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J. K. CLARK, General Manager.  
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## THE TALK OF OLD LONDON.

The Story of What is Called  
the "Delagoa Bay Plot."

BOER-GERMAN INTRIGUE

The Egyptian Question Once  
More to the Fore.

DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Significant Utterances of Mr Gos-  
chen at Lewes.

THE CASE OF DR. JAMESON.

Mr. Rhodes' Ambitious South African Scheme—  
Small Cost of the Ashante Expedition—Mr.  
Lowther Again Strongly Advocates a Protective  
Trade Policy.

London, Feb. 29.—Certain favored Conservative journalists have obtained from the Foreign Office a story of what they call the Delagoa Bay plot, which throws the clearest side light upon the Boer and German intrigue to secure a foothold at Delagoa Bay, the capital of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa, which would afford the best inlet and outlet to the trade of the Transvaal. There is no doubt of the truth of the story, which is to the effect that just prior to the raid of Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal a Mr. Milne, a Portuguese concessionaire, who held a frontage on the foreshore of the bay for a distance of seven miles, offered to sell the concession to Great Britain for £20,000. The Government, through Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, and British High Commissioner in South Africa, declined to deal with Milne. Nothing was then known of the Transvaal row. Thereupon President Kruger, who for a long time has been making efforts to secure a port for the Transvaal, supplied Seaman and Eiffe, a German firm, with money to purchase the concession, thus giving to German subjects, who are entitled to German protection, territorial rights on Delagoa Bay. The concession will soon be actively operated. Seaman and Eiffe control the trade route outside the bay to the Transvaal, and the main routes to Swaziland. Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Transvaal Secretary of State, before coming to Europe, visited Delagoa Bay, and arranged an important part of the Boer-German coup against British possession of that place. As Great Britain would rather go to war than submit her rights to pre-empt Delagoa Bay to the decision of a European congress, the foreshore affair at first sight does not look to be of critical import, as that matter does not seem worth fighting over, but as soon as the award of the Swiss arbitrators is made in the matter of the Delagoa Bay Railway, which is expected to result in the granting of £50,000 compensation to the American bondholders, Portugal will put the railway up at auction. The Boer-German syndicate will then undoubtedly buy it, and the Transvaal will then have secured its long-sought-for outlet to the sea, and will be able to carry on a foreign trade without having recourse to the British railways to the south. The Anglo-Portuguese convention only prevents Portugal from selling the province and harbor of Delagoa Bay without giving Great Britain a chance to acquire them, but the Anglo-Portuguese convention can be practically annulled by the German holders passing on their concession to their Government. How Cecil Rhodes, who once offered to buy the whole Delagoa Bay district for £2,000,000, got tricked over this concession is unexplained. His reputation as a far-seeing politician has been recently utterly shaken.

MR. GOSCHEN AT LEWES.

The Right Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, has delivered a speech at Lewes, in which he made an allusion to Emperor William that is calculated to infuriate the German newspapers. He said that a curious succession of events seemed to convince the foreign powers that Great Britain was asleep and unable to assert herself. A great German statesman, not Prince Bismarck, seemed to have formed a deprecating estimate of this country. He had been undeceived, and he (Mr. Goschen) hoped he was now convinced that Great Britain would not shrink from using the greatest physical force to maintain her rights. Everybody believes that Mr. Goschen had referred to Emperor William, and not to Chancellor Von Helldorf. Extracting

Mr. Goschen's prolixity, he declared that Great Britain would not contract an alliance with any power or group of powers. She preferred isolation, relying on her navy, with which she was ready to face anything. Mr. Goschen's speech was preliminary to his producing the navy estimates.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Yesterday's Madrid papers contain some curious official statistics regarding the war in Cuba. According to these there were sent to the island up to March, 1896, 118,000 men. Thirteen thousand of these were sent at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion. The cost of the war thus far is placed at \$50,000,000. For the second year the cost is estimated at \$75,000,000. Each soldier in Cuba costs the Government \$500 annually. During the first year 406 soldiers were killed and 3,472 died from yellow fever. The Havana correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that Capt. Gen. Weyler will no more suppress the rebellion than did Gen. Martinez Campos. The United States, he adds, should on the score of humanity and her general financial interests insist on autonomy for the Cubans.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

There is more chaff than wheat in the revelations of French and German journals in regard to the re-opening of the Egyptian question. Both the Foreign Office and the Ottoman embassy deny that the Sultan has demanded that the occupation of the Nile Valley shall be regulated, limited or brought to an end. It is not probable that any evasive reply would be made to the Sultan if he were to press for a solution of the Egyptian question. Certainly Turkish pachas have not shown their fitness for governing the Nile Valley by their recent conduct in Armenia, and while any chance remains of employment in Egypt the English will continue to occupy the country, with the moral sanction of Europe. The discussion of this question naturally follows the outbreak of anti-German feeling in England, which the German press still bitterly resents, desiring to provoke Russia and France against England. It is now important as an abstract question, since the present Government could not stand twenty-four hours if it should entertain a proposition for withdrawal from Egypt; but as a sign of altered continental relations it is highly significant. Since the treaty of Berlin a good understanding with Germany has been the central idea of English diplomacy; now Germany is the only country with which the English people would enjoy having a fight. Germany, in return, is anxious to multiply English embarrassment in every quarter. An astute diplomatist remarks: "England will one day come to her senses and return to a German alliance, when her people find that without it they are losing every point in the diplomatic game." Certainly Russia is more powerful to-day than she has been for a generation, with every great nation anxious to stand well with her, and the Sultan dependent upon the Czar's caprice.

Another correspondent, writing on the Egyptian question, says: "Another European crisis seems to be at hand, and many people think sufficient pressure will be brought to bear to frighten Lord Salisbury out of Egypt. The Sultan's request that England should 'regulate' the situation in Egypt may mean much or little. There is no doubt that he would be glad of an excuse to harass the English Government in return for its interference during the past year. The question most debated is whether the Sultan is prompted by France or Russia in his request. There is an impression in some quarters that negotiations are proceeding between England and France direct in reference to the Egyptian question, but it is believed that both Russia and Germany would be displeased by a settlement reached in that manner. Both of those countries prefer the present situation to continue a little longer in order that the relations between France and England may not become too close.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The debates in Parliament are dull and lifeless. Mr. Balfour has carried the new procedure order by a great majority, after limiting its operation to the present session. While it is a distinct gain to have votes of supply spread evenly over the session, instead of rushed through pell-mell at the close, the public is not interested in abstract questions of financial procedure. What will command general attention is Mr. Goschen's statement of the naval programme, which will be made on Monday. It will probably explain the main use to which the surplus of nearly \$30,000,000 will be put. Other Government measures are still kept in reserve. It is known that there was serious difference of opinion in the Cabinet over the Education Bill. The Liberal-Unionists not being willing to support the large measure of relief for voluntary schools which was originally proposed, there has been a compromise on which the Cabinet has united. The result will be a small measure, which will dis-appoint Churchmen and Roman Catholics. Even this moderate bill will excite opposition in the Government ranks, but with a majority of the present magnitude anything that receives the approval of the Ministers will be carried.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

The Liberals have followed up their gain of a seat in Southampton with a great increase in their vote in the Lichfield Division. Naturally there is exultation in the Liberal press, but the leaders have a reasonable method of explaining the turning of the tide in their favor. They assert that the majority in the House of Commons does not represent the real relations of the parties of the country. The Unionists, according to this view, in the general elections carried by small majorities many seats which were naturally Liberal, and these seats will be regained from time to time in by-elections. What has happened in Southampton and Lichfield is the resumption of the normal relations of the two great parties. The leaders on the Opposition bench, who have been strongly reinforced this week by the return of Mr. John Morley, will make a resolute fight against the Education Bill, but otherwise they will

not place the minority on exhibition oftener than is necessary. They count with confidence upon a gradual popular reaction against the party in power.

DR. "JIM."

The excitement over Dr. Jameson has subsided as rapidly as it rose. Public comment on the case is excluded by the excellent practice of the English press when an important trial is pending. Dr. Jameson, who is naturally a reticent man, has wisely retired from the public view, and takes no notice of cards or letters sent to him. Several offers of marriage are said to have waited his coming, but he is devoting his attention to courting to another sort. Sir John Bridge's warning was heeded by his officers, and no theatrical exhibition of jingoism has followed the first scene in court. The form of legal procedure which will be adopted is not yet known with precision, but it is probable that, if Dr. Jameson and his officers are indicted and committed for trial in consequence of the preliminary inquiry before Sir John Bridge, the case will come before the Old Bailey Sessions, with three judges and a special jury. The legal questions will be only partly disclosed in the opening inquiry, but these are likely to be of paramount importance. The defence will evidently make a great effort to invalidate on technical grounds any indictment based on the Foreign Enlistment Act. The case of the Crown against Sandoval and others for fitting out an expedition against Venezuela is the only precedent under that act, and it does not run on parallel lines with the invasion of the Transvaal. The court will have to establish its own precedents in the Jameson trial. This fact does not favor the accused, since there will be less quibbling over technical points. If the Foreign Enlistment Act can be shown not to apply to the invasion of the Transvaal the prosecution will collapse on questions of law; otherwise the defence will have a serious task, for the contention that the country was invaded without the consent of the Queen will not require much evidence. The eminence of the counsel engaged to conduct the defence is a signal proof that the interests of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-raiders will be adequately protected. It is not likely that the military officers with Jameson will be court-martialed; indeed the Army Act seems to exclude a subsequent trial, since it provides that no officer subject to military law can be prosecuted for any offence after conviction or acquittal by civil court. Dr. Jameson himself is not an ideal jingo, either in appearance or character. He is a quiet, reserved and thoughtful man, without theatrical mannerism. He looks like a dreamer, rather than a resolute man of action. He is not the sort of man who naturally fits in with melodramas like "Cheer, Boys, Cheer."

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

The report of directors of the British South Africa Company for the year ended March, 1895, issued this week, has almost the interest of romance. Naturally it contains no reference to Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, but it is quite exciting to read between the lines. The facts are set forth of the making of the empire in Mashonaland and Matabeleland, now called Rhodesia. Conquered only a few years ago from the native owners, it is rapidly being reclaimed from the wilderness. Dr. Jameson's raid will undoubtedly result in curbing Mr. Cecil Rhodes' power. Already he has been deprived of the command of the armed forces with which dreamed of one day driving the Germans and French back to the coast and making their vast territories British. Mr. Rhodes will be in Bulawayo, the capital of Rhodesia, within a fortnight, and from the date of his arrival things will begin to hum. That means trouble for the Transvaal. Mr. Rhodes has resolved that Rhodesia shall outgrow the Transvaal in wealth and population, and ultimately absorb it peacefully or, when the time comes, by force of arms. He believes there is plenty of gold in Rhodesia, but independent recent reports deny this. Meantime Mr. Rhodes will concentrate his energies upon the completion of the main railway and telegraph lines, the development of the mining industry and the settlement of the native labor difficulty. The last named is likely to give him trouble. He will start out with intent to attract the natives by kind, generous treatment, which shall sharply contrast with the Transvaal labor system. But if he be not careful he will have the Anti-Slavery Society, the Aborigines Protection Society and all the philanthropists in England vigorously denouncing him. The Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce has formulated a series of proposals which are to form the basis of legislation on the labor question. Among other proposed regulations is one forbidding a native leaving a farm for other employment without the consent of the owner of that farm, and it is further provided that no white man may employ a native laborer who cannot produce a pass from his immediate former employer. Obviously such a system is capable of degenerating into something very like slavery. In fact, the matter is already receiving the attention of the Anti-Slavery Society—a body which even Mr. Rhodes cannot afford to disregard.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

There has been a good deal of notice attracted to the remarkably well directed manner in which the Ashantee expedition was organized and carried out. From first to last there was not the slightest hitch of any description, even in the commissariat and the train departments where there is generally more or less trouble. Now comes the statement that the whole expedition only cost £120,000 (\$600,000). It will, therefore, be seen that the British have made a pretty good bargain in Ashantee. They have not only acquired a "protectorate" over Ashantee, which means, practically, the annexation of that territory; but the unfortunate King Prempeh has been fined 50,000 ounces of gold in addition, so that the little Ashantee "picnic" may be looked upon as being quite a successful affair, especially when the small cost is considered.

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Dundas and Carling Streets.

**COTTONS.**

At 5c.	1 bale Good Heavy Factory Cotton, 5c. Only 20 yards to a customer.
At 6c.	2 bales Full Yard Wide Factory Cotton, 6c. This is a coarser.
At 7c.	3 bales 36-in. Heavy Factory Cotton, 7c. Come and see this cotton.
At 8c.	3 bales 36-in. Extra Heavy Factory Cotton, 8c. Specially made for general use.
At 7c.	3 cases 36-in. Bleached Cotton, 7c. This will compare with the best.
At 8c.	2 cases 36-in. Bleached Cotton, 8c. Good value at 10c.
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At 10c.	3 cases 36-in. Bleached Cotton, 10c. The cheapest in the city.

We have still some of that Poppy Pillow Cotton, in both plain and circular, our present prices are:

	40 in.	42 in.	44 in.	46 in.
PLAIN.....	10c	11c	12c	13c
CIRCULAR.....	12c	14c	16c	18c

Bleached Sheetings, extra heavy quality.

	8-4	9-4	10-4
PLAIN.....	20c	25c	35c
TWILL.....	23c	27c	39c

**Muslin Underwear.**

YOU suit yourself in style,  
WE guarantee the quality, and the  
PRICE takes care of itself.

At 25c.	Extra Heavy Cotton Drawers, lace trimmed, with tucks, at 25c. Fine Embroidery-trimmed Corset Covers, special value at 25c.
At 40c.	Extra Fine Cotton Skirts, 2½ yards wide, at 40c. Cambrie Hemstitched Drawers, with tucks, at 40c.
At 50c.	Extra Long, Fine Cotton, Insertion-trimmed Night Gowns, at 50c. Embroidery-trimmed Skirts, 3 yds. wide, extra fine cotton, at 50c.
At 75c.	Cambrie Night Gowns, lace trimmed, full sleeves, at 75c. Lace-trimmed Drawers, with tucks, English cotton, at 75c.

**Shirt Waist. 113 dozen.**

So far this season we have opened out and passed into stock the above number, embracing every fashion and fad known to the best manufacturers.

At 47c.	90 different patterns and colorings to select from, full size, with extra large sleeves, worth 65c, for 47c.
At 78c.	Soft front, extra large sleeves, light and dark colorings, at 78c, worth \$1.
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**KINOCMILL'S**  
Dundas and Carling Streets.

—AGENTS FOR—  
**Butterick's.....**  
Patterns and Publications.

DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

The question of granting university degrees to women is now being widely discussed in England. The subject was debated this week at a meeting of the Senate of Cambridge University, and the opinions of the masters of the various colleges were interesting. The master of Magdalen thought there would be no great preponderance of opinion for or against the proposal. In the opinion of the master of Peterhouse, women should receive nothing more than B. A., certainly not membership in the senate. This opinion was partially shared by the master of Trinity, who, however, took encouragement from the fact that men had suffered very little from the intrusion of women, and he predicted that no serious disadvantage would result to the university by their admission. Supposing it were decided to give them full privileges, he thought no real evil would arise, nor could he see why women should not be lecturers, professors or even vice-chancellors. The most glorious personages of our history lived under Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria, and he had no fear that women would not be able to show themselves in literature, poetry, action, art and music equal to men. No vote was taken.

ITALY'S WAR.

Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, was hooted at Rome to-day on his way to the railway station. The Opposition demands that the Government shall declare its programme for the conduct of the war in Abyssinia. Negus Menelik is about to take advantage of the lull in the hostilities to get crowned at Axum. He will not attack the Italian forces until the dervish army comes up. General Barattieri will retire from Asmara to await reinforcements there.

A PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

The Rt. Hon. James Lowther, member of the House of Commons from Kent, Isle of Thanet, addressing a meeting of farmers to-day, contended that policy of protection alone afforded the only chance for the permanent relief of the country. He said that every industry, every calling, was threatened by the unrestricted imports now being made into Great Britain. In conclusion, he pointed to France and cited that country as an example of the benefits agriculturists had derived from the adoption of a protective tariff.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES.

Fresh discoveries are daily announced in the field first opened by Prof. Roentgen. That there is a possibility of enabling the human eye to see with ease concealed objects was demonstrated Thursday at Kings College, London. One of the experimenters there says: "Without the aid of photography, by the means of a simple fluorescent screen, and a suitable lens, I could easily see all the bones in my hand and wrist clearly and sharply defined, and the action of the joints. Metallic objects were readily seen through a solid block of wood 2½ inches thick, such as is used in paving streets. A sixpence shut up between the pages of Bradshaw was clearly visible. These results were produced by the aid of a new vacuum tube designed and made in the college."

TORONTO.

Appointments Granted—The Government and the Pass System—Cemetery Returns.

Toronto, March 1.—The Ontario Gazette announces the appointment of the following:—Jas. Massie, of Toronto, as registrar of deeds of East and West York; Robert H. Hutcheson, of Montreal, as a commissioner, to take affidavits in Montreal, for use in Ontario courts; Dr. Jno. F. Gibson, as warden of the Central Prison. The following companies have been incorporated by letters patent:—The Round Lake Fishing & Hunting Company, the Huron, Belgian Draught Stock Horse Co., the Trenton Electric Co.

It is rumored that the wind is to be taken out of the sails of Mr. Haycock's bid to prevent members of the Local House accepting railroad passes. The story is that the Government is to come to an agreement with the railway, under which the Province will pay the latter a fixed sum for annual passes for all the members.

Mr. Justice Osler has dismissed the charges against Messrs. W. T. R. Preston and Smith in connection with the Hart-Smythe election case. The motion was to have gone to trial on Monday, but on consent of counsel the court declared the suit withdrawn, on the ground that there was no evidence to produce.

Returns from the city cemeteries for the month of February show the total number interred to be 107, or 45 less than that of January. The deaths from diphtheria were ten, from typhoid fever, none.

John Manning dropped dead at the house of L'Eveque, 319 Wilton avenue, this morning. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart failure, brought on by dissipation.

HAMILTON.

Peach Buds Killed by Frost—A Defaulter's Sentence—A Narrow Escape from Death.

Hamilton, Ont., February 29.—An authority on the subject who has been examining the fruit buds in this vicinity says that the peach buds have been killed by the late heavy frosts, and as a result the crop will be a failure. Peaches were a failure in this district last year, caused by the killing frost of the previous winter.

J. W. Horton, the defaulting treasurer of the Army and Navy Veterans Association, who skipped out some months ago and returned yesterday to give himself up to the authorities, pleaded guilty to appropriating \$80.50 of the Association's money to his own use. The Magistrate, after considering the plea for leniency made by counsel on behalf of the prisoner, sentenced Horton to two months in the common jail.

John Stuart, president of the Bank of Hamilton, is confined to his bed suffering from a severe shock to his nervous system, caused by falling between the wheels of a moving train at the G. T. R. station on Thursday evening. Mr. Stuart had been saying farewell to the family of Cashier James Turnbull of the bank, who were leaving for England, and jumped from the car as it was moving out from the station. Only the agility and strength of Mr. Turnbull, who was standing on the car steps, and who jumped to the platform and pulled Mr. Stuart from the track, saved the latter's life.