ENGLAND'S "LITTLE WAR."

Circumstances Leading Up to the Present Trouble in South Africa.

And Some Interesting Information Concerning the People Who Constitute "the Enemy."

(Written for the COLONIST.)

In the issues of the last few days telegrams announce a somewhat serious state of affairs in South Africa, and as a good many people in British Columbia have friends there, I venture to give a slight though necessarily somewhat skeleton account of the proceedings which have led up to the last "little war."

Commencing with the surrender of the Transvaal by the Gladstone Government, in 1880, to the Boers, the whole history of the present trouble can be traced. The Boers, as other semi-civilized people are apt to do, mistook Britain's motive in the matter, and attributed to fear rather than magnanimity the "disgraceful" surrender.

After this they claimed rights in Bechuanaland which the British Government found it necessary to dispute in the interests of the Cape Colony, and Sir Charles Warren was sent out to command an expedition of regular and colonial troops in 1885. The Boer leaders, recognizing that the chiefs and the force under their command were different to the unfortunate Sir George Colley and his detachments of British regulars, backed down, Bechuanaland became a British protectorate, and the road to the African interior was preserved to the Cape Colony.

Following the Bechuanaland expedition, came the formation of the exploration company and other syndicates, who received concessions from Lo Bengula, Khama and other chiefs, and simultaneously with this, the great gold development of the Transvaal. Lo Bengula is the chief of the Matabele, a warlike people whose territory lies between the Zambesi and Limpopo rivers, while Khama is chief of the Mashonas, a tribe long tributary to the former.

Writing on the situation in March 1889, from Bechuanaland, a gentleman who had many advantages for acquiring knowledge, said:

"The Transvaal is turning out so fabulously rich that this fact must be taken into account; gold mining is now in its infancy, yet Robinson £1 shares are up to £63, and it is unreasonable to expect that the best has been discovered. Zoutspanberg in the north, Klerksdorp in the south, Barberton and Lydenberg in the east and the Rand (now known as Johannesberg) in the centre, are rising and some going ahead quicker than Kimberley at its best.

"Beechuanaland and Matabeleland are probably quite as rich and Mashonaland is the field of South Africa as far as known, and before long people will be flocking here."

During 1887 troubles arose between the Transvaal Boers and Khama's people. Lo Bengula, who had previously admitted Khama's independence, now claimed that he had the right to grant concessions in Mashonaland, that he had no boundary to his country, and that the Mashonas were still subject to the Matabele. To quote again from my correspondent:

"You must remember that Cecil Rhodes, who is a great power of wealth, is Life Governor of DeBeers' company (Kimberley diamond mines)—Rudd, Rhodes, Barnato and Robinson are in the swim."

Rudd, after a brief visit to Lo Bengula, was successful in receiving from him concessions granting the whole, sole and exclusive rights to mine in Matabeleland, Mashonaland, etc., and in return promised Lo Bengula £1,000 a year, and a present of 5 000 Martini-Henry rifles. The sum of £10,000, voted as secret service money in connection with the DeBeers water works, is supposed to have gone in this direction. Another phase of the Matabele riddle was that, for years past, they had been murdering and raiding the Mashonas; and Selous the Bishop of Bloemfontein and others directed attention to the fact that, till the Matabele were conquered there could be no rest. In the letter before quoted from, the writer goes on to say:

"For some time the Transvaalers have been arming, and the guns for the Matabele, which are a couple of days from here, may be stopped, which will again mix things a little. I don't think Khama will interfere, and if the Cape Government does, it will be euchreing the DeBeers Company (Rudd, Rhodes and Sir H. Robinson, the high commissioner for South Africa). Dr. Jameson and party sent up by Rudd are expected the day after to-morrow, guns and all."

This was the beginning of the chartered company's movements. Owing to the troubles before mentioned, the administrator in British Bechuanaland, Sir S. Sheppard, held an inquiry, and during this several of the lesser chiefs wished to attack him and his party, but Khama hearing of their plans, took prompt measures to prevent the young men from carrying out their project, thus practically showing his loyalty and placing the British Government under no small obligation.

British interests continued to increase and capital to be invested in the Mashona country; the journeyings of the ubiquitous Sir Randolph Churchill and other prominent men advertised it muchly, and it came to be known as "Rhodesia."

In July, of last year, Mr. Rhodes, the Premier of the Colony, at a banquet in Cape Town, responding to the toast of the Ministry, said:

"As to the future, what may happen to South Africa I cannot say. What the New South Africa, what young South Africa will do after we are gone, I cannot say; but in our lifetime, our duty is to draw together the States of South Africa by means of a Railway Union, and by means of a Customs Union. The gentleman who has been good enough to propose the toast of the Ministry has coupled therewith some personal remarks in reference to myself. He has referred to that uncivilized portion of the map which we are gradually annexing—where there does not happen to be any civilised white occupation, and which therefore one has fairly the right to have had the policy and the ambition to make it a portion of the Colony which one has adopted as one's home. It has gone on step by step, it has gone on hundreds of miles by hundreds of miles, and it does happen that we have proceeded to the Zambesia. On that question I can challenge any criticism from the President of the Free State or from the President of the Transvaal. I can simply say that it was unoccupied, except by a native population, full of barbarism, and that it was a fair policy to merge therein the system of the Cape Colony, to make it one in laws, in system, and in occupation, an idea and a design of tremendous difficulties, but very pleasurable with the view of its ultimate object.

"I cannot speak to-night with any confidence, but I can tell you that it was like a picture ten years ago, and it has gradually progressed. I remember that when I have been in a painter's studio, and I have seen a picture all blurred and all indistinct. You go another week, and you go another month, and you gradually see the outlines coming out. You might condemn at any moment, you might say that it would be a failure, but sometimes the picture is an ultimate success. When I reply to the hon. gentleman who has proposed the health of "The Ministry," and has indirectly referred to that, I can only say that I have been drawing a picture. I do hope that that picture may prove an ultimate success, that it will be a picture that the Cape may appreciate, that it will be a picture which the people of this colony may share in. I can only say on that point that I have been drawing a picture, and that I do hope—it has been the feeling of my life—that that picture will be an ultimate and complete success, and the destination of that picture is to transfer it to your possession.

"When I consider the Ministry, and the gentlemen that have been connected with it, I must say that the Ministry have been extremely fair. They recognize that the picture is being drawn; they hope that it may be an ultimate success, and they hope that one day they may take possession of it. Still, though they are connected with the picture, they have no liability for the picture, and they say that one of their colleagues is drawing the picture, and that one day when they are much older men, and that picture is a complete success, the Cape Colony will take possession of it. That is my reply to the gentleman who proposed the health of the Ministry in that he indirectly referred to the question of the expansion to the North. Now, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, we have on many occasions been referred to as 'The Happy Family,' cynically, I think, because it is supposed that that there are very varied and marked differences between those gentlemen who at the present moment conduct the affairs of this country. My reply to that remark is the following: That I believe I happen to have had the good fortune to be connected with a number of gentlemen who have very strong and marked individualities. There is no question that comes up that there is any feeling amongst them, other than a strong individuality, on the decision of the question. We fight out our quarrels and our difficulties, and at any rate, we have shown a unanimous front to the country, and I am glad to feel that I am in a Ministry not of dummies, but of the most marked individualism. Whatever we submit to the consideration of this country, you may be assured of this (I don't suppose that I am revealing Cabinet secrets), that it is submitted after the most intense discussion, after the trial of the greatest individuality. It is a compromise representing the compromise of individualities. It is not the compromise of dummies. Up to the present, at any rate, we have succeeded in what you may call a broad external policy; that is, the connection of the different states of South Africa with us by railway communication. We have fortunately a prosperous revenue. Even the pesimistic Treasurer—(laughter)—has had to own that ends up to the present have met, and if I were to take you into my confidence, I would say that there was never a moment in our Ministry when we were more unanimous and more combined. We have united the different states of South Africa by railway communication. I have, at any rate, from my colleagues no active opposition in reference to my personal policy in the North, and in so far as our revenue is concerned it fairly balances with our expenditure, and I think, Mr. Mayor, that we can congratulate ourselves on our position.

"I do feel this, sir, that we do live at a very happy moment. It does happen, by the good luck or good fortune of our present circumstances, that we are in charge of the country when the whole of South Africa is on the move due to gold, due to diamonds, due to expansion to the North. We have not the ordinary question of the parish pump. The whole of our population is on the move. We are almost at the Zambesi. We have a most extraordinary return of prosperity from the Transvaal. We have during our own lifetime received the prosperity of the diamond fields, and I may say that I am glad and happy to think, and I think my colleagues will agree with me, that we live at the present day. We might have been in the old, humdrum existence of twenty years ago, when our revenue was about two or three millions and our expenditure about the same. We have a gross total between export and import of about twenty millions, and from day to day we do not know how that will expand. We have to use the most cautious provision with reference to our expenditure in this country, but I think you will agree that we have been most cautious with our local expenditure. We have, on each occasion I think with the support of the colony, had the courage and pluck to seize the communications with the North."

Dr. Jameson, who is administrator in the chartered company's territory, is said to be a man of great personal character, fully competent to guide their affairs, and from late Transvaal papers appears to have taken a similar stand to that taken by the late Sir Bartle Frere before the Zulu war, and refused to give up to butchery some refugee Mashonas. Writing under date August 15, from Victoria, a correspondent sends the following to a gentleman in Johannesburg:

"I reached here all safe and sound, but how long I shall continue to be so is an open question. I had only been up here fourteen days when we had to clear from the mines and go into camp at Fort Victoria, where we were supplied with rifles and ammunition. All our Kaffir huts were burned early one morning, and you should have seen the boys run when their dwellings were fired, in their terror of the Matabele. For 16 days we were in camp, and it was a miserable time, what with our blankets being wet every morning, the petrifying cold, and one thing and another. A few days before we went into camp three of us went out to see if there were any signs of the Matabele, and within three miles of the old police camp we came across two dead Makalakas with their hands cut off and apparently not long dead. We at once reported our discovery to the mine manager, and then set to work putting all the stores down the shaft and in the drives. Every night while at the mines guard was kept, and we succeeded in getting into camp all right and without further incident. Two indunas (chiefs) came to the fort and had champagne, cigars, bread etc. They inspected the big gun, but were evidently not much impressed wito it. Two or three hundred Matabele encamped only about a mile from the fort, and for fifty miles around they burned all the kraals and stole the oxen, including those of white men.

"As soon as Dr. Jameson arrived, a picket went out to the Matabele, who were four or five miles off, and told them the Big White man wanted to see them. When the Matabele arrived, Dr. Jameson asked them why they came into the white man's country and killed the Makalakas, burned their huts, and stole their oxen. They could not give a proper answer. They said the young men would not give up the stolen cattle, and they also demanded all the Makalakas in the fort in order to kill them. The Doctor told them this would not be done, and informed them that if they did not clear over the border in two hours, he would have them shot. They laughed in the Doctor's face at his threat, and one of the Indunas was very impudent to him. While the "pow-wow" was going on, between 400 and 500 men, armed with rifles, were on the walls of the fort. About 40 of the Matabele came inside the fort, and the rest remained outside. On this occasion they got no cigars, brandy, champagne, or the other things they delight in, and they did not fail to show their rage and disappointment. Off they then went, and stationed themselves four or five miles away.

When the two hours which the Administrator had given them to "clear out" in had expired, a force of thirty-five men, of whom I was one, each man supplied with seventy five rounds, was dispatched after them to hasten their movement. They were ready for us, but we were the first to open the ball. We dismounted fifteen yards apart, and each having selected a man, we poured in a volley which rolled over a dozen or so. One of the enemy who "handed in their checks" was the cheeky induna with three bullets in him. The Matabele responded with a few shots and assegais, but all went clear. Dropping shields, sticks, guns, assegais and everything that would impede their movements, they bounded away helter-skelter like springbuck. We chased them for about a mile, and four miles further on 3,000 or 4,000 of them were massed in readiness, so we returned to the camp. During the night they came and took their dead away. The following morning a score of men went out, and though they rode for twenty miles, not a trace of the Matabele was to be seen. By the light of their burning huts, and while in ambush, the Makalakas saw the Matabele carrying the bodies of their dead away, and they told us over 100 were killed. So ended that little skirmish.

"The news here is that the Matabele mean to eat up the white men, and we are making great preparations in the fort for a proper fight. The river is two miles off, and only the big gun in the tower could cover the water-cart in that distance. So, in case we are besieged, we are sinking a well inside the fort. Lo Bengula sent a message to Captain Lendy that if he catches him he will cut his ears off"

It is not the first time in South African history that natives have acquired arms, which is a great object with them, and then used them against the whites from whom they got them. The fault the chartered company appears to have committed is in allowing the Matabele to procure rifles, as even without them, owing to their complete military organization, they were a standing menace to their neighbors.

It will thus be easily seen how England may be drawn into the chartered company's quarrel and in it loose both money and men. E. B.

Victoria, B. C., October 21, 1893.

The famous African traveller and German Government Commissioner Dr. Peters, has recently been in Montreal, and from an interview had with him by a Witness reporter the following is taken:

"About the Matabeles and Mr. Rhodes' company, Dr. Peters says there will be severe fighting, but Matabele is not Cetewayo, and the struggle will not be so severe. But that will probably happen which happened in my own case, which nearly always happens—the Imperial Government will have to come to the aid of the company. That was not the intention, of course. But events precipitate themselves suddenly; there is no remedy. The Government cannot allow its subjects to be ruined, and the country which has been opened up to fall into other hands; and so there are troops sent out, and the natives are beaten."

AMERICAN NEWS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—At the Bankers' Convention, this afternoon, the executive council reported a resolution demanding in the name of the American Bankers' Association the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Silver bill. It was immediately adopted and ordered to be telegraphed to the Senate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—General Denis F. Burke died here to-day at a sanitarium, where he had been ailing for some time. The dead general was a veteran of the rebellion. He commanded the Irish brigade which went to the front from this city.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A report was received at the Marine Hospital bureau today from Surgeon Macray, of Brunswick, Ga., stating that there were forty new cases of yellow fever there and two deaths. Two new cases are reported on St. Simon's Island.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Five million dollars in gold coin were received at the sub-treasury this morning from San Francisco. It was brought by Wells, Fargo & Co. The usual care was taken to keep secret the fact of the shipment, and the express company declined even to say by which road the precious load had left San Francisco. It was learned, however, that the money came in one car and five of the express company's most trusted and stoutest men, armed to the teeth, were in the car during the whole journey. There was also a strong posse in the other cars of the train. All of the men who had anything to do with the guarding of the gold until its safe delivery at the subtreasury, declined to give any particulars this morning of the tedious journey. All seemed very sleepy and declared they had nothing to say.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The U. S. steamer Mohican reached this port from Port Townsend to-day. She has returned from her cruise in Behring Sea after an absence of ten months. The Mohican proceeded to Mare Island at first for repairs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Cunard line steamer Campania arrived at the Bar at 10:37 p.m., beating the westward record by eight minutes. She passed Daunt's Rock at 1;25 p.m., Oct. 15. The Lucania, of the same line, previously held the westward record.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A World special from Baltimore says: In testifying in her behalf at the Southwestern police station on Monday, Mrs. Adeline Wilder called God to emite her if she had not sworn to the truth. The words had scarcely left her mouth when she fell to the floor unconscious. Twelve hours afterwards she was revived, but is now a raving maniac. Mrs. Wilder had been arrested for assault. At the trial even her husband corroborated the prosecuting witness, a young woman whom Mrs. Wilder was charged with striking with a teapot. Mr. Wilder says his wife never, to his knowledge, had a fainting fit before.

VALLEJO, Cal., Oct. 20.—The findings of the court which tried the charges and counter charges in the Bartlett-Cochrane case have reached Washington City. The exact findings of the court have not yet been made public, but enough is known to show that Capt. Cochrane has proven his case. Last evening the captain was relieved from arrest by telegraph and ordered to resume duty. To-day Major Bartlett received word that he would be tried by court-martial, and although charges are not definitely specified, they are said to be of a serious nature.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Bill Nye Says They Were Very Near to Each Other.

Though Differing in Their Ideas They Were Quite Inseparable.

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MOUNT AIRY, N. C., Sept. 26.

This town is a post village of Surry county, this state, and has cotton factories, flour mills, shoe factories for man and beast, tobacco factories for the same purpose, wool carding machines, mineral springs, newspapers, etc., but its principal hit was made as the home of the Siamese twins.

Settling here before the late war, these strange men, so different in character, yet so constantly thrown into each other's society by a circumstance they could not prevent, and which was about 7½ inches in length, lived until the winter of 1875–76 under the American name of Bunker. Here they were married, here their children were born, and here they died.

Recently I have had the pleasure of reading an instructive article on these gentlemen prepared by M. A. Dufour for a French journal, and with the items of interest offered me by the old neighbors of Chang and Eng besides I venture to write a letter on these much talked of people from Siam.

OLD NEIGHBORS OF THE TWINS.

M. Dufour goes on to state that "las d'exhiber leur 'trait-d'union' devant les curieux des deux mondes, ils avient acquis une jolie ferme, a Mount Airy dans le comte de Surry (Caroline du Nord) peti d'armes avant la guerre de secessions, et passedaient quelques esclaves."

Carolina du Nord is good. I shall have that put on my cards hereafter. Translated, M. Dufour's happy expression implies that, "tired of displaying their natal hyphen to the gaping crowds of both worlds, they had purchased a pretty farm at Mount Airy, Surry county, N. C., a few years before the war of secession. They owned a few slaves."

On this last question there is a difference between authorities. M. Dufour, who was thoroughly familiar with his subject, states positively that they were not antagonistic regarding the great question of the right to maintain and extend slavery in other words, that the war did not separate Chang and Eng.

Yet I was told by a man who claimed to know them well that Chang owned one slave, while Eng did not, and did not favor the unholy traffic. Chang believed that, slavery being a good thing, one could not have too much of it, also that states had the right to regulate it as they would the liquor traffic, while Eng believed that it was a national question and finally refused to help catch and return Chang's nigger for him.

My informant said that this led to internecine strife between the two, and that when they were on their way home from the lodge, where Eng not being a member, had reluctantly gone to see Chang take the thirty-second degree, they had an open rupture almost, after which Chang enlisted in the Confederate army and Eng in the northern army. Later, however, both deserted, noticing how awkward it would be in case one should suddenly decide to die for mother, home and country, while the other favored longevity.

This same man told me that when Nancy Bunker was born her father insisted that her Uncle Chang should run for the doctor.

Eng and Chang mean, in the Siamese tongue, with which I am perfectly familiar, "right" and "left." They were born at Bangesen, Siam, April 15, 1811, almost simultaneously.

They had a Chinese father, and their mother was one-half Chinese, the other half being Siamese.

In putting on their dress suits they left out the lower stud of the shirt in order to give room for the strange coffee colored coupler which joined the two at the base of the sternum.

The sternum is the breast bone.

These two twins were brought to the United States at the age of 18 and were on exhibition up to the time they settled down at Mount Airy.

They appeared jointly.

Those who saw them say that Chang and Eng did much by their public appearances to elevate and refine those who saw them.

Still Chang was intemperate, according to Dr. Jacobi, and many a time Eng, who was quiet and sober, had to go on in Chang's place as an understudy.

Eng was a Baptist, and on the day he united with the church and was immersed Chang insisted on accompanying him in a beastly state of intoxication.

These were the best known twins in history, living to the age of 64, or nearly so. The Two Headed Nightingale is yet living at the age of 42, but is still single—that is, unmarried. I do not know how I would propose to the Two Headed Nightingale. I might be acceptable to one of her reasoning faculties, while the other might be more sensitive to horrible sights and refuse.

Chang had some literary ambition, while Eng did not. Chang's love for rum was a pretty good sign that he was a genius. Night after night he would pull Eng out of bed while sound asleep and jerk him around in the dark, jotting down memoranda of thoughts he had during the night.

He also invented the Edinburgh joke gimlet and used it succes fully while in Scotland.

They were more irritated against each other after the war than before, for Chang lost his nigger and bitterly reproached Eng for being at the bottom of it. On top of all this, Eng tried to reconstruct Chang.

Chang married some time before the idea occurred to Eng, and though he entered fully into the spirit which prompted Chang to wed he often felt ill at ease and out of place sitting up late of nights during the courting and taking cold looking at the moon and pretending to be asleep.

Therefore he soon turned his attention toward marriage, and accompanied by his brother one evening made a proposal to Chang's sister-in-law. She rejected him, claiming that, according to her notions, relatives ought not to be too thick.

Nevertheless it was Chang's wife, who felt that she had bitten off more than she could masticate, who induced her sister at last, while under the influence of wine jelly, to accept Eng, and for some time the four occupied the same house, ate at the same table and drank from the same canteen. But jealousy arose, and as a result each husband built a separate house. Chang would go over and visit Eng for a week, and then Eng would come over and spend a week with Chang.

They were passionately fond of horseback riding and baseball, Chang playing in the Surry team and Eng in the Mount Airy Sockless nine. This was told me by the man who claimed that Chang was married quietly, while Eng took his wife on a tour of European travel.

As farmers they had some trouble in certain kinds of work, but M. Dufour says that they often hoed in the field, using the "outside" arms to take hold of the hoe. They also enjoyed chopping wood, using the ax in the same manner. By a signal, consisting of a grunt, which seems to be necessary to the chopper anyway, the two struck simultaneously, the ax helve being grasped by the right hand of one and the left of the other, the hand nearest the ax being permitted to slip on the handle at the right moment, just as in ordinary chopping.

The children and grandchildren of Chang and Eng are scattered pretty well over the country. The brothers married two Misses Yates, and Nancy Bunker, the eldest child, had some educational advantages. She traveled in Europe with her father and uncle and acted as their secretary.

M. Dufour claims that the two brothers did not unite with the Baptist church, but that the widows and children did. Perhaps this is correct, for I am gradually losing faith in the man who said the brothers were immersed while Chang had a Siamese jag on.

Dr. Jacobi states that "the connection of the Siamese twins took place in their epigastric regions between the naval, which was common to both, and the ensiform processes, which were bent out in a forward direction and met very closely, held together by a ligamentous apparatus. The coupling itself was 8 inches in circumference and 2½ in diameter. It contained a connection between the two livers and was composed partially of liver tissue."

The band was very curious from an anatomical standpoint, as the skin at the median line was mutually sensitive, and inside there was a combination of the peritoneum, so that after death a hand introduced into the abdomen of Chang entered two pouches reaching into Eng, and the reverse produced almost a similar result as to Chang.

Separation during life was therefore impossible.

One evening in the winter of 1875–6 Chang went to bed feeling indisposed, and Eng, who was of a sociable turn of mind, joined him. After conversing for some time about their prospects, and finally getting acrimonious regarding their management, they at last compromised, agreeing that Chang should go under one management and Eng under another.

AT THE GRAVE OF THE TWINS.

Then they dropped off to sleep. In the night a wild cry from Eng pierced the darkness, and when the family came Eng was found almost delirious with the discovery that he was linked to the dead body of his brother. He lived for an hour only, the fright and horror of his situation procipitating his death.

No cases are recorded of successful separation in cases similar to this, though it has been several times attempted.

Considerable trouble was made by the two sons, who came home from the west and heard on their arrival that the doctors had secured the bodies and gone away to get them photographed; also to see what made the "wheels go round." They gratified their morbid curiosity and then brought back the bodies, with thanks. The brothers were displeased about it, and so expressed themselves. Some people are perhaps morbidly sensitive about having their parents dissected that way.

A friend of mine named Quill Patterson says that his old doctor has Quill's father's stomach in alcohol, and though Quill has offered him over and over again four times what the organ is worth from a mercantile standpoint, hoping to obtain it and bury it with the old gentleman, the doctor claims that Quill can't positively identify it, and so just because Mr. Patterson, before his father's death, did not fix in his memory the features of the old gentleman's stomach so that he could recognize it anywhere he is now denied it by a man who has no real claim on it.

The Siamese twins were carefully examined by Drs. Pancoast and Agnew of Philadelphia, after which they were photographed, and no one to look at them could have believed that they had been so recently and thoroughly explored.

The sons repleviaed their fathers, but not in time to prevent the exploration.

Two modest marble monuments mark the graves of these two strange men.

It was first suggested that one large stone should be erected, but this was given up. The motto at the top was to have been:

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

BILL NYE.

ALMOST A RIOT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—There was almost a riot in Lady Aberdeen's village of industries to-night. A second attempt was made by about fifteen Irishmen to pull down the Union Jack which has been floating from the tower of Blarney Castle in honor of Lady Aberdeen's husband, the Governor-General of Canada. The men gained access to the top of the tower and tore down the English emblem, because they did not consider it ought to have been hoisted in an Irish village. They were detected in the act by some village employes, and the guards drove the offenders out into the Midway. The gang returned stealthily, in a short time, and climbed over the side of the fence. The guards were on the alert, however, suspecting that another attempt would be made as soon as the flag was strung up again and pounced upon the intruders. Then came an exciting part of the scene; the guards summoned the patrol wagon and tried to arrest the whole number; in the face of threats from a crowd of several thousands, who quickly gathered round the village. The wagon came on the double quick, and the force of guards tried to cope with the anti-English visitors. They no sooner had got one or two of their prisoners into the wagon than the men pressed round and pulled them out. Three of the ringleaders were finally taken prisoners after a pitched battle of some minutes' duration. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived at the village with his secretary just after the outbreak had ended, and was very indignant at the insults which had been offered the flag of Her Majesty's Empire.

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described tracts of land:

Block 1—Situate in Deep Bay Valley, near the head of Desolation Sound, commencing at the S.W. corner of Lot 782, Group 1, New Westminster District, thence East 80 chains; thence South 20 chains, thence West 80 chains more or less to the shore of a lake, thence in a northerly direction along the lake shore 20 chains more or less to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Block 2—Situation Valdes Island, Sayward District, commencing at the S E corner of Lot 32, at the head of Chonat Bay, Okeo Bow Channel, thence South 80 chains, thence East 100 chains to the S.W. corner of Lot 103, thence North 40 chains, thence West 20 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence West 40 chains to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

WILLIAM CALDWELL,
Cortes Island, September 20, 1893. oct-1m

ROYAL CANADIAN HOTEL

CLAXTON, ON SKEENA,

H. KIRBY, - - - PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for the Tourist, Sportsman and others traveling in the North. Hunting packs put up and guides provided at all Season of the Year. Game in abundance. aug11-d6t-wky-tf

FARM FOR SALE, OF 160 ACRES.

Situated in Alberni, two miles from steamboat landing. It is one of the best farms in Alberni, as there is a large clearing of alder but on on it. Also good house, frame barn and stable.

For particulars address ISAAC DRINKWATER, Alberni.
au30-wk3m

VICTORIA NURSERY.

P. T. Johnston & Co. offer for sale a large and varied stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. As they wish to clear a portion of their Nursery quickly, parties purchasing for cash before the end of October, can obtain great bargains

Nursery, St. Charles Street, off Cadboro Bay Road. Seed Store, 52 Douglas street.

Inspection solicited, Catalogues on application. oct-dy&wky

NEWS OF THE

Westminster Volunte able Inspection Have an Oper

Fine Specimens of Nanaimo from Sound

(Special to the

VANCOUVER, Oct. 21.— Smith, British Columbi was sent through Squam to look for the missing Clark, has not yet ret weeks over the time in journey would be compl are getting anxious. travel over the course of the year would be tr foot traveller, and there entire absence of game him a youth named Clark the missing men.

The heads of the fre the C P R, who come with the merchants of V merchants claim to be d cially than at this time

R. A. Anderson & Co Northern R R are mov Bank of B N A. building them up in elegant style

The old Bank of Mont ing occupied by Mr. We

In a very short time th will be completed, and p some appearance.

Draper & Leithead are as they are both energeti no doubt build up a pros

T. M Datte, Japanese at Honolulu, left here Francisco en route home married on Monday last daughter of the Chinese rancher.

The Trades and Lab giving Mr. A. B Gray, sioner of labor statistics, ance in his official duties them have, after Mr. G been all filled up Blank to both employers and me record of the state of trad all recent disputes is expe

A company is being form in halibut fishing this w bow will be chartered wit Gan in charge. The fish shipped from Westminste

Scott McAllister and A sisted by a large contin performers, gave a rare t house last night in tion of drama of "I singing of Mrs. J. Miss Connor, was a high performance. Her first since her marriage was g applause Mr Gordon, tor of the Telegram, gave rendition of "Dongal" McIntosh played the p Gregor very well. Andre fine stage appearance and Scott McAllister, as Bai was excellent.

The Westminster & Bur phone Co. have applied to tend their line to Blaine, the Sunset line, and Seatt ane and San Francisco.

Seven weeks ago Mr Mowat went North, spyin were to be back in two we returned. Friends are an

WESTMINST

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct inspection of No. 4 Compa was made to-day by Lieut who at the conclusion, said inspection passed by any Columbia this year, and he pleased. The parade was

Bishop Sillitoe held a co Mary's, Sapperton, last candidates were presented Archdeacon Woods, and re the hands of the Bishop, w by Rev. H I win, as chap

A special session of the held late yesterday aftern Atkinson, at which Mr. half of Gum and Hin Foo men arrested for obtaini tences from the Bank of 1,685, asked that they custody. Mr. Clinton, not object to this, and His the men, when they w allowed to go. It is under was settled to the satisfac and the amount recovered.

NANAIMO

NANAIMO, Oct. 21.—T effected a satisfactory set creditors and will re-op morrow.

Johnston & Co., local ceived a telegram stating t Empire would sail from S morrow (Saturday) for Nan

Steamship Romulus wil again before loading lumb After the trip to Valpara goes to Hamburg and will turn to this coast.

NANAIMO, Oct. 21.—Re of Victoria, lectures in th en Monday, Tuesday and ings of next week, his s "World's Fair."

A concert and dramat will be given shortly unde the Ladies' Auxiliary of th

The Canadian Oddfello service at the Baptist morning.

James Ferguson, the Vic with stealing money from rancher, comes up for spe day. H A. Simpson will

The first annual compe fantry company will be swamp to-morrow week.

The Dominion Governme has been in the harbor he past, is to be sold by auct

John Dick returned yes Bayne's Sound District, prospecting for some ti down with him a lot of nic all attempts to elicit infor the same, were futile.

Two Indian women we terrible death this morni McKinnon. The women h and on retiring to rest lighted lamp was upset. arrived at the Euclataw ca cabin on fire and the wom He quickly rescued them one of them, Annie, had serious injuries.

J. Hoskins, night wat