

"LOST HIS HEAD."

The Sultan and His Cabinet Thoroughly Demoralized—Muslims Uneasy and Dissatisfied.

Passage of the Dardanelles Temporarily Delayed—Instructions Anxiously Awaited From London.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.—Abdul Hamid appears to have completely lost his head. The public service is entirely demoralized, and the cabinet ministers are being sent for at all hours of the day and night. Everybody appears to be anxious and worried, the ambassadors being as tired as everybody else after the long months of almost fruitless effort.

To all appearances patience has ceased to be a virtue. Even those who have been in favor of the most pacific treatment appear to have arrived at the conclusion that nothing but a show of force will bring Abdul Hamid to his senses. The time for diplomatic exchanges of views appears to have about expired, and everybody here is hourly expecting news that the warships of the powers are heading for the entrance to the Dardanelles. The movements of the foreign ships are naturally kept secret, but it is understood that there are quite a number of warships not far from the entrance to the straits, and if the Sultan does not make an extra gunboat to pass very soon there will be trouble, or all signs pointing in the direction are erroneous.

The unyielding attitude of the Sultan is much commented upon by members of the diplomatic corps here, especially as the powers are asking only for the rights to which they are entitled under their treaties with Turkey. They consider an increased number of guardships absolutely indispensable, as greater danger to foreigners exists, and it has not by any means passed as the Turkish government would try to make the powers believe. Some steps have been taken to give additional protection to foreigners, but the constant receipt of news telling of fresh massacres of Christians causes the utmost uneasiness, not only among foreigners here, but among the Muslims, who are naturally excited by such events, and whose fanaticism is being slowly but surely aroused by steady reports; circulated probably at the instance of the palace advisers of the Sultan, that the powers are desirous of making a naval demonstration in these waters, and, by doing so, insult the Sultan by ignoring his authority and assuming to look with contempt on his efforts to maintain order.

It will thus be seen that the Muslims here may be secretly aroused to making a demonstration when the extra warships enter the Bosphorus, and in order to avoid this as much as possible it is understood that the extra guardships will, if circumstances will permit, come in singly and at intervals. In short, there are serious fears of further trouble in the city, and the ambassadors believe that it can only be avoided by an extra show of force here, and that, in any case, reinforcements are necessary in order to insure the safety of the foreigners of Constantinople. The ambassadors hold forth that submission to the caprices of the palace officials would be a serious mistake upon the part of the powers. They are anxiously awaiting final instructions from their governments to proceed to relieve the guardships here without the Sultan's consent, which means that the foreign fleet will be called upon to escort the extra gunboats through the straits of Dardanelles, even if a bombardment of the forts ashore is necessary to accomplish the task.

It is believed that either the Sultan or the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, must give in within the next twenty-four hours or trouble will follow. Abdul Hamid has completely lost his head, and a sign remaining of the energy which resulted from the assembling of the fleets of the powers as a preliminary to a naval demonstration which may now be said to be taking place at Salonica and Smyrna. The Sultan, under the influence of the palace party, and by Izid Bey, still declines to grant the permission asked for by the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria, for the passage of extra guardships through the Dardanelles. On Tuesday last Tewfik Pasha, Turkish minister for foreign affairs, personally assured Sir Philip Currie that the Porte would grant permission immediately. It would seem that while the Turkish ministers are apparently in favor of granting the permission, the palace party, viz., the Sultan, the Grand Vizier, and others, who are the real advisers of Abdul Hamid, are opposed to it as calculated to lower the dignity of the Sultan. On the other hand, the Muslims point out that the advent of extra warships would be nothing less than a warlike demonstration before Constantinople. This is the dangerous feature of the affair.

Sir Philip Currie, when assured that the permit would be forthcoming, promptly telegraphed to the admiral in command of the British Mediterranean squadron, instructing him to dispatch a gunboat to the Dardanelles, to be used in the Bosphorus as an extra guardship at the disposal of the British embassy. As a result the two extra torpedo gunboats Dryad, 1,070 tons, and four 7 inch quick firing, and four 10 inch quick firing guns, was dispatched to the Dardanelles, and is expected to arrive at Chalkale this evening, and pass right on to the Bosphorus, but the permission to pass through the Dardanelles has not been given, and Sir Philip Currie is in a somewhat embarrassing position, from which he must either retire by ordering away the Dryad or insist that she be allowed to pass in.

The Sultan is shown to be in a state of the greatest agitation at the news that the extra British gunboat is making for the Dardanelles. Tewfik Pasha was sent for at midnight, and an exciting interview took place, during which the Sultan bitterly and fearfully reproached Tewfik Pasha, who tried to justify himself by recalling that the granting of permission had been agreed upon in substance, and that he informed Sir Philip Currie, when that ambassador sent an urgent message, that it was impossible to issue the permit, as it would cause rioting in Constantinople. That the powers should be content with the measure taken by the government to maintain order, and not try to hamper the authorities by making demonstrations likely to undo the good he, Abdul Hamid, was endeavoring to do.

Abdul Hamid then sent Tewfik to Sir Philip Currie, with instructions to do everything possible to induce the ambassador to countermand the order for the gunboat. Sir Philip Currie, however, refused, and reminded his visitor that Great Britain was acting entirely within her treaty rights and upon the assurance that the Porte had decided to grant permission for extra gunboats to pass through the Dardanelles. Tewfik announced to the Sultan the failure of his mission. The latter, it is said, drove Tewfik from his presence with forceful revilings.

The president of the senate, Said Pasha, formerly Grand Vizier, who is supposed to have some influence with Sir Philip Currie, was thereupon hurriedly sent for,

and reached the apartments of the Sultan after 1:30 a.m. Abdul Hamid besought him to spare no effort to induce the British ambassador to order the recall of the Dryad. The ambassador finally consented to place the whole matter, at that late hour, once more before his government and await further instructions. This morning the British ambassador is waiting a reply from London, and the Turkish officials believe that the Marquis of Salisbury may instruct Sir Philip Currie to send the Dryad away from the Dardanelles.

THEODORE DURRANT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Theodore Durrant, who was up yesterday on the continuation of the argument on the motion for a new trial, looked well nourished and contented, spending the time before the opening of the court in reading papers and chatting with friends and counsel. When the case was called General Dickinson, for the defendant, began to read from a bundle of 251 typewritten pages of affidavits on which he based the motion for a new trial. The affidavits include every article published by every local paper concerning the crime and Durrant's trial. In the affidavits Durrant laid particular stress on the statement that some witnesses for the defense refused to testify on his behalf because of comments in advance by the newspapers.

Reference was also made to the action by the court in granting the peremptory challenge in the prosecution to Juror Walter S. Brown, who had been accepted and sworn to try the case. The action of the court in accepting Juror C. P. Nathan was also dealt with, and the record of the court quoted to show that Nathan was accepted in the face of challenge of the defendant. Not a point was made by the defendant. Even recounted the attempted attack upon Durrant by an unknown person in the corridor of the city hall during the progress of the trial. Reference was also made to the crowd that gathered daily at the county jail to see the prisoner taken to and from jail to court. Dickinson will consume at least an entire day in reading the affidavits. He will then argue his motion for a new trial. Attorney Barnes will also present counter affidavits and argue the motion. The decision of the court on the motion will not likely be made for several days.

DRINKING HEAVILY.

The Sultan's Mental Condition in No Way Improved—Attack on Lord Salisbury.

Why the Porte Refuses the Firmans to Allow Passage of the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The "Chronicle" Constantinople correspondent says: "Palace friends report that the Sultan is drinking heavily during the past few days, which does not tend to improve his mental condition. He shows signs of yielding to the demand for additional despatch boats."

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says that the Sultan's refusal of the firmans for the passage of the guardships through the Dardanelles is due to his knowledge of a temporary situation against the powers, which, it is added, has now been removed. This correspondent also quotes a Constantinople despatch to the Politische which accuses Lord Salisbury of a breach of confidence in reading the Sultan's letter to him in public.

The Daily News Constantinople correspondent says: All the powers remain united, and have refused the Porte's request for a withdrawal of their demands for the passage of the additional guardships. A Constantinople despatch to the Times says that the diplomats appear less confident of carrying their point as to the admission of a second guardship of each of the powers into the Dardanelles. The Sultan seems to consider, "the correspondent of the Times continues, "that the fact that such a small concession is demanded proves that the powers are not in agreement on the subject and that he is therefore safe in refusing the firmans. Should the Sultan's opposition prevail Christians and foreigners will be placed in a position of great danger. Said Pasha again visited all the ambassadors in an endeavor on behalf of the Sultan to dissuade them from insisting upon the admission of the second guardship."

Advices received at Rome from Constantinople state that fresh massacres have occurred in Aintab, on the mountain slope of Mount Taurus and about sixty miles north-east of Aleppo. The condition of panic continues in the Syrian cities. The Russian treaty, it is announced from Constantinople, that the Turkish government has appointed a commission, including some esteemed Armenians who have been robbed in the course of the recent disorders. The government, it is reported, has also agreed to appoint a commission to assist needy Armenians with bread and money.

The Times publishes a despatch from Julia Persia, which says: "Many Armenian villages between the Persian borders and the city of Van have been destroyed by the Hamidian cavalry. They probably number forty six, although the refugees give the names of many more. All reports agree that the Hamidian cavalry are raiding the entire provinces of Van, with the horrible atrocities. Many women have been carried off to the mountains. The city of Van is the only place left untouched by the Kurds, who are carrying off quantities of sheep and cattle from the destroyed villages."

The Speaker's Constantinople correspondent thinks that ten thousand persons were killed in a dozen different towns within a week, and that this is probably an under estimate, while the work of destruction still continues. "All the massacres are the result of the work of the palace government," this correspondent affirms "and the simple object is to exterminate the Christians."

BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES.

TORONTO, Nov. 29.—(Special.)—Speaking at the Trinity medical banquet here Sir C. Hibbert Tupper congratulated the audience on the vastly increased interest taken in the colonies by the Imperial government. Instead of the Colonial Secretary now asking "where are those d-d colonies?"—to quote an historical expression—he looked the colonies over to find the best field for investing sums of capital. Alluding to the struggle over the copyright matter, Sir Hibbert said that the province of Ontario invariably came out head in contests with the Dominion, as the Dominion had come out ahead in contests with the Imperial government. No Imperial parliament would now dare to disallow a Canadian act.

"I am cured since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla of what many thousands are saying. It gives renewed vitality and vigor."

CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.

All Possibility of Assisting the Christians in Sassoun Ended—Further Massacres.

Troops Hurried to Syria and Palestine—Judicial Officers.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Constantinople telegraphs that the embassies there have learned that in the massacre at Marash on November 18, 1,000 people were killed. The Christian quarters of the town were burned from three points. A letter received here, describing the previous massacre, says that before it commenced the town order ordered the Christians to go to the mosque, under a penalty for refusal. They were then pillaged and the murder begun. The writer of this letter, who had been a great philanthropist, adds that there was no sign of a return on the part of the Christians and the correspondent also says that the embassies hear from their consuls that all possibility of rendering assistance to the Sassoun people who were the victims of the outrage at that point has been ended, and that the Kurds are wiping them out of existence. Kardes are wiping them out of existence. Kardes have destroyed all the buildings which have been erected by the expenditure of the English relief fund. A similar story comes from the Van country, where the disturbances continue to rage.

A Vienna dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says the naval demonstration by the powers against Turkey is now regarded as futile as a restraining influence. The latest news received from the interior of Turkey has a depressing effect on the diplomatic circle. Reports have been received that the renewed attempts to massacre the surviving Armenians at Erzerum have resulted in eight being killed. Some of the priests, in sheer despair, at advising their flocks to save their lives by embracing Islam. The outbreak at Erzerum, according to the official account of the affair, was of a trifling nature, only eight persons being killed, and that was attributed by the governor to an encounter between the agents of the tobacco internal revenue department and some smugglers. The Armenian version of the affair puts an entirely different complexion upon the disturbance, saying the number of killed was much greater than the size of the rioting would indicate, which was occasioned by Kurds.

A despatch to the Daily News from Beirut, dated November 17, confirms the reports of the grave state of affairs existing in Syria and Palestine, and the repeated danger to which the Christian minorities have been placed by the riotous demonstrations of Muslims. The despatch adds that the whole of Syria and Palestine are flooded with Turkish soldiers, and states that in the country between Jaffa and Jerusalem there are 80,000 Turkish troops, and in the days. The Daily News correspondent adds: "Troops arriving here bear the significant green flag of the prophet, instead of the Turkish flag. Jerusalem is crowded with soldiers, and troops are being stationed in the suburbs of David, Pilate's palace, and wilderness outside the Damascus gate. The ostensible purpose of the troops is to subdue the Druses."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.—The hurrying of the Druses and the Kurds continues. There is no doubt that the rebellious Druses will have to submit to a heavy reckoning with the Turks for their uprising. The flames of religious war, always smouldering among the Muslims, are being dangerously kindled by the Druses. The Kurds are now on the march, and will compel all Europe to take a hand in saving the lives and property of many thousands of almost helpless Christians with whom Abdul Hamid has been so long ago. Every report which reaches Constantinople only confirms the stories of reported outrages, but adds to the list of horrors recorded and swells the death roll by hundreds daily.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Turkish legation received from the sublime Porte the following telegram under today's date: "As, according to the plan of reforms, judicial inspectors had to be appointed for the six provinces of Anatolia, Zagdi, Talb and Rachid Effendi, president of the criminal sessions of the courts of appeal of Monastir, Adrianople and Slivas; Darial Effendi, imperial attorney to the court of appeals of Aidin; Korgachi and Selim Effendi, substitutes of the chief general attorney, were chosen to fill these positions. His imperial Majesty the Sultan, whose earnest desire is to secure the well-being of all his subjects, has been pleased to entrust Hakki Bey, legal councillor of the sublime Porte; Halid Bey, president of the court of appeals, criminal section, and Evri Effendi, financial inspector, with the mission of going to the provinces of European Turkey in order that they should inspect the administrative, judicial and financial affairs of the same."

SEATTLE'S CITY DEBT.

SEATTLE, Nov. 30.—By a vote of 52 to 8 the chamber of commerce last evening expressed its disapproval of the ordinance providing for the increase of the city debt to construct a gravity system of water from Cedar river. The debate was listened to by one of the biggest crowds ever gathered in the rooms. The adoption of the gravity system, which would require the city to issue bonds to the amount of \$300,000, was opposed by a few in number as to be utterly lost when the vote was taken. The present assessed valuation of the city of Seattle is \$30,967,838, and its aggregated bonded debt is \$3,540,000, exceeding the limitation of 10 per cent imposed by the sixth section of the eighth article of the constitution of the state of Washington. In addition to this public indebtedness the city is carrying a heavy burden of interest bearing private debt, which would be rendered more onerous and hard to maintain and refund in the event of any increase of taxes.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Experience obtained during the late German manoeuvres proves that the bicycle is much more useful in parolling than the horse. On fairly good roads the wheel goes much faster, while roads which can not be passed by them, offer the greatest obstacles to horses. On account of its silence the wheel is much feared by outposts.

What good will it do for the man to pray for the heathen who never takes anything bigger than a nickel to church?

CAPITAL NOTES.

Parliament Summoned for Business on January 2—Low Water in the Lakes.

Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway—Fishing for Steelheads in the Fraser.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—A proclamation will appear in the Canada Gazette to-morrow summoning parliament for the despatch of business on Thursday, Jan. 2.

The department of railways and canals has had referred to it a request of the shipping interests centering in Toronto, for a scientific exploration of the cause of low water in the great lakes.

Mr. Hall Caine took his departure to-day for New York.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell went to Belleville to-day.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company will ask Parliament for power to conduct a telegraph and telephone business in connection with its railway.

Hon. Mr. Costigan has granted the request of the Westminster board of trade to allow fishing for steel head salmon from December 1st to February 15th, with a mesh of 7 1/2 inches.

An important communication has been received by cable at the Department of Agriculture this afternoon from Sir Charles Tupper, intimating that the Imperial Board of Agriculture has issued an order to the effect that sheep imported into Great Britain from Canada and the United States must be slaughtered at the port of landing on or after January next. The order was not expected by the department. This could not have been prevented except at the cost of establishing quarantine against American sheep at ports on the frontier. Such action would have been followed by the stoppage of traffic as respects importations in transit through Canada, and what is of the greatest importance, immediate reprisals by the United States. The information in possession of the department is positive on the last point. The question has been pending for some time and the department has taken the responsibility of deciding what seems to be the lesser of the two evils.

The Auditor-General is coming in for a great roasting for insisting upon Captain Sutherland, secretary of the Rifle League, resigning his position in the force or else allowing the civil service. Mr. Sutherland was one of the officers recently called out for service in Lowe township.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. Messrs. Oulmet and Costigan went to Montreal to-day, their visit having to do with the proposed entrance of Mr. Pelletier into the cabinet.

It is almost settled that Sir William Hingston will be the Conservative candidate in Montreal Centre.

The customs department rules that the value for duty of lead covering or packages containing tea is two cents per pound package; one and a quarter cent for half pound packages themselves dutiable at 30 per cent.

A new customs order requires collectors to send the entries at their ports to the department daily in order to secure a prompt and efficient checking. The order applies to the following British Columbia cities: Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster.

HOWARD SAFE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Christian Herald desired to send Dr. Talmage abroad to disburse \$20,000 among the starving Armenians. At his suggestion the Journal cabled to the Turkish government, asking if it would give adequate protection to a representative it desired to send into Armenia to aid the suffering people. The Turkish government cabled that if the paper sent a representative it could not guarantee his protection. In view of this statement Dr. Talmage declined to go, and Mr. William Ward Howard was sent instead.

Mr. Howard's safety was for some time in doubt, and it was feared that he had become a victim to Moslem fanaticism. The following message from him, however, removes all doubts as to his personal safety:

"DIUOLIA, Persia, Nov. 29.—Twice driven back from Turkey; Kurds devastating the country. Impossible to obtain permits at any place which a mob of 'bitch' Turks recently made upon the Christian inhabitants of the village of Katanitz upon the occasion of the feast day of St. Petka. The Christians were beaten and plundered and one of them was killed. The population of that district is said to be in a state of terror."

PARIS, Nov. 30.—A report is current that a British warship has passed through the Dardanelles, and that while making the inward passage she was fired upon by the big Turkish forts. The rumor cannot be confirmed.

TO BE HANGED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—At 10 o'clock Holmes, accompanied by his counsel, came into court. The prisoner seemed to have lost that confidence which clung to him throughout the trial.

Judge Arnold then proceeded to read the court's answer to Holmes' counsel's reasons for a new trial. He took up the fifteen exceptions to the verdict one at a time, and dwelt at length on each. He closed by saying the court approved the verdict and refused a new trial.

District Attorney Graham then asked that sentence be pronounced. Holmes was ordered to stand up and Judge Arnold asked: "Have you anything to say?" Holmes replied in a barely audible voice, "I have nothing to say." Judge Arnold then pronounced the death sentence in the usual form, after which Holmes was taken to prison. Governor Hastings will fix the day of Holmes' execution. An appeal to the supreme court will be taken at once.

HYAMS BROTHERS.

TORONTO, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—Those who listened to B. B. Oser, the crown counsel, upon the evidence in the Hyams trial to-day were of opinion that the jury would require considerable time to arrive at a verdict. His words were effective and he was generally conceded that they carried more weight with the jury than the evidence which was advanced in support of his theory. The crowds that thronged the court-room and corridors exceeded any previous attendance at the assize court. Men and women crushed and crowded one another in a vain attempt to enter the doors of the court room; but owing to the presence of an extra force of constables, fairly good order was maintained. The judge's charge was throughout straight in favor of the prisoners. In no instance did he give prominence to any crown evidence and dwelt strongly on the theory of accident as advanced by the defence. He told the jury to give due weight to the fact that the accidental death of Willie Wells might have suggested to Harry Hyams the financial advantage to be gained by marrying Martha Wells and thus coming in for the insurance on Wells' life. On the whole the judge's charge was to the effect that the crown had not advanced evidence sufficient to convict either of the prisoners, and in consequence their verdict should be for acquittal. The jury were out only 35 minutes when they returned with a verdict of "not guilty."

There was some attempt at applause in the court; but it was promptly repressed. The faces of the prisoners instantly underwent an entire transformation. Before the words "Not guilty" came from the judge, both prisoners clutched nervously at the railing of the bar, and their whole demeanor was one of intense nervous tension. The instant the foreman of the jury announced the verdict the prisoners smiled faintly, and it was obvious that there were at the time the happiest men in Toronto. They were warmly congratulated by their counsel, Messrs. Johnson and Horne. After the verdict Mr. Oser applied for a reserved case and made the following statements relative to the judge's ruling in support of his request. When Judge Ferguson told the prisoners they were free they started to leave the court room, but at the door were re-arrested by Detective Cuddy, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the insurance company in the case of Martha Wells. The prisoners will therefore remain in jail. The jury were unanimous in favor of acquittal on the first ballot.

A BRUTAL MURDERER.

The Sultan's Existence Declared to Be a Reproach to Humanity.

Personally Responsible for the Entire Series of Massacres—Ten Thousand Persons Slain.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The suggestion is published here to-day that the Sultan has a few brokers operating on the different foreign bourses, and that he has been personally manipulating the recent rapid changes of the political situation in the East from a speculative point of view. If this be true, Abdul Hamid must have made huge profits within the past two weeks merely on the movements of funds which attended the various phases of the extra guardships question, which has been the great attraction in politics throughout the week.

The Constantinople correspondent declares that he has ample evidence that the Sultan is personally responsible for the whole series of massacres. He explains that the law courts commenced as soon as the Sultan accepted the reforms applying to six vilayets, giving Christians rights that depended on their numbers. The massacres have been chiefly confined to these vilayets, the object being to reduce the number of Christians as to give them no claim to any influence. The work of extermination proceeds as systematically as it is possible for the Turkish authorities to carry it on. Both the Kurds and the troops are acting under the orders of the authorities in the work of pillage and murder. The correspondent intimates that 10,000 persons were massacred between November 18 and 25 while the Sultan was posing before Europe as being desirous of effecting reforms and as being benevolently inclined towards the Armenians.

Commenting upon the matter furnished by its correspondent, the Speaker says that among the brutal murderers who are engaged in wiping out the Armenians there is not one so brutal and criminal as the wretch Abdul Hamid, whose very existence is a reproach to humanity. In the civilized world the papers look on with no stronger feeling than tepid disapproval, while the monster who owes his power to the protection of Great Britain, consummates a crime that is almost without parallel.

SOFIA, Nov. 30.—A letter which has been received here from Melnik, Macedonia, describes a attack which a mob of "bitch" Turks recently made upon the Christian inhabitants of the village of Katanitz upon the occasion of the feast day of St. Petka. The Christians were beaten and plundered and one of them was killed. The population of that district is said to be in a state of terror.

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KINGSTON, Nov. 30.—The Christian Endeavorers of the Dominion of Canada have been requested to unite in prayer to God for the conversion of Robert G. Ingersoll on December 1 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. This is to follow the united prayers of the Cleveland Endeavorers, which were held on Thanksgiving day.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—A convict in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary has notified the warden that he knows the man who killed Madame Demers at St. Henri last June, for which the husband of the deceased was shortly to be tried. He will only give information if granted a pardon.

MEN OF ALL AGES

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ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

CABLE LETTER.

London Bathing in the Sun of Enjoyment—Princess Maud of Wales.

"The Ashanti Picnic"—Princes Who Will Accompany It—St. Andrew's Celebration.

(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.)
LONDON, Nov. 30.—If the outlook in the East is still dark and threatening, the social horizon is as clear as can be and the world of amusement is bathing in the sun of enjoyment. The drawing rooms of the West End were rarely as well filled as now and the public places of amusement, especially the theatres and music halls, are so many gold mines to the happy managers who preside over them. Royalty is enjoying the season as much as the general public.

There was a brilliantly attended dinner party given by the Queen at Windsor Castle on Thursday last in honor of the

BETHROTHAL OF PRINCESS MAUD, otherwise "Harry," of Wales, to her cousin, Prince Charles of Denmark, the second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, a lieutenant in the Danish navy. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princess Maud, travelled to Windsor by a special train from Sandringham, and the Prince of Wales joined the party at the castle. The Queen had not seen Princess Maud since the engagement was announced, and expressed great pleasure at the visit of her popular granddaughter, for whom Her Majesty has much affection. The Princess Maud, by the way, is the owner of an interesting museum, gathered together by herself, a considerable portion of the collection being of ivory, for which she has quite a passion. Two specimens which she prizes the most are full sized tusks of elephants shot in India by her father and uncle, the Duke of Connaught. The Emperor of Russia, her cousin, sent her some time ago a number of wild boar tusks from animals shot by himself. The hunting members of the royal family are constantly adding to the collection of ivory, which includes the teeth of walrus, lions, sharks, seals, alligators, etc. There are some beautiful specimens of Indian carved ivory. The wedding of Princess Maud to Prince Charles will, it is understood, be celebrated in this city during next June, and will be made the occasion for a display of much pomp and vanity.

Queen Victoria's solitude for two princes (Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of her youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, the eldest son of Her Majesty's second daughter, Princess Helena of Schleswig-Holstein) who are to accompany the

"ASHANTI PICNIC."
As the British expedition to Coomassie is generally termed here, is by many regarded as rendering them ridiculous. After the steamship Bathurst had sailed for the Gold Coast of Africa on Saturday last from Liverpool with Prince Christian on board, the steamship company received a telegram from Windsor Castle asking for the latest news of the Prince. The reply sent was as follows: "The pilot left all well at Holyhead; Prince Christian Viesor being in good spirits." After it had been decided that Prince Henry of Battenberg (a most unpopular personage) was also going to take part in the "picnic" the excitement in the royal family considerably increased. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and the Secretary of the forces, recently an unexpected command from the Queen to dine at Windsor on Wednesday last, where, it is reported, the danger which the prince will incur from ever and native bullets was discussed. His Majesty being assured, according to rumor, that there was no doubt Prince Christian and Prince Henry would come back sound and healthy. Prince Henry of Battenberg is governor of the Isle of Wight, has the military rank of colonel, which would give him the right to be second in command of the whole expedition, but it is believed he will be attached to the forces in some special capacity. There are people unkind enough to say that Prince Henry never intended that his office as a member of the expedition should be accepted, and is reported to be sorry that he volunteered.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.
Large banquets will be given to-night, it being St. Andrew's day. The first at the Holborne restaurant, where Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary of State for Scotland, will preside, is the anniversary dinner of the Royal Scottish hospital. The second is the annual dinner of the Victoria Society, which will be held at the Hotel Metropole. The annual dinner of the Hogarth Club, for which there is always an unusually large demand for tickets, will be given at the club house on Monday night. The guest of honor on this occasion will be the new Lord Mayor, Sir Walter Wilkin.

Viscount Wolsley, the new commander-in-chief, will hold his first levee on the afternoon of December 5 at the Horse Guards, White Hall.

The coming series of fancy dress balls at Covent Garden promise to be of unusual brilliancy. On the occasion of the first, whose date has not yet been announced, the entire interior of the huge theatre will be transformed into an up-to-date edition of life on the River Thames.

Sir Augustus Harris says that in case the forthcoming pantomime at Drury Lane is as successful as usual, he will next season, under the management of Charles Frohman, transfer the entire spectacle to New York. Speaking of his recent trip to the United States, Sir Augustus said: "I was delighted with my visit and especially pleased with the theatres; they are so clean, so bright, so convenient, being all upon the first floor. I was also much impressed with the ability of American actors whom I had the pleasure of seeing. I was much amused at the description of myself which appeared in some of the papers. They seemed to find fault with the fit of my dress clothes and intimated that my white waistcoat was limp and needed more starch. It will take more than these comments to keep me away from such a splendid country as America."

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S IDEA.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30.—In addressing the chamber of commerce here Andrew Carnegie said he believed the money question has been settled by the practical agreement that sound money was best for all. He declared the government was being robbed of one-third of the revenue which it should receive through undervaluation, with no valorem duties. If specific duties could be restored he was certain there could be no deficit in the revenue. Furthermore, he had no more confidence in the honesty of President Cleveland to believe he would not veto such a measure if it was passed.

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