

THE GOSPEL!

ing of the British and... held yesterday... Metropolitan Metho... Shakespeare, the... chair and the at... numerous one... report the pres-... work of the branch... a new field during... colporteur having... many bibles having... good results. Dr... the annual report... ADIES AND GENTLE... the report of the... Bible Society for the... note that your exe... held five meet-... of business. The... society's permanent... dated 16th of May... question of the de... franch employing a... in this province... a welcome one and... delay. Your com-... services of Mr. T. J... McNeill University... was appointed to... work in this prov-... on his duties... ed from prosecuting... various settle-... Island have been... canvassed. Mr... revealing a field... hence one in which... ales of books could... reveal most need-... From the date of... tment until the... 85, he reports hav-... contributory in col-... ed 511 miles, visited... individuals, sold 60... gents, and given gratis... estaments. In the... the hope expres-... from headquarters... tought the good seed... in stony ground... will take root and... to the field, the... ward with consid-... erable and vigor-... ous prosecution... in bible distribu-... tion with this... as had under con-... to place in hotels... her public places... res. We hope at an... proposal will be car-... recent advices from... all needed help in... s and bible portions... at Messrs. Hibben... a beginning of the... 27. In the course of... ed at \$49.40. The... Sales and grants... together amounted to... k on hand valued at... has been forwarded... we expect delivery... a consignment to... Toronto, comprising... r portions in the... ench, Icelandic, Nor-... se languages. The... contribution to the... ch was \$11.00. For... being only \$2.00. For... cannot yet tell what... able to forward as... our annual collec-... of this year after our... ead of before it as in... press the hope that... enable us to con-... than in the past... which we are now en-... of God in almost in-... in the province... eal we would remind... of the society of... art, viz.: The giving... note or comment to... of the earth. The... of bibles and por-... now amounts to... and each year sees... ssing in languages... formerly been print-... received a complete... 1895 the people of... to receive their first... at the present time... in Africa, in New... es of the Himalayas... rances are having the... thin their reach for... s surely ours to do... d in this scattering... rrible seed of the... and abideth for-... Mr. Betts, seconded... by the report was... Wilson then moved... seconding, the fol-... which also was... ng expresses its grati-... God for the success... nning has attended... British and Foreign... that it respects our... interest in its work... it in its operations... e was followed, the... nential church choir... do by Mrs. Gregori... ssor and Mrs. Spice... the pleasure of the... e adjournment votes... ed to these musical... the trustees of the... h for the use of the... poses of the meeting.

LATEST LONDON GOSSIP

The Season's First Drawing Room - Movements of Royalty - Princes and Public Schools.

Pension for Duke of Cambridge - Galleries and Museums to Be Opened on Sundays.

LONDON, March 14.—For society this has been a busy, exciting week, and with the mercury registering 60 degrees, the first drawing room of the season was held on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace by the Princess of Wales in behalf of the Queen, who arrived the same day at Cimiez, near Nice. The spring sunshine was delightful in spite of the gloom of a light fog, which can never be driven away entirely from the metropolis, and as the flowers are already blooming in the parks the turnout of people desirous of visiting the toilettes of the ladies going to and from...

THE DRAWING ROOM was exceptionally large and more than ordinarily good-humored. Society has also enjoyed being present at or reading about a number of political evening parties which have been largely attended the past week, and, it may be said, resembled the middle of the season instead of the beginning. Although the Princess of Wales, who is yachting in the Mediterranean, is away and the Queen is also in the South of France, the Princess of Wales and her daughters, Princesses Victoria and Maud, with the latter's fiancée, Prince Charles of Denmark, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg and several other visiting German royalties are in town, all apparently indefatigable in the search for amusements of many and various descriptions. They have visited the horse shows, art galleries, museums, etc., and are still trotting around. Possibly the most interesting feature of the drawing-room was the introduction of Prince "Karl," as Prince Charles of Denmark is generally called, to the Prince of Wales. The news of the coming of the Americans has given the greatest satisfaction to all the regatta officials and Henryites in general. The hotels are already preparing for unusual crowds and many rooms have been booked. Only a few Americans, however, have applied for accommodation up to date, but this is probably because there has been considerable uncertainty as to whether the men from Yale would visit these shores during 1896. The announced intention of Sir George Newnes, the well-known newspaper proprietor, to challenge for the America cup, is not regarded seriously among yachtsmen here, as it is not believed he will be able to get any leading club to back his challenge. He was recently entered as member of the London Yacht Club, but the sentiment of that organization is decidedly averse to any challenge for the America cup, especially from a new member who is not a yachtman.

THE QUEEN. The departure of the Queen on Monday for the south of France has drawn forth a pathetic account of the increasing feebleness of the aged monarch. An in view of the state of her Majesty's health much of the usual state was abandoned, and she was carefully wheeled on board the royal yacht in a specially constructed chair. Upon arriving at Cherbourg there was a dense fog, which did not tend to improve the Queen's condition. The gangways, it was noticed, were decked with black and white flags, and by Her Majesty's command all the flags and other decorations were removed, and so she was escorted ashore, a pathetic picture of woe, the almost heart-broken woman mourning the dead and seeming to take but little interest in her surroundings. As a mark of respect to the Queen the bandmaster of one of the French infantry regiments in garrison at Cherbourg composed a piece in her honor, but she would not allow it to be played, though she did not forget the bandmaster's thoughtfulness, as a nice little present, taken to him by one of the gentlemen in waiting, testified.

BRITISH POLITICS. The eyes of statesmen in this country, and for that matter, of the whole of Europe, have been turned towards Berlin during nearly the whole week. There, it is believed, the Dreubund has been solidified and improved by a better understanding with Great Britain, and to the great relief of King Humbert, Italy, whose throne was undoubtedly shaken by the defeat of the Italian army under General Baratieri, at the battle of Adowa.

The sensation of the week in domestic politics here has been the outspoken opposition headed by that of the Times to the government's proposal to allow the Duke of Cambridge a large pension in addition to the £14,000, which he already draws as a Royal Duke and an honorary colonel of the guard. It is a proposition which, as has already been pointed out, is directly contrary to the promise made by the conservative leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, after the Liberals were defeated, and a question which promises to cause some very lively debating in the House of Commons, especially as it is still asserted that powerful royal influence has been brought to bear, causing Mr. Balfour to change his mind. In fact, it is doubtful if the government, even with its big majority, can carry the motion.

THE AMER OF AFGHANISTAN seems to have been pleased at the receptions accorded here to his second son, Nazrullah Khan for he is sending the Queen £120,000 worth of gifts in charge of a special envoy.

The Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Miss Vanderbilt) did not attend the Queen's drawing room, although it was announced she would do so. Instead the young Duchess remained in Paris where she and her husband were the guests of the Marquis of Dufferin, the British ambassador, and where the Duchess was one of the guests invited to meet the Prince of Wales at luncheon on his way to the Riviera. The Duchess of Marlborough has a young Nubian as her personal attendant, a living souvenir

of the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess to Egypt. The Nubian sleeps outside the bedroom of the Duchess at night. He attracts considerable attention, even in Paris where colored attendants are not rare. St. Paul's cathedral, after having been given the very cold shoulder by royalty and aristocracy for long past, is again becoming fashionable. The Princess of Wales, on Sunday, occupied the Dean's pew, and the Duchess of York during the afternoon service on Sunday was in the choir. Among those present were the U. S. ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard and Lord and Lady Wolsey, who prior to the service had been in the Amen corner hearing the choir sing glees.

The system of privately educating the princes of the Royal family has been abandoned by the Queen, who is the supreme authority in such matters. Prince Arthur of Connaught is at school near Farnborough, and the princes of Albany and Alexander of Battenberg are going to Lychnest after Easter.

SPRING MATTERS. The bicycle boom is increasing in volume in Great Britain, and the leading English firms are already completely flooded with orders. Two American firms, who have started doing business in London, with a large stock of wheels, are reaping a harvest. The indication is that this boom will cause a question to be asked in the House of Commons. It appears that carriages and riders in Hyde Park have been interfering with the bikers of Rotten Row, and the friends of the "bike" are desirous of having that strip of ground railled off for the exclusive use of wheel riders. The House of Commons will also be asked to have a portion of St. James Park set apart for wheelmen. With members of the House of Commons "biking" to Westminster, cabinet ministers being seen daily on the wheel, such concessions are likely to be promptly granted.

Mr. J. F. Cooper, secretary of the Henry regatta committee, has received an official notification from President Sibour, of the Yale rowing club, announcing the entry of a crew from that university in this year's competition at Henley. The news of the coming of the Americans has given the greatest satisfaction to all the regatta officials and Henryites in general. The hotels are already preparing for unusual crowds and many rooms have been booked. Only a few Americans, however, have applied for accommodation up to date, but this is probably because there has been considerable uncertainty as to whether the men from Yale would visit these shores during 1896. The announced intention of Sir George Newnes, the well-known newspaper proprietor, to challenge for the America cup, is not regarded seriously among yachtsmen here, as it is not believed he will be able to get any leading club to back his challenge. He was recently entered as member of the London Yacht Club, but the sentiment of that organization is decidedly averse to any challenge for the America cup, especially from a new member who is not a yachtman.

SUNDAY IN THE ART GALLERIES. The decision arrived at by parliament this week to allow the opening of museums and art galleries on Sundays has offered delight to the majority of people and indicates the rapid change in public sentiment on the subject. It is only ten years ago that parliament rejected a similar motion by a crushing majority and its action was upheld in most quarters, but the determination to open the British and Kensington museums, the National gallery, etc., on Sundays is now received with a general commendation that would seem to indicate the passing away of the stern conservatism which has been a feature of the British character for generations.

BIMETALLIC LEAGUE. Speaking of the proposed plan of the bimetallic league, to bring a motion before parliament favoring bimetalism, Sir John Lubbock said to a representative of the Associated Press: "The bimetalists have always declined to commit themselves to any ratio. But the obvious results of a change would, to a great extent, depend on the ratio which was adopted. At present, roughly speaking, gold has more than thirty times the value of silver. There some bimetalists who would insist on the ratio approaching market values. For practical purposes, however, we may at once dismiss such an idea. In France legal ratio is still 15 1/2 to 1, and no French authority has shown any disposition to accept any material change. America would, I believe, take a similar view. Practically, then, bimetalism means the ratio of 15 or 16 to 1. That is, foreign countries should be permitted to send us any quantity of silver at double the present price. The bimetalists tell us that if there were any practical probability of the adoption of bimetalism the value of silver would rapidly rise. I doubt, however, that this would be the result. We should rather, I think, see a great stimulus given to the silver mines, a great increase in the production of silver, and all creditors would do their best to call in their debts while they could still claim payment in gold.

GOLDEN (From the Era.) Mr. Granger has for some months been seeing to some work on a quartz mine near Spillmachee. He came in one day last week reporting a considerable strike of recent date, a large quartz lode thickly disseminated with iron pyrites. He had some of it assayed which runs \$13 to the ton in gold.

Mr. Young, manager of the Invicta Gold Mines, Ltd., and Mr. Mitchell Purser of the same, passed through Golden, on Monday, on their way to the company's gold mine on Wild Horse. They are going to commence active hydraulic operations as soon as the spring opens. This is the property that formerly belonged to Mr. Griffith, who was in the old country last winter. Mr. Young is going now to investigate the mine and ascertain the machinery, etc., required, which he will obtain in Victoria, and it is his intention of passing through here again in a few weeks.

NO GOLD OR COUGH is too treacherous to yield to the curative power of Dr. Wood's Catarrh Pine Syrup. It has cured thousands of cases.

MAINLAND MATTERS.

Military Company at Wellington - New Coal Shaft - Kootenay and Its Mines.

What Is Doing in Cariboo - Important and Encouraging Developments Announced.

NANAIMO, March 16.—A company of the Fifth Regiment has been organized at Wellington and officers appointed. Captain H. A. Dillon is major and commanding officer.

Word was received by the Joan that a miner named Jones had a leg broken by a fall of rock in the new shaft at Union mines.

It is reported that the New Vancouver Coal Company intend to put down a shaft at the Wakefield park, providing the prospects of the present bore are found to be as good as the last bore put down.

J. McGregor, M.P.P., has secured the old courthouse and job for the use of the International restaurant. He has also, it is said, succeeded in getting a further appropriation for the completion of the new schools.

W. Martin, who has for some time kept the International restaurant, has suddenly taken his departure, much to the disappointment of the storekeepers.

ASHCROFT. (From the B. C. Mining Journal.) The North Star Company on Quesselle river are getting ready as fast as possible to open up their ground in the early spring.

A number of people are engaged in "rocking" for gold on the Thompson. Gold is to be had in quantity, and the results are obtained in a very few days.

Hixon Creek quartz mines will be worked in the near future, and it is expected much work will be done on them the coming season. About seventy quartz locations are now being prospected and reported on by the Cariboo Gold Fields Company.

The Quesselle River Hydraulic Gold Mining Company will be worked on a large scale by the B. C. Mining Journal. The mineral body, at a depth of four feet, is about six feet wide, and it will be worked by the B. C. Mining Journal.

The Lily May and Black Horse were bonded twice on Monday. Frank Watson and W. J. Harris secured a bond from Oliver Bourque for \$11,000, and in view of the fact that the B. C. Mining Journal is now being prospected and reported on by the Cariboo Gold Fields Company.

The British Columbia Prospecting & Promoting Company will do considerable work on Astoria. They will also complete their prospecting on Harvey creek, and if the showing continues satisfactory, will put in a hydraulic plant there early this season.

The Menominee & Marquette company has lately been organized in Wisconsin, and Michigan to take over the claims on the Fraser river, nine miles below Quesselle, on the right bank, known as the Chinese claims. Much money has been taken out of the Fraser river bank by Chinese in the past and that much will be taken out in the future no one questions. The gold is fine, but with proper care and knowledge can be saved.

Good reports are being received from the work being done on the Thompson river bars below this point. Mr. Bellamy has gone to the coast for a few days. Mr. Stuart, of Vancouver, expressed some interest in the matter, and has taken over the Fraser river claims of the company's operation is promised us soon.

The Cinnabar mine furnishes no news of special interest. Work is being pushed and good hopes are entertained for mining this season. The outlook is now very bright and will be alike of benefit to its owners and the country in general.

braving the rigors of the Artic Yukon and the numerous difficulties of a successful trip to the upper gold fields of Alaska. Mr. Pollexfen, bookkeeper at the Horsey hydraulic mine, went up on last Monday's stage to the mine. Mr. Hobson and some of his men will be first in about two weeks, as it is expected sluicing will commence on the Horsey about April 1. A thorough test of the large body of cement has shown that the average grade is high enough to mine and mill to good advantage, the results of large samples showing an average richness of from four to six dollars per ton, taking into consideration the extreme ease with which this material can be mined, and the fact that 10 tons per stamp can be crushed every 24 hours—and the gold being free, there will be little loss of it, if any, but that will be amalgamated with a very fine class one. A mill is in contemplation, but will not be erected this season. Of course hydraulizing will be continued at the same, as the cement appears to be of the same quality as the very large one, with free washing gravel behind and underneath. The mine is in excellent shape for work and there will be a good output from it this season, yet we predict that the net output will very materially increase for years to come, irrespective of the cement that will likely be milled in the near future. The output last year from the Horsey hydraulic mine was about \$100,000, and it is expected to be over \$200,000, and it will be very largely increased the coming season.

ROSSLAND. (From the Prospector.) Not many months since the commercial value of Le Roi stock was so small that it was scarcely considered at all, but when the company began to pay dividends, quotations of the stock began to rise. Recently an offer of \$4 a share for a large block of the stock was refused and it is believed to-day that the 500,000 shares in which the mine was stocked, at the face value of \$5 each possess a net value exceeding \$2,500,000. None are on the market at this price.

In the War Eagle a big chute of ore was this week encountered in No. 2 tunnel. There was something pretty big in the tunnel for a few weeks ago, but it is bigger now, not less. The chute was of higher grade than the War Eagle people have been accustomed to—being about \$80 in gold to the ton.

The Sunset No. 3, situated about three-quarters of a mile south of the O. K., and near the Northport road, a fine iron-capped ledge was laid open on Monday. The mineral body, at a depth of four feet, is about six feet wide, and it will be worked by the B. C. Mining Journal.

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WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

Speculations as to British Objects and Intentions - Favored by the Powers.

Explanations in the House of Commons by the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 16.—In connection with the reopened Egyptian question it is understood that the British government consulted and obtained the approval of a majority of the powers before deciding upon the advance upon Dongola. This makes the new Sudan campaign of far reaching political importance in its bearing upon Great Britain's relations with the European powers. The disclosures by recent events of Great Britain's complete and friendless isolation in the community of nations has given a shock and a feeling of uneasiness to the responsible statesmen of Great Britain. It has been frankly admitted by British statesmen themselves, that England's diplomacy has been busy with efforts to make some inroads into the universal hostile array of nations has been generally understood.

When the terms of the settlement of the disputes over the boundaries between the possessions on the Mekong, in Indo-China, of Great Britain and France were made known, the world expressed its wonder at the substantial concessions made by Great Britain, and the opinion was generally held that Great Britain sought to procure an entente with France as a counterpoise to the advances of Germany and the United States. Many commentators professed to see confirmation of this opinion in the suggestion offered by the Sultan a little later to Lord Salisbury, that England should regularize the situation in Egypt. It was suggested that the Sultan's suggestion was inspired by Great Britain's interest, in order to open up a course for the evacuation of Egypt, thus relieving the present cause of irritation between Great Britain and France.

The announcement of the new Sudan campaign is clear and convincing evidence that there is to be no rapprochement between Great Britain and France. It further evidence was needed of this, it will be seen in the proposition to visit Friday to the foreign office Baron De Courcel, the French ambassador in London, and his subsequent departure for Paris to impart the result of his interview to the French cabinet. Corroborating such a campaign, and the proposed Sudan campaign is found in the dispatch from Cairo naming, as the explicit grounds of her position, that the Sudan campaign is a campaign against the Khalifa Abdullah, the successor of the late Mahdi Mohammed Ahmed, the military chief under him in the former war, has lost all his authority, and has withdrawn his loyal adherents from the Kassala district.

The advance upon Dongola was decided upon by the British government with a view to the favorable effect it would have upon the Italian situation in Abyssinia, as was stated by Mr. Curzon, organ of the British cabinet, in connection with its announcement of the Sudan campaign. Almost simultaneously with this announcement comes the news of the visit of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian prime minister, to Berlin, and the statement that as a result the dread is to remain intact, and that the German government's irritable attitude towards Great Britain, as manifested under the French, has been modified through the exertions of Count Goluchowski.

A cabinet council, lasting two hours, took place this afternoon. The commander-in-chief, Lord Wolsey, was in attendance, and it is understood that the Sudan campaign was further discussed.

The greatest possible interest was manifested in the House of Commons to-day when the Liberal leader, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, put the question to the government regarding the proposed advance of the British-Egyptian troops up the Nile from Wady Halfa. When the under secretary of foreign affairs, Mr. Curzon, rose to reply the attention of the whole house was immediately centred upon his utterances. Mr. Curzon's answer was in the shape of a long and evidently carefully prepared statement, in which he pointed out that the threatening Derivishes' advance would be to the danger to Italy in the struggle with the Abyssinians.

Continuing, Mr. Curzon said the government was sure that all the subjects of Her Majesty would have the most sincere sympathy for Italy in the adversity which the latter's army suffered in Africa, and he expressed regret at the defeat of General Baratieri at the battle of Adowa. This statement brought forth loud Nationalist cries of "No!" Mr. Curzon having replied, said the courage of the Italians leads to the hope that they would arise from their reverses and vindicate the honor of their flag. Mr. Curzon said, "At the present moment influences are at work and forces are unchained in Central Africa which, flushed with victory and swollen by a perfectly possible combination of forces, would constitute a most serious danger, not merely to Italy, Egypt, or British occupation of Egypt, but to the cause of Europe, which is the cause of civilization."

ishes was perhaps Kassala, but there was an ultimate danger, the result of which could not fail to react upon Egypt. The information which had reached the government had caused considerable anxiety, he said, which had deepened since the report of the disaster to the Italians in Abyssinia. Not only were the Italian forces in dire difficulty, but Kassala itself is threatened by a force of derivishes estimated to be three hundred thousand strong. The government, Mr. Curzon said, had been in constant communication with the government of Egypt, and the opinion of the military authorities both here and in Cairo was that an advance up the Nile is necessary. Consequently an advance of British troops had been ordered to a town one-third of the distance between Wady Halfa and Dongola, and it may ultimately be made to Dongola. Referring to the report that the expedition was preliminary and destined for Dongola, Mr. Curzon said that the future actions of the government must be regulated by considerations not merely of military importance, but of political and financial moment as well. The government was convinced that the step which it had decided upon would act as a diversion from the relief of Kassala and also save Egypt from a menace which would grow to formidable dimensions.

Throughout Mr. Curzon's speech the Irish members interjected cries of "Oh." When Mr. T. M. Healy, among others, cried "No" to the Undersecretary's expression of sympathy with Italy, and Mr. Healy's followers cheered, the speaker paused for an instant and continued: "A sympathy which is not broken by a few dissentient voices is a misfortune which has befallen a nation of gallant soldiers and staunch allies." (Great cheering.)

Mr. Labouchere, member for Northampton in moving to adjourn the House of Commons in order to discuss the proposed advance on Dongola, claimed the hypocrisy of the British policy and claimed that financiers were at the root of the whole business. Continuing Mr. Labouchere quoted from the blue book the conversation which Mr. Gladstone had with the French ambassador in which the Englishman declared that Great Britain would never attempt to re-occupy Dongola. The result of the present policy of the government, according to the member for Northampton, would be that the great powers would unite and insist upon Great Britain fulfilling her pledges.

Sir Charles Dilke, member for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire supported the motion to adjourn and in so doing said that the British policy would strain Great Britain's relations with the Powers for years. Dongola, he pointed out, was not in the direction of Khartoum.

The motion was eventually rejected by a vote of 288 to 126.

CAIRO, March 16.—The Egyptian troops have started for Wady Halfa, where the entire Sudan expeditionary force is expected to be assembled on April 1, on which date the advance on Dongola will be commenced.

The Egyptian consul stated yesterday that Lord Cromer, the British agent, had stated that 1,000 British troops drafted at European stations were coming here directly to take part in the advance upon Dongola. It is reported that France, as a guaranteeing power to Egyptian bondholders, will refuse her consent to the cost of the campaign, which is estimated at \$2,000,000 being charged to the Egyptian budget. In support of this decision it is alleged from French sources that no agreement exists in the Sudan warranting such a campaign, and that, on the contrary, the Khalifa Abdullah has lost all his authority and has withdrawn with his loyal adherents from the Kassala district, fearing assassination.

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Hopeless Case.

A Terrible Cough. No Rest Night nor Day. Given up by Doctors.

A LIFE SAVED

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AYER'S CHERRY

AYER'S PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors, after working me up to the best of their ability, pronounced my case hopeless, and said they 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. H. WARD, 6 Quincy Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIR. Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.



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