# Special Cables

Surprise for the Political World--Reforms for the "Randers" -- Rhodes Satisfies Chamberlain.

British Liberals Solid for Arbitration-The Anti-English Feeling in Germany Subsiding - The Silver Question Comes to the Front-Birdie Sutherland's Suit.

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- HODES WILL RETURN. London, Feb. 9 .- A dull and dreary week has been ended with a surprise for the political world in the announcement by the Times that the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier of Cape Colony, sometimes termed the "Napoleon of South Africa," whose collapse as a leader of men and manipulator of important events, was looked upon in many quarters as assured, is to return almost immediately to Rhodesia to resume his work in behalf of the chartered company. This announcement, which is fully authenticated, with Mr. Chamberlain's message to Gov. Robinson, of Cape Colony, almost monopolizes the attention of the politicians. Having conferred with the directors of the chartered company, Mr. Rhodes, it is said, will soon return to Buluwayo, where he will reside in the fine house he has caused to be erected in the neighborhood of poor King Lobengula's former capital, except during the sessions of the Parliament of Cape Colony. Mr. Rhodes, however, will await the arrival in England of Dr. Jameson, as he is desirous of conferring with the famous leader of the raid into the Transvaal before returning to South Africa. The ex-Premier may also make an address to the chartered company at a meeting of its shareholders soon to occur, and he may take this occasion to explain in detail his position towards the com-The friends of Mr. Rhodes, naturally, claim that the latter's return to South Africa indicates that the Sec- ard, Englishmen will cordially recog-State for the Colonies is satisfled with his explanations, and the idea (if it was ever really entertained) that tions between the two nations. Unthe charter of the South African Com-pany would be revoked, may be dismissed. However, it is generally believed that some show of severity
must be made, and that the chartered

of his countrymen think of him and of silver countries. There is no doubt that trade with them is made much more difficult by fluctuations and more difficult by fluctuations. company cannot be permitted to escape scathless. Therefore its charter may be considerably modified, and its administrative powers may be with-drawn, though its commercial privileges are not likely to be touched.

TO DISCIPLINE THE SOUTH AFRI-CAN COMPANY.

ciplining the company has been taken est son, and a lieutenant in the Fourth in withdrawing from its control the Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherterritories of Montsioe and Ikanning. land Highlanders, for \$100,000 damages. Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., former-ly Solicitor-General, has been engaged commissioner. These districts were the starting points of Dr. Jameson's col-umn, and the effect of the change is to place the British territory adjoining the Transvaal under the Imperial control. Thus, it is asserted by the opponents of the company, the dream of incorporating the rich gold fields of the Rand into the territory of the chartered company must be definitely abandoned, and, consequently, they expect Mr. Rhodes to settle down at Buluwaye and devote his energies to the work of exploiting the resources of Rhodesia. But there are people who know Mr. Rhodes intimately, and they smile, at such anticipations, quietly remarking, "Wait and see: Rhodes will never rest until his dream is an accomplished fact."

REFORMS FOR THE RANDERS. Mr. Chamberlain's message to Gov. Robinson, published by the official Gasette, has created an excellent impression on all sides. It is looked upon as being firm and unequivocal in its terms. It is said to clearly define Great Britain's position toward the Transvaal, and is warmly applauded by the press. The most interesting features of the The most interesting features of the document, however, are Mr. Chamberter five years' residence, and that the the Rand be given a superior law accept arbitration. court, and that the Randers be en-titled to a voice in the Volksraad ex-lock, professor of jurisprudence at

HOME RULE IN THE TRANSVAAL. being tantamount to suggesting that

The newspapers agree that if the views expressed on the subject of the Transvaal by the inspired newspapers of the South African Republic, as wirel to the Times from Pretoria, regect the sincere intentions of the Boer Government, a satisfactory solution of the submitted to arbitration, justified in private life or submitted to a court of justice. whole question will early be accom-plished.

COMMENT ON THE U. S. LOAN. apon the new United States loan, and tween nations of the same blood, has says: "There has been a great deal too been met with jeers by the Liberal much fuss about the fact that it was press. The Westminster Gazette asks subscribed for six times over. This is why, if Lord Dunraven is so anxious spoken of as evidence of the financial for international amity, he does not strength of the country and the confi-dence of the people in the maintenance charges he made against the owners

been the hope and expectance of being a cor able to sell at a profit the bonds for year. which applicants have been obtained. The effect the loan is likely to produce on the treasury is also exaggerated. It is very probable that enough gold will be accumulated to pay the first couple of installments; but it is more than Royal Academy until the end of the likely that the treasury itself will be called upon to furnish a portion of the gold for further payments. Even if the full amount of the loan is encached in gold by the treasury, what likelihood is there of its being retained there? What President Cleveland described as the "endless chain" which empties the treasury reserve almost as fast as it is refilled continues and will continue until the Legislature is persuaded to pass a measure to reform the currency on a sound basis. There is no present prospect of it, and the mere issue of a loan has altered nothing and improved nothing. It can at best be only a temporary respite, and it is utterly fallacious to regard it as inaugurating a new era of confidence

The Speaker also warns investors, saying that the success of the loan does not in the least improve the position of the United States; but it admits it shows the party of sound finance is unquestionably strong.

PRAISE FOR BAYARD.

Little editorial notice has been taken of the speech which the United States ambassador made on Thursday evening last at the annual dinner of St. John's Foundation Schol at the Hotel Metropole, though it was reported at length. The St. James' Gazette, however, discussing Mr. Bayard's utterances upon that occasion, remarked: "Whatever his own people may think of Mr. Baynize the splendid way in which he is working heart and soul for good relafortunately, we feel that the better he speaks of England, the worse do many

A breach of promise case which promises to be of great interest to the young men and women about town, commences on Monday before Judge Russell and a special jury. It is the suit of Birdie Sutherland, a popular ballet girl, against the Hon. Dudley The first step in the direction of dis- Majoribanks, Baron Tweedmouth's eldto represent Miss Sutherland, and Henry Asquith, formerly Secretary of State for Home Affairs, will defend young Majoribanks, whose offer of \$15,-000 to settle the case was refused. The case is likely to turn upon the point whether the lieutenant was of full age when the promise of marriage is alleged to have been made. Birdie's sister, Lillie Harold, is now appearing in the pantomime at Drury Lane. Birdie, nee Watkins, being an infant in the eyes of the law, sues through her father, who was formerly a clerk in the Bank of England.

MRS. MACKAY'S LONDON HOME. It is anounced that Mrs. John W. Mackay has sold her house in Paris and will hereafter reside in London. Her London residence is the handsomest mansion in the aristocratic quarter, and she has as meighbors the Duchess of Marlborough, George N. Curzon and the Duke of Portland.

LIBERALS SOLID FOR ARBITRA-TION.

The Liberal party is solid in its determination not to allow the difficulty with the United States in relation to the British Guiana boundary dispute lain's suggestions for the treatment of the people of the Rand. He proposes that they be granted the franchise afthere being no delay in the arbitration objectionable features of the oath of of the question, the Liberals will have strong ground for insisting upon explicit and candid official explanations sect be removed; that the Rand be accorded local autonomy, including control of its own taxation subject to the tives assert that Lord Rosebery will payment to the Government of an an-nual sliding tribute, based on the fluc-tuations of the mining industry, and documents in the Foreign Office prove that such legislation be subject to the that when Lord Rosebery held the ofweto of the President and executive. fice of Secretary of State for Foreign Mr. Chamberlain further proposed that Affairs from 1892 to 1894, he refused to

ecutive or in the President's election, Oxford University, who is preparing thus relieving the burghers of their the case of Great Britain, is slow. Cear that the Uttlanders would utilize Officials of the Royal Geographical the franchise to upset the form of Society, including Clements R. Markham, president of the society, and others, are busy in making researches on behalf of Sir Frederick Pollock. Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions are The papers which have given promilooked upon in some quarters here as nence to the views of Mr. Markham, who holds that Venezuela has no claim the Rand be granted home rule, and to any part of several to the region of the region of the attitude porting the British contentions, have comparisons are drawn of his attitude porting the British contentions, have facing the Uitlanders and his compronoticed a remarkable statement recentmising "Unionism" when towards the diversity of granting home rule to Ireland.

ly made by Sir David S. Chalmers, who question of granting home rule to Ireland. The Westminster Gazette says: "The | chief justice of British Guiana from Liberals ought to be especially gratified at this reappearance of Mr. Chamedge of the country. He deliberately beriain in his once favorite part of a affirmed that out of the 109,000 square home ruler. His action disarms Liber-al opposition, while it will not fail to secure the support of every Irishman." la can claim two-thirds with absolute

A SHOT FOR DUNRAVEN. Lord Dunraven's references in the speech delivered by him at Glasgow The Economist comments at length to the impossibility of a quarrel be-

yacht club, and insists that Lord Dun-raven shall make the amende honor-able.

MAY NEED RUSSIA'S HELP. According to the Speaker, the Porte while strengthing the defenses of the Dardanelles, will purposely leave the Bosphorns open, for a Russian fleet may appear off Constantinople within three weeks to protect the Sultan against a rising.

THE LION AND THE BEAR. In the direction of fostering an entente with Russia, Lord Salisbury will assent to the acquisition by Russia of a harbor in Kyan Chan Bay, which opens into the Yellow Sea from the east coast of the Shan Tung Promontory, under the guise of leasing the place as a naval depot from China for twenty years. It is believed the entente will include Great Britain's assent to Russia securing another port far to the southward of Vladivostock, her present port in Eastern Siberia, which will be free of ice and adapted to form a commercial outlet during all the

LORD LEIGHTON'S SUCCESSOR. It was stated today that contrary to previous reports, Sir John Millais has year, and that Val Princep, who has been looked upon as the successor of Lord Leighton, may then succeed Sir John Millais. The change of plans is said to be due to the fact that the throat affection from which Sir John Millais has been suffering now shows improvement enough to justify him in assuming the presidency.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN GER-MANY.

Berlin, Feb. 9.-The pressure brought to bear upon the Government by the German bimetallists has resulted in squeezing from the Ministers a statement on the subject. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in the Reichstag, made the following declaration of policy in this connection: "We have gone exhaustively into the question of raising and strengthening the value of silver with the federal Governments, being guided by the conviction that the fluctuations and the heavy fall in price in silver entailed economic prejudice in Germany in spite of the fact that her monetary system rested securely on the gold standard. The first point to be considered is the serious injury to German silver mining. The production of German silver amounts to about 9 per cent of the total output of the world. A fall in price is not of such moment in the immensely larger production of foreign ores. But to Germany it implies such a decrease in value as to endanger home silver mining. Another point is its influence upon German exports to fall in silver, although lately the fluctuations have been comparatively small, and those interested have been able to find means of security against losses. But German export trade to silver countries has suffered from the conditions of exchange.

"I do not under-estimate," he added, "the importance of the effects produced by this cause. But they must not be placed too high. Our exports to silver countries amount only to threequarters per cent of our total exports. and in spite of the setback during the months when silver fell they, on the whole, have made favorable progress. The official statistics prove that the depreciated currency of silver countries contribute to facilitate competition with the exports of these countries until the moment when a com-pensating influence rises and home prices and wages establish themselves, the final result being that silver coins become degraded to the level of paper money. This depreciation, however, does not endanger our currency because our trade is abundantly sup-ported by gold and the imperial bank notes adequately covered by the gold reserve and the silver money does not exceed the demand which, even in times of crisis, is not likely to dim-

"On the other hand, the danger from counterfeiting coinage has been increased by the fall in silver, although there was only one case in 1893. Yet, a fall in the price of silver will always serve as an inducement to counterfeiting. Therefore, although a rise in the price of silver is highly desirable from economic and mint standpoints, yet no doubt the goal can only be attained by an understanding with the countries interested in international commerce, of which there is no present prospect. The bimetallists recognize in the reopening of the Indian mints a condition precedent to un-limited coinage, and I concur, as I believe that otherwise all efforts to raise the price are vain. The open-ing of the Indian mints is not expected within measurable time, as I have learned from preliminary negotiations with the British Government." Prince Hohenlohe concluded by saying: "A monetary conference would not bring the question nearer to a practical so-lution, and therefore it appears to be undesirable that Germany should take the lead in summoning a conference. The federal governments, acting upon their conviction, have decided not to take further steps in pursuance of the resolution of the Reichstag of Feb. 16, 1895. If, however, definite and acceptable proposals promising success were made on behalf of amother state, I should duly consider the question of German representation at a confer-

THE AMERICAN PIG CONDEMNED. During the agrarian discussion in the Diet on Wednesday last Count von Hoensbroech declared that 49 out of 50 cases of trichinosis in pork discovered in Germany were imported from America, and he called for a more stringent examination of Am-

DEATH RINGS DOWN THE

CURTAIN. The court fetes were marred this year by the deaths of royalties. A brilliant programme had been arranged, but the demise of Prince Alexander of Prussia and the death of Prince

GERMANY IN THE TRANSVAAL. tive trade with the Transvaal notin that quarter of the world were so Toronto.

Toronto.

For any weakness of the nerves, pale of gold payments; but it is neither one of the yacht Defender. The Yachtsnor the other. The fact is, that the man enlarges upon the irreproachable
the other of the yacht Defender of the yacht Defender. The Yachtsies in East Africa, is looking to that
continent as the most favorable field
getting Scott's—imitations do not cure.

for extending her foreign trade. Germans have acquired large interests in the Transvaal gold mines and they built the railroad from Pretoria to the coast. The Krupps and other great German fronmasters have established agencies in the Transvaal, and Germany counts upon checking British influence there through the develop-ment of its iron trade. In consequence the German trade with the Transvaal has increased from 1,000,000 marks in 1889, to 6,000,000 marks in 1884, excluding goods shipped via England.

MANY STRIKES IN PROSPECT. On Monday quite a large number of strikes will be inaugurated in different parts of Germany, the most important being that of the home work seamstresses in Berlin, Hamburg, Stettin, and Breslau, affecting altogether about 65,000 persons. The carpenters, bricklayers, etc., are also declaring a strike, and other trades, it is announced, will do likewise. The building trades strike, it is said, is in anticipation of the demand for labor which will be caused by work upon the Ber-lin Exposition.

FOND OF THE SWORD.

The Emperor William is attending daily the fencing lessons which are being given to his two eldest sons by Col. Dresky, the former instructor of his Majesty, and he frequently takes part in the fencing bouts himself. Indeed, the Emperor has devised a fenc-ing mask which is now being used and which, it is claimed, precludes

THE BIMETALLISTS.

It has been learned by the Associated Press that there will be a strong per yard. bimetallic representation in the next Parliament. The committee now numbers 125 members, and is much stronger than ever before. The bimetallic question, it is said, will certainly come before Parliament during the month

TRADE MATTERS.

Sir Howard Vincent, M. P., secretary of the United Empire Trade League, has sent a memorial to the Marquis of Salisbury asking that steps be taken to obtain redress from the articles of foreign treaties which pre-clude preferential treatment of British goods from the colonies. He dwelt per yard, worth double. upon the fact that recent events show that Great Britain must look to the resources of the empire, including wheat and flour, which would be with-held by her foreign rivals in time of

It is rumored that attempts are be ing made to control the cotton trade of 1896. It is expected that the partial abolition of the duties on cotton in India will give a stimulous to the

The trade returns for January show an increase of £5,571,756 over January, 1995. All departments took part in the increase except raw cotton, in which there was a decrease in the import of over £1,000,000. The chief increases were in textiles and metals. The Cabinet proceeded to Osborne today for the approval and signing of the Queen's speech.

COLD AND HUNGRY.

The pressing need of relief for the destitute in the disturbed region of Turkey is illustrated by a letter from Arabknir, received Saturday, in which it is said: The refugees wander about from morning till evening begging, and are obliged to return empty-hand-ed, hungry, weary, cold and almost dead, to sleep on the stones. Con-tinuing, the writer says: "Hundreds are women, violated in Turkish houses. "Hundreds Some have embraced Islam because of their wretchedness, and some have given their daughters to Turks. At this place 1,800 houses have been burned and 3,000 persons have been sacrificed. The remainder are terrified by an awful threat of the Turks who say: 'Your turn is coming, we will massa-

A letter from Keghi states that more than 5,000 plundered people are in the extremest destitution in that vicinity. The Government has begun to collect taxes in the plundered villages, it is stated, and up to the present the plunder returned is of little value. The Kurds who did the plundering threatin to massacre the Armenians again

If the plunder is taken back.
A letter from Erzingan refers to the work of relief which has already been begun there, saying there are 15,000 persons who need help. "For four days," says a correspondent, "we have been giving bread to 530 persons. We examine the applicants carefully and get the certificates from the leading Armenians of the district whence the people come before helping them. Even with these restrictions the number is very great. Besides being hungry, many are naked and have neither bed-ding nor fuel. At present we can give them only bread."

A letter from Kranoos states that the local government gives no permission for relief and does not look on it with favor. In fact, without a positive and direct order of the vali pasha, which it is impossible to obtain, this work is exceedingly dangerous. MUCH TALK.

London, Feb. 9.—There was much pratory during the past week, Mr. Balfour, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Salisbury being the chief "Unionist" speakers, and Mr. Morley pursuing the Scotch canvass with unabated ardor. His replies to Lord Salisbury on the Monroe doctrine and Armenia have been effective, but his criticisms of the foreign policy of the Government have been captious. Possibly the "heckling" process has disagreed with him. He has been in the hands of his Scotch tormentors, who have (Continued on page 7.)

#### Weak, Nervous Women.

One to Whom a Night's Rest Was Unknown.

Strength and Good Health Restored.

I was subject to frequent attacks of nervousness that seemed to sap all my Henry of Battenberg, as well as that vitality and left me in a state of weak-of the grand duchess of Oldenburg, ness and misery. I could not relish compelled their canceling. In addi-food, and such a thing as a good night's tion, the death of the Grand Duke of rest was unknown. Incapable of any Mecklenberg is expected in Cannes exertion and with an ever present tired and despondent feeling, medicines Within the past few years Germany and weaker. Hearing of Scott's Sarsahas built up an important and lucra- rilla and its success with similar cases to mine, I used it, and from the first few doses began to get better, appewithstanding the fact that only a few years ago she refused to enter into close trade relations with the little seemed to be fanned into activity.— African republic, because her interests Lottie Graham, 174 Crawford street,

to United States Consul Moore at Wei- and sallow complexion, loss of appetite,

Before spending your money come and see how strong it is, and what purchasing power it has in

# Chapman's Dress Goods Department

Stocktaking is now over, and to make room for the new goods already arriving, some great bargains are offered, in odd lots and special lines.

#### One Counter

On which you will find All-Wool Plaids worth 50c, Scotch Cheviots, worth 42c, Snow Flake Tweeds worth 35c, your choice at 25c

### Only a Few Left

There are only a few pieces of Tweed left of that great line we have been clearing at 20c

THE FIRST GLIMPSE OF

### Spring Goods.

Don't think of old goods or old prices. New conditions come with the new things. What \$1 used to barely reach, 75c, or even 50c is likely to command now; just because great and wise buying lets us clip off ever cent of unneeded cost.

### Our Black Goods Dept.

The new Mohair Goods, a beautiful range of these goods already to hand, very bright and lustrous, and with that rich crepon effect that is so popular. We can show you them now at from 50c to \$150 per yard.

## One Black Goods Surprise.

Mohair Crepon, bright and lustrous; we have never known them less than \$1, but you can secure them at 65c per yard. Call and see our new Black Goods.

#### Chenille Curtains

The new goods have arrived and are very pretty. We have as a leader a beautiful Curtain, 31 yards long, with heavy dado and fringe, at \$3 25 pair; also double dado at \$4, \$5 and \$6 50; beautiful goods.

#### Ladies' Cloth Skirts.

German Goods, a large range to choose from. Nice all-wool goods, silk embroidered, at \$2 50 each, and lower lines starting at 70c up to \$2 each. Come to the progressive retail.

126 and 128 Dundas Street.