Diamond Dyes are the best and most profitable. Carefully avoid what some dealers call just as good.

## ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure by which I was completely restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak sunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but believe in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness, I promise you perfect secrecy, and as I do not wish to expose myself either physically or financially, I am, P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

## END OF A ROMANCE.

Particulars of the Conclusion of the Great Jameson Trial in London Yesterday.

Times Says Verdict Commends Itself to the General Judgment of the Country.

London, July 29.—The attendance at the trial of Dr. Jameson and his associates was never so great as yesterday. The opening part of Lord Russell's summing up, however, and his two hours' explication of the evidence was tedious, and even Dr. Jameson, probably the most interested of all present, indulged in a series of cat-naps, while the other defendants were dozing at times. Besides, Sir Richard Webster and his associates were so wearied and lulled about, and Sir Edward Clarke alone showed any signs of nervousness. He frowned frequently at Lord Russell's emphasis against the prisoner. As for the jury, composed of two exceptions of elderly men, there was no doubt that they were bored. The ladies, of whom there was a great number in the court, fanned themselves wearily while trying to catch glimpses of the defendants. The latter, while the jury was out, retired to the room where they held a reception of their lady friends and relatives, all of whom had high hopes of the acquittal of the prisoners.

The jury after having retired at about 4:30 returned at 5:24 and were hastily summoned to take their places. The judges came in five minutes later and the jury gave an affirmative answer to all questions which had been propounded to them by the Chief Justice, but they added a rider to the effect that the disturbance at Johannesburg was provocative. Lord Russell then directed that their answers were equivalent to a verdict of guilty, but the foreman said that they were not unanimous upon that point. Thereupon His Lordship repeated that the answers of the jury to the questions propounded were equivalent to a verdict of guilty against all the defendants.

The jury then consulted together for about three minutes, and afterwards rendered a verdict of guilty. Dr. Jameson and his co-defendants were presently removed when the verdict had been rendered, and Sir Edward Clarke asked the court for permission to move for a new trial. The judges afterwards retired for consultation, and during their absence Sir Edward Clarke said in view of the verdict rendered the defendants refused to instruct for a new trial and expressed a desire to have the case settled.

Lord Russell said the verdict was given on evidence which no reasonable man would be able to disregard. All the defendants, he added, were men of position and intelligence, holding positions under the Queen, and their crime had the gravest consequences, including death to some and injury to others. While the future consequences of their crime no one was yet able to foresee, continuing, the Lord Chief Justice said that although they all took part in the raid the court must distinguish between them in the punishment awarded for their guilt. His Lordship then passed sentence upon the prisoners. Dr. Jameson was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment without labor. Major Sir John Willoughby was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, and Capt. Henry P. Coventry (son of the Earl of Coventry) to six months' imprisonment. In 1873 Canada had a tonnage of 1,073,718 tons, with 6,783 vessels. It grew steadily every year of the MacKenzie government until it had reached 1,333,468 in 1878. That was the year of the general elections when Mr. MacKenzie was defeated and the Liberal policy inaugurated under Sir John Macdonald's government. In 1879 there was a slight drop to 1,332,094 in the tonnage. Every year since has showed a decline until, as already stated, it has dropped now to 825,000 tons.

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Dr. Jameson, who had hitherto hung down his head, looked up rigidly when sentence had been passed, and the other defendants looked hard at the Chief Justice. Very soon after the sentencing formalities had been completed the warden of Holloway prison appeared and took up their position on each side of the prisoners. This was the bitterest moment of all for the prisoners, as up to this time they had been treated with the greatest courtesy, and had, in fact, been made heroes of to a certain extent. But when the elbows of the prison warden touched those of the prisoners there was a marked change in the attitude of the latter. They seemed to realize, probably for the first time, that the strong arm of law had knocked all the romance out of the Transvaal fiasco, and that they were convicts in the eyes of the law and in the eyes of the public. The military authorities, who it is believed, must now take action looking to the depriving the prisoners of their commissions in the British army.

Then was enacted the last chapter in the trial of Dr. Jameson and his associates. The court was ordered to be cleared, the audience, whispering gloomily, "How severe," etc., filed slowly into the streets, the prisoners were escorted to the Holloway prison, and so ended the trial of the Transvaal raiders.

Strange to add, there was absolutely no demonstration in the court room when the prisoners were taken away nor on the outside of it when they were escorted to the jail. When but a few months ago Dr. Jameson and his troops arrived in London as the heroes of the hour, they were loudly cheered in the streets and everywhere as men who had fought gamely for their country. But all this had changed. The revelations made at Johannesburg after the capture of the prisoners by the Boers and subsequent publications of the letters and telegrams at Pretoria, soon lowered Dr. Jameson and his friends in the estimation of the public when it was established beyond any reasonable doubt that the Jameson expedition was badly organized, badly supplied with provisions and ammunition, badly officered, badly led in every way, and badly whipped, the tide turned hard against the raiders. The friends of the prisoners may consider that the sentences imposed are severe, but military men admit that they were very lucky in escaping being tried by court-martial and shot by the Boers.

The sentences imposed upon Dr. Jameson and his companions are very generally discussed in the lobbies of parliament last night. Contrary to the feeling manifested by the fair spectators



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Any cloth can be made rainproof by the Rigby Process, without changing the texture, the color or the feeling and still leave the cloth porous as before to admit of the free circulation of air through it. Men's Rigby Rainproof Bicycle Suits can be bought ready to wear of any clothier and ladies can have any cloth they select Rigby proofed. Ask your local dealer to show you Rigby Waterproof Clothing.

H. SHORBY & CO., Wholesale Clothiers, MONTREAL.

## CAUGHT ON?



Buyers have caught the idea. Fish for economy and you will catch a big haul. Bargains! We are throwing them away. This sultry weather, this caloric air, this humid atmosphere demands liquidation. Put yourself under a shower of our snaps—it will bring a big harvest.

Fruit Jars, going, going, pints, 55c; quarts, 75c; half gallons, 95c. 20 lbs granulated sugar, \$1.00; Armour's corned beef, 2 lb tins, 20c; 3 tins corn 25c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co., Government Street.

## PROSPECTORS LOST.

Two Miners Likely Dead from Fearful Heat in the Colorado Desert.

Pomona, Cal., July 28.—Edward M. Clark and Harry Sanford, who started to drive across the Colorado desert from Banning, Cal., to Yuma, Arizona, six weeks ago, have undoubtedly been lost on the desert. They went on a mining and prospecting tour along the Colorado river, and were "grub-staked" by James Coyle, a Pomona hotel keeper. Coyle heard from Clark at Banning, and eight days later from Volcano Springs. From that place Clark wrote that their sufferings on the desert had been fearful. They were almost out of provisions, but pushed on to Yuma, eight miles distant. They encountered fearful heat and desert sand storms. Coyle has heard nothing from Clark and Sanford since. The other day a prospector named Higgins sent word that he had found two bodies answering the description of Clark and Sanford on the desert, 25 miles from Volcano Springs. The bodies were decomposed but the clothing was identified, and two miles distant a dead horse was found with a wagon answering the description of their vehicle.

## DEATH AFTER DISGRACE.

A Respected Resident of Guelph Sins and Succeeds.

Guelph, July 28.—On Saturday night Jos Embree, aged 55, a well known and fairly well-to-do farmer of West Guelph, near Living Springs, was arrested on a charge preferred by Andrew Cudding, of the same township, of seducing his 16-year-old daughter, employed as a domestic on his farm. She was sent a couple of weeks ago to a private house in Toronto for confinement. Embree, who has a wife and large family, denied the charge, and took the arrest deeply to heart. He requested the constable to stay with him, pleading not to be sent to jail. He was taken to the hotel, and guarded until noon on Sunday, when he was taken to the county jail, placed in a corridor, and left there until such time as the prisoners were locked up. Being a quiet man no particular watch was placed on him. Yesterday morning the turnkey found him dead, hanging from the door in his cell. At the inquest the evidence went to show that while the prisoner was confined in the corridor he put his hand through the iron grating of the window and managed by the use of hands and teeth to secure a small iron hoop placed on a ladder and to bend it at the second rung from the top. It had been left by the turnkey while painting the windows. This he concealed, and during the night attached it to one of his boot laces, then hung the construction over the bars of his cell, put his head through the iron nose and determinedly choked himself to death, as the distance was not sufficient for hanging.

## THE SAN MATEO.

To the Editor:—The Colonist, always hostile to the interests of the workingman, in its issue of to-day publishes sensationally an article about the seizure of a small schooner, the San Mateo, at this place for the alleged illegal carrying of passengers. She did not carry passengers in the legal sense, but the men she did carry from Rivers Inlet to Steveston she carried gratuitously. Not one cent was charged any of them. Nor did any other of the boats, sloops or canoes that transported men to this place or any other place from Rivers Inlet charge anything for the same service. Nor did the San Mateo bring any riff-raff from the Sound. By the way, the fishermen on the Sound are self-respecting, and no riff-raff such as Mongolians is found among them. But then, of course, the Colonist has always been an avowed friend of the Mongolian. One thing the Northern canneries found out to their sorrow was that the white fisherman was possessed of a good deal of independence of character. The fishermen of Rivers Inlet were not guilty of the slightest infraction of any law. They merely asked for a certain price per fish, and failing to get it they left the Inlet. Surely a free man has a right to act in this way. We are not chattel slaves, thank God. W. H. F.

Steveston, July 26.

Disease attacks the weak and debilitated. Keep yourself healthy and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.