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## TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

### Further Disturbances are Improbable—Dr. Jameson Deserted by the Uitlanders.

### Feeling in Germany Adverse to Great Britain—Hon. Mr. Chamberlain's Views.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Colonial office has just received the following telegram, sent by Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson to Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, and dated January 4, 1896: "Press accounts state that on the evening of December 21, Dr. Jameson arrived in the vicinity of Krugersdorp. The next morning he attacked the Boers, who were entrenched in a strong position. The Boers numbered 1,500. Dr. Jameson was repulsed, but tried to move by Randfontein to Roooport, and was stopped at Dorkop. On the afternoon of January 2 heavy fighting took place, and the state artillery came up. Dr. Jameson was outnumbered and some of his men were nearly starved, many of them having been without food for three days. Their horses were exhausted, and they were forced to surrender. Dr. Jameson lost 80 men killed besides the wounded. It is estimated that the total loss of the Boers, including the state artillery, was 240. The Boers were unhurt by any volley fired by Dr. Jameson's men. No officers were killed."

It has been an open secret for weeks past that the Chartered Company's troops were preparing for some advance, and people who have recently seen President Kruger and Sir Cecil Rhodes, the premier of Cape Colony, say they have no doubt that Dr. Jameson received orders from the latter that a grand coup was intended, that probably a new republic would have been established, and that in the brilliancy of the Boer's defeat the fault of the leaders would have been forgotten.

A large deputation of merchants and others interested in South African matters called at the Colonial office this evening for the purpose of urging the government to take steps providing for the protection of their friends and relatives. Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, replied to the representations made by the members of the deputation, saying that as far as could be seen further disturbances were improbable. The British government, he said, sympathized with the Boers, and the Uitlanders, regarding the action taken by the government. As to the sudden advance of Dr. Jameson, he said that the government had done its full duty. More than the Colonial office this evening that the government should have done. Before it was possible for any representations to have been made to them from any quarters they acted in the most energetic fashion in a noble and patriotic spirit, and to avert further mischief. Mr. Chamberlain said in conclusion that the ministers of the government proposed to adhere to their obligations under the convention of 1884, and spoke to them to continue to uphold that convention and all of its provisions. From this position nothing that has occurred could possibly induce them to recede.

The disaster which has befallen Dr. Jameson is attributed to the fact that at the last moment he was left in the lurch by the Uitlanders, foreign population of Johannesburg, who were to have risen and joined issue with him against the Boers.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson and the forces of the British South African Company has brought to the surface all the latent feeling of hostility to England. In spite of the disavowal of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain of any knowledge or responsibility for the step taken by Dr. Jameson, little doubt is felt here that it was prompted in high quarters, and the weighty terms of the Emperor's message are interpreted as indicating the same mistrust of English protestations which is felt in government circles.

The immediate news of the invasion of the Transvaal was received on Tuesday evening and the Emperor summoned the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Bismarck, and Mr. Kayer, director of the consular office, to Potsdam and spoke to them in strong terms of the breach of international law. Later, an official note was sent to the British government asking, curiously, the meaning of Dr. Jameson's raid, and what steps would be taken to neutralize it. Moreover, it is asserted on good authority that the intention to land German sailors at Delagoa Bay was abandoned only on the receipt of the news of Dr. Jameson's defeat.

The consent of Portugal has been asked for the transit of troops across Portuguese territory. Another statement made on good authority is that Germany has asked to come to an agreement with France to arrest the British advance in South Africa, and that 1,500 German volunteers, well equipped, will start on board a north German Lloyd steamer in order to assist the Boers.

At the New Year's reception at the palace, Emperor William was frigid in his treatment of the British ambassador, Sir Francis C. Lascelles. It was remarked that His Majesty barely acknowledged him, and eyed him sternly. On the other hand, the Emperor's reception of the U.S. ambassador was most cordial. Besides, the usual congratulations, His Majesty took pains to manifest the undisturbed relations of intimacy between Germany and the U.S.

The anti-English feeling has been all along fed by the Bismarck press, which has reproached the government for

"travelling to English insolence"; but the Emperor and the government have withstood these taunts. Now, however, a vigorous anti-English policy may undoubtedly be anticipated. Incidentally, this helped Germany to view the British-American difficulty differently. The anxiety here to take part in the American loan shows this. The bankers of Berlin, Cologne, Frankfurt fell over each other in their haste to have a share in it, and the United States embassy was overwhelmed throughout the week with inquiries as to the precise terms of the loan.

The Koelnische says that "the remarks of the British press in regard to the telegram sent by Emperor William to President Kruger of the Transvaal need not alarm the Germans. All Germany upholds the Emperor, and it is to be hoped that the British papers do not imagine that their threats will exercise the slightest influence upon the attitude of the German government."

### IN THE FATHERLAND.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Prince Bismarck passed New Year's day at Friedrichsruhe, where he received many distinguished callers, including Baron von Stumm, Count von Kardorff, Baron von Mantuffel, Count von Kanitz, Count von Mirbach, and Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe. The Emperor on New Year's day, telegraphed to Prince Bismarck as follows: "Many more years of strength and wisdom to the builder up of the Empire." To this kind message, Prince Bismarck replied: "My deep felt thanks to Your Majesty for your kind wishes, which I fully reciprocate."

The capture of the fugitive Baron von Hammerstein, formerly editor of the Conservative Kreuz Zeitung, at Athens, continues to cause much anxiety in the ranks of the Conservatives, where, it is said, the Baron may divulge unpleasant truths about his party, now that he is driven to bay.

The Emperor William recently has given much time to practice on a bicycle in the new palace grounds, and had a three-hour ride on Tuesday last on a machine specially built for him by a Frankfurt engineer and having some unique improvements.

Prince Alexander of Prussia is dead. He was a general of infantry in the Prussian army. He was 75 years of age at the time of his death.

Fritz Friedmann, the fugitive Berlin lawyer, one of the ablest in Germany, who was counsel for von Kotze, the court chamberlain, who was accused of writing the series of anonymous communications which caused so much trouble for a long time in aristocratic circles, left debts to the amount of a million marks behind him. Although it has been reported that he was in London and threatening to publish a book on the von Kotze scandal, it is now believed that he has gone to the United States.

### THE MOUSE AND THE MAMMOTH.

#### An Infant Railroad That Tackled the Great Canadian Pacific.

(From the Post-Intelligencer.)  
The little thirty-three mile railroad from Kaslo, B.C., to Slocan has had a hard time of trouble since it ran its first train on November 20. But it has pulled through them all successfully. First, the great Canadian Pacific laid its tracks on their right-of-way and blocked the way. Their rails were torn up and an injunction served upon the big company not to do it again. They didn't do it again, exactly, but they erected their station buildings at Sandon on the little company's land. This was in despite of the injunction, so the boys of the Kaslo & Slocan road did not wait for law this time, but threw the Canadian Pacific's pretty station house over the boundary ditch.

D. J. Munn, the president of the little railroad, was at the Rainier-Grand last night, and when the above story was told by his friend Capt. Troup he enjoyed it immensely. His railroad, he said, was carrying a good deal of ore from Slocan to the smelters at Everett and other places, and had done a satisfactory business during its first six weeks. Two other new railroads are being built in the Kootenay district, he said, one at Nelson and one at Trail Creek, and the one at Nelson was to start next Saturday. They have also built two smelters, and the development of the mines was sure to bring a large number of people this spring.

### ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

SEATTLE, Jan. 3.—In discussing the Alaskan boundary question, the Hon. Warden Tuit, retiring U.S. Judge of Alaska, having turned over his office to his successor, Hon. A. J. Delany, said: "The unanimous opinion on the boundary question is that the line should stay right where it is. People do not want England's contention granted, for it would take some of the best of southwestern Alaska and control the Yukon trade. People are opposed to any more of England's map making, and they don't want arbitration, for they consider there is nothing to arbitrate. They have seen enough arbitration in the Behring sea controversy, when England got all she desired."

### RISING IN FORMOSA.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 5.—A serious uprising has taken place in Formosa. On January 1 ten thousand rebels attacked Taipei, but were repulsed.

She—Am I the first woman you ever loved?  
He—Yes. Am I the first man who ever loved you?  
She (temporarily)—You are insulting me!—Tit-Bits.

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

## SITUATION AT OTTAWA.

### Premier Bowell Asks the Attendance of All Members at a Caucus To-Morrow.

### Sir Charles Tupper Would Suggest No Change in the Government's Policy.

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—The political situation is the all absorbing topic of conversation here. Everybody is anxious to know what the Premier will do. Sir Mackenzie Bowell has sent out a whip asking the members to be in their places on Tuesday. The general impression is that when parliament meets on that day, an adjournment will be asked for, probably for two weeks. If the opposition show fight and want to proceed with public business there will be an interesting time. It is felt, however, that Mr. Laurier can hardly refuse to accede to the motion to adjourn, but, if he does, there will be nothing for it but to out-vote him and, as the party is a unit so far as its general policy is concerned, there will not likely be any defection from the ranks.

An adjournment having been secured, Sir Mackenzie will meet the party in caucus, where the whole situation will be discussed, and then he will place himself in the hands of his friends. If they desire him to step out he will do so, and will either retire into private life or take any part in fighting the battles of Conservative party that may be assigned to him. If he desires to be that he should go on, he will re-construct the Cabinet, Hon. Mr. Prior probably getting the militia portfolio. I am assured, however, that if Sir Charles Tupper assumes the lead within a few days there will be no change with regard to Col. Prior's position.

The reasons assigned by the ministers for resigning are partly personal and partly because Sir Mackenzie has not been able to get a Quebec colleague to succeed Angers. There is no difference amongst them as regards the school question, and there is nothing in the situation calculated to injure the prospects of the Conservative party. If Sir Mackenzie Bowell steps out Sir Charles Tupper will take his place. It is said that Sir Mackenzie Bowell is greatly pleased with the attitude of Sir Charles Tupper towards him. It is stated with a positiveness which cannot be gainsaid that when the suggestion was first mooted to Sir Charles Tupper that he should take the premiership he frankly and fully informed the gentlemen who made the suggestion that a proposal of that kind could only come from the First Minister himself.

If Sir Charles Tupper takes the reins, there can be no change in the Government's policy. A remedial bill will be passed. This bill will have a string to it. In other words it will not become operative until say January 1897 when in the meantime Mr. Greenway will have had time to reflect upon the undesirability of the province losing its jurisdiction in educational affairs.

Hon. Mr. Prior's election is confidently looked for to-morrow. It is impossible to believe that at the time when British Columbia has a chance to secure the representation in the cabinet she has been asking, that opportunity should be thrown away.

### PARTY ABOVE PREMIER.

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—(Special)—The Gazette says editorially: "The Conservatives are in a good majority in the House of Commons. Despite their recent reverses in the constituencies, they have the business interests of Canada behind them. They have a policy that for nearly twenty years has commended itself to the intelligence of the country, and that never showed its capacity to secure the end in view better than during the past three years. They have on the school question taken the stand that should at least win public respect; they have among their leaders some of the best parliamentarians and the best debaters in Canada; they have to inspire them the memory of an unprecedented series of national successes, and they only need to warrant them in still hoping for success union among their leaders. As for these they have a duty to their party as well as to themselves. They were made by, and did not make their party. This remark applies to Sir Mackenzie Bowell not less than the newest member to be called to his council. Neither the Premier nor any of his colleagues, past or present, has a right for the sake of retaining or gaining the honors and emoluments of a cabinet position to imperil the future of the party or expose the business interests of Canada to unnecessary danger."

### WINNIPEG, Jan. 6.—Municipal nominations took place to-day in the Northwest Territories. The following mayors were elected by acclamation: Regina, Wm. F. Eddy; Lethbridge, H. Bentley; Moosejaw, R. Bogue. In Moosomin the candidates are Daniel and Neff.

## NEWS FROM LONDON.

### British Government Regard Situation in South Africa With Serious Apprehension.

### Brazil Rejects Proposal to Arbitrate on Trinidad—Venezuelan Commission Criticized.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The constantly growing seriousness of the situation in South Africa is keenly felt in official circles here. Lord Salisbury, prime minister, and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, had a long talk at the foreign office this afternoon, and there is no doubt that matters in the Transvaal formed the topic of conversation. On all sides the precipitate action of Dr. Jameson invading the Transvaal is deplored, for while the sympathies of Englishmen are naturally with the Uitlanders in their endeavors to secure what are manifestly their rights, the prospect of grave European complications at the present juncture are not relished.

The Globe this afternoon refers to this aspect of the case editorially, and asserts its belief that a grave crisis confronts Lord Salisbury. The German government, as has already been announced, has sent a note to the British government requesting an explanation of Jameson's expedition into the Boers' territory, and protesting against it. The Transvaal is nominally an independent republic and Germany does not claim to maintain a protectorate over it any more than the United States does over Venezuela, and Germany assumes a right to interfere and to check what she considers British aggression. In this light German opinion would appear to be exercising virtually a Monroe doctrine of its own with regard to the Transvaal. On the other hand La Lanterne, of Paris, this afternoon said: "Great Britain's contention that the foreign powers have no right to intervene in the Transvaal, is nothing less than an application of Monroeism." So that, on the whole, it looks as though the arguments against the Monroe doctrine as enunciated by President Cleveland, would be considerably weakened during the course of the present African trouble.

A correspondent at Rio de Janeiro sends word that it is reported in official circles that the strongest opinion of the British minister to the effect that Brazil will reject the proposal to submit to arbitration the dispute over the possession of Trinidad. The correspondent states that the Jacobin party has been striving to prevent arbitration, and has fought the suggestion with all its influence in congress. Mr. Carvalho, the minister of foreign affairs, was also one of those who was antagonistic to the arbitration of the question.

The Turkish government has accepted the offer of the representatives of the ports and the insurgents of Zeitoun, who are surrounded by Turkish troops.

The New York correspondent of the Times revises the records of the Venezuelan commission, giving special attention to Frederick R. Couderc, and quoting at length from interviews with Mr. Couderc approving President Cleveland's course at the time of the delivery of the Venezuelan message. In these interviews some harsh phrases regarding Great Britain are quoted. The Times in an editorial comments rather severely upon the presence of Frederick R. Couderc on the Venezuelan commission, and notes the fact that with one exception (Andrew White) the commissioners are unknown here.

A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from the special commission in Washington, giving hitherto unpublished correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela during the period between November, 1840, when Robert Schomburgk was appointed to survey the western territory of British Guiana, and April, 1842, when Great Britain finally removed the boundary posts which he set at various points in that territory, to form the so-called Schomburgk line, is attracting much attention here. The Chronicle calls it a "boomerang despatch," and heads it a "New Face to Controversy." A foreign office official referring to these despatches in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press this afternoon, said the correspondence referred to is correct, "so far as it goes." He added, "but there is much unpublished, especially a letter of Senor Fortigue, Venezuelan minister to Great Britain at the time) which gives a different light upon the whole matter. We might, for instance, take a portion of Secretary Olney's document and transform it into a sentiment which would be entirely antagonistic to the American side of the question."

### RAILWAY MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Trouble has broken out among the trans-continental lines over the east-bound steamship business and the chances are that there will be serious trouble before the matter is adjusted. The Great Northern complained to the chairman that the C.P.R. is having excessive commissions on the business. The chairman has ruled that all the traffic on which the Canadian Pacific is paying such commissions is trans-Atlantic business and he has no power to grant the Great Northern any relief. The Great Northern also claims that the Northern Pacific is paying excessive commissions on the same class of business. On this the chairman declares that the mere announcement that such is the case, is not enough to enable him to extend any help to the Great Northern. If the commissions are paid by the Northern Pacific on trans-oceanic business in either direction, the Great North-

ern must find its own relief, for the agreement of the trans-continental roads does not cover this kind of traffic, and any road taking measures for the protection of traffic in this regard must see that it does not demoralize business in other directions. There is little doubt that the Great Northern will take such as it deems necessary for the preservation of its business, and the trouble is more than likely to extend to the trans-continental business proper.

### INSURGENTS ADVANCING.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—The insurgents are in large force in the province of Havana and are spread over a mile wide space, their rear guard still stretching back into Matanzas province, while the vanguard is at Agacate, on the railroad line between Matanzas and Havana, and a little over thirty miles from Havana. They maintain the same scattered formation, divided into columns, which proved effectual in carrying them into the immediate neighborhood of Matanzas, the different columns apparently knowing the whereabouts and needs of each other.

The Spanish commanders are apparently unable to cope with this style of warfare or check the advance. It is learned that Gomez intends to extend his incursion into the western province of Pinar del Rio, and the situation is considered exceedingly grave in view of the great activity that has been manifested by the local bands of insurgents in Pinar del Rio ever since Gomez advanced on Matanzas. An advance into Pinar del Rio would have the effect of practically surrounding this city with insurgent sympathizers. The authorities, however, express confidence that the insurgents will not dare to attack Havana, and that the new movement is merely a raid.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 3.—Captain Walker, of the steamship Ardan, from Havana, with a cargo of sugar and mail from that country, says that affairs are rapidly drawing to a crisis, and there is no doubt that Cuba will gain her independence. The insurgents seem to have matters well under control. The whole island is visible for miles out to sea by reason of the masses of flames which arise from the sugar plantations where the cane has been set on fire by the insurgents. The insurgent army on Christmas day was 15,000 strong, composed of men well disciplined and armed to the teeth.

### SHOOTING AFFRAY.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 5.—(Special)—Word has reached here of a desperate fight which took place at Okanagan Mission. Moore, a man of 65, quarrelled with a younger man named Charles Leddy, and a rough and tumble fight followed in which Leddy tumbled the old man very heavily. Moore then said to Leddy: "You've licked me, that ends it"; but Leddy's blood was up and it took more than an apology to cool it. He went away, returned with a rifle and opened fire on the old man, discharging eight bullets at him. Moore protected himself as best he could and only one bullet took effect in his shoulder. It is feared Moore may die. Leddy was brought to Kamloops in irons.

### PROPOSED SEALING ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Referring to the Chronicle's statement that the proposed treaty between the United States and Great Britain, providing for a commission to assess the damages sustained by Canadian sealers under the Behring sea award, was being intentionally delayed by the British government, one of the high officials of the Foreign office to-day declared that the proposed treaty did not reach the Foreign office until the second week in December, and that it was impossible to duly consider such an important matter in the midst of the holiday season, especially when more pressing affairs were occupying the attention of the government.

### NICARAGUAN CONCERNS.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (via Galveston) Jan. 4.—Congress convened to-day. President Zelaya in his message severely blames Great Britain for her attempt to enforce unjust and revolutionary claims, and for the forcible occupation of Corinto. He reports numerous important public improvements. An analysis of the finances shows a condition of things in the different departments, ranging from below zero to a surplus of 2,000,000 soles. Minister Callejo is reported as having paid out during the past year over 3,000,000 soles on account of debts. Senor Mathus reports foreign relations at the present as admirable, while Senor Abiadaris reports home affairs to be under perfect control.

### ANOTHER MINE DISASTER.

VICTOR, Col., Jan. 5.—A terrible accident occurred yesterday at the Anna Lee mine of the Portland company, on Battle mountain. Nine men were caught in a big cave-in and four who were in the cage when the ground gave way, are probably dead; as well as five others who were in the mine. It is believed that it will take a week or ten days to rescue the entombed miners, as the shaft is about 900 feet deep. The cause of the disaster is not definitely stated, but it is known that the timbers were insufficient to sustain the great weight to which they were subjected.

Nilson (on Picadilly)—I tell you, London at this time of the year is almost without a peer.  
Kilson—Yes, the most of them are over in America hunting heiresses.—New York World.

## WHAT ABOUT RHODES?

### His Protracted Silence the Cause of Great Apprehensions in London.

### Statistics Regarding the Transvaal—Its People and Their National Characteristics.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—In view of the existing situation a few statistics relating to the inhabitants of the Transvaal will be found of interest. The total white population is estimated approximately at 119,128. Of these about two-thirds are aliens, the vast majority of whom are British subjects. The seat of government is at Pretoria, a town with a white population of 5,000, but the largest town is Johannesburg, with a population of over 40,000 and a floating population of 30,000 in the gold fields along the Rand. The inhabitants of Johannesburg are almost entirely aliens, a circumstance which will explain the scene in the theatre a few nights ago, when the audience hissed the "Volkslied," the national anthem of the Boers, and wildly applauded "God Save the Queen."

The republic has no standing army with the exception of a small force of horse artillery. In case of war all able bodied citizens are called upon to serve. According to the census of 1889, the number of able bodied men between sixteen and sixty amounts to 23,925. The skill of the Boers in using the rifle is well known while their doggedness and courage helps to render them formidable enemies in the field. The lack of news from Cecil Rhodes and the protracted silence on his part cause grave apprehension, as it is impossible to imagine what the political movements in South Africa may be.

### THE KAISER AND KRUGER.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—President Kruger of the Transvaal has sent to Emperor William the following reply to the latter's telegram of congratulation upon his success in repelling the invasion: "I testify to Your Majesty my very deep and heartfelt thanks for your sincere congratulations. With God's help we hope to do everything possible to hold our dearly bought independence and the stability of our beloved republic."

### THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it has no reason to doubt that the dispatches which the Daily Chronicle quotes are genuine. The Gazette presumes that Secretary Olney and President Cleveland knew of these letters and asks why Secretary Olney did not use them to refute Lord Salisbury's second dispatch. "Did he," the Gazette asks, "deliberately prefer to pick a quarrel with Salisbury?"

The St. James Gazette says: "The British people are not being properly treated by the Government when it is to be left to the enterprise of a newspaper to discover in a foreign country unpublished official correspondence upon which peace or war may depend which does not justify the statements of our own foreign office." Mr. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, when shown at the Colonial office a copy of the Chronicle's accusation of cognizance on the part of the government of unpublished correspondence, declared that the charge was beneath contempt.



Almost a  
**Hopeless Case.**  
A Terrible Cough. No Rest Night nor Day. Given up by Doctors.  
**A LIFE SAVED**  
BY TAKING  
**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL**  
"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, and as a result, I was unable to rest, either day or night. The doctors, after working over me to the best of their ability, pronounced my case hopeless, and I felt that I could do no more for me. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I began to take, and very soon I was greatly relieved. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. E. Wynn, 9 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.  
**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**  
HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIR.  
Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.