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TWICE-A-WEEK.

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TWICE-A-WEEK.

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VOL. 13.

DISCUSSING THE RAID.

The Weight of Evidence Against the Reformers is Admitted to be Crushing.

It is Impossible to Ignore the Gravity of the Conclusion to Which it Points.

Cecil Rhodes Should Have Refrained From Participation—Jameson's Position.

London, May 1.—It would be difficult to overstate the sensation caused in England by the publication of the substance of the telegrams and documents which came into the possession of the authorities of the South African republic. The weight of evidence which they furnish against the persons to whom they are addressed, and by whom they were signed, as to those persons being engaged in the conspiracy to overthrow the Transvaal, is admitted to be crushing. The press very generally condemn them. But strenuous efforts are being made to prevent a sweeping condemnation of the authorities of Cape Colony and the British South Africa Chartered Company further than the individuals whose names are included in the documentary evidence.

The Times, in an editorial on the subject, says: "It is impossible to ignore the gravity of the conclusion to which the published telegrams point. They establish, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Hon. Cecil Rhodes, then premier of Cape Colony, Mr. Alfred Beit, director of the British South Africa Company, and Mr. Rutherford Harris, secretary of the company, were privy to the movements against Johannesburg, and that the leaders of the movement conspired to overthrow the government of the Transvaal, and to secure its independence, under which step was eventually taken, was known to Mr. Rhodes, or carried out with his approval. The reasons which actuated Dr. Jameson in crossing the frontier when he did remain shrouded in mystery, and his conduct awaits explanation. He may have to give it at the trial."

The Times proceeds to justify Mr. Rhodes for consenting to an armed march on the frontier on the ground that it was a foreign conquest for several years, and that an attempt would be made to obtain redress of the Uitlanders' grievances by force, if necessary. "This was shown," says the Times, "by the report that Sir Henry Loch, governor of Cape Colony, had knowledge of such intentions. Nobody can seriously blame Mr. Rhodes for regarding this movement without disfavor, but his position as premier should restrain him from mixing actively in such a venture. He might possibly be excused, but he cannot be justified, for the part he played."

Cape Town, May 1.—The following dispatch has been received here from Johannesburg, dated April 30th: "Scouts report that a Matamoras expedition in an engagement on the north bank of the Unzugu river, and it now occupies Kopjes, to the east of Tabambuna, and the Salisbury road, awaiting Cecil Rhodes' column, which is expected to reach Goch Goch to-night."

San Francisco, April 30.—General H. J. Hammond, jr., brother of John Hayes Hammond, was completely prostrated when he received the first news that his brother had been sentenced to die. He soon received another telegram telling him that the sentence had been commuted.

"This whole transaction has been a surprise to me," said General Hammond last evening. "I really expected much more than this result from our government. The utter disregard of results on the part of the officials at Washington and the failure to impress upon the Boer government the fact that we are a nation of many millions of people, and in a position to demand protection for our citizens who are abroad, has dumfounded me, and rendered me all the more miserable. A great outrage has been committed. My brother was deliberately trapped into pleading guilty to treason. He was let off with a fine, and in order to honor the trouble ended consented to put his name to the plea. What was his reward? He gave them the opening they wanted, and they imposed the extreme penalty. By pleading guilty they thought they had won his government to interfere. Had he been a man of England he would have been a free man to-day. The Boers beat the Americans and the English, but they were a scheme to fitch him of all his possessions."

Chicago, April 30.—W. F. Holland, judge advocate of the high court of the South African republic, is at present visiting in this city. In an interview last night he said that neither the United States nor England could secure President Kruger into committing the sentences of prisoners sentenced at Pretoria

for high treason against that republic. "Any bullying on the part of either government," he said, "would seal the death of the prisoners; if, on the other hand, the American and English governments will leave President Kruger and his council alone, and if the friends of the condemned men will petition for clemency, the sentences will be commuted to a minimum now that the ends of justice have been served."

In speaking of the plea, Judge Holland said that the prisoners were defended by Wessels, who is a leader of the bar, and he had no doubt that they were advised to plead guilty, as a plea of not guilty would have aggravated the crime. "They had evidently been advised," continued Mr. Holland, "to trust to the clemency of the executive. "The judge had no alternative but to pass sentence of death on the prisoners for their pleading guilty on their being found guilty by a jury, which would have been invaluable in case the trial judge was not a judge of the Transvaal, but a justice invited from a neighboring state, in order to avoid any bias or prejudice and that the trial might be entirely impartial. Judge Doreville is a bachelor of law of London, and is now in the Orange Free State. He is a brother of the renowned chief justice of Cape Colony. In the Transvaal a prisoner must plead in person. Counsel is never allowed to plead for his client. Where the statute laws do not apply, or where there is no statute law, the old Roman-Dutch laws are resorted to. Condemnation to death does not carry with it confiscation of property unless there is an order in the sentence to that effect, which is very seldom the case. I am satisfied there will be no confiscation in the present cases if the sentences are carried out."

Charles Billin, a mining engineer of this city, and a friend of John Hayes Hammond of San Francisco, in the last issue of the San Francisco Chronicle, said: "I'm the name of humanity. You do everything in your power to save the life of John Hayes Hammond. I know him to be honest and upright. Treasonable action justifying the death penalty could not be performed by such a man as he is. I appeal to you because I know your warm heart will go out towards a fellow-countryman placed in such a position as Hammond finds himself."

"I can hardly be called a personal friend of Mr. Hammond," said Mr. Billin, "but I met him some years ago at the Institute of Mining Engineering in New York, but, like every one who knew him, even slightly, I came to admire him. As a man he is known to possess the highest sense of honor. "The chief justice of the Transvaal, having influence should bestir himself to the end that his life be saved."

"I know John Hayes Hammond intimately," said John L. Houghteling, of the firm of Houghteling & Peabody Investment Company. "He was a champion of mine, being a member of the class of '76 of Yale. "I have not the slightest fear that a sentence of death will be carried out either in his case or the others. When they consented to plead guilty to the charge of treason I believe there was an understanding as to what the punishment was to be. I think the purpose of the sentence is to assert the dignity and independence of the Transvaal."

London, April 30.—Had the sentence of death upon the condemned members of the reform committee been executed there would have been a great deal of talk about the prevailing sentiment is that the Boers must be crushed at any cost. The Times said yesterday that Professor Frederick would send enough troops to bring the Boers to their senses whatever might be their foreign alliances. "The country regards the possibility of a conquest with Germany with a certain amount of alarm. The London press has been inciting public feeling to this point. Whatever the result, it is certain it is that all England to-day is filled with a desire to punish the South African Dutchmen and to absorb their gold-bearing lands. Anything may happen because of this universal impulse. There is a current report that Mr. Chamberlain has sent a second dispatch to Sir Hercules Robinson instructing him to inform President Kruger that with regard to the 50 accused Uitlanders, besides the four leaders the British government will treat the execution of their sentences of fine, imprisonment and banishment as an act of deliberate hostility to Great Britain, which would be resented by active measures because it would result in crippling the mining industry in the Rand. It is thought that the British government means to provoke a quarrel."

The Chronicle (Liberals) in its editorial on the Pretoria disclosures says: "more astounding set of documents never saw the light. If they are forgeries, or if they bear any different interpretation, the facts should be capable of proof within 24 hours. The meaning of the narrative is so simple that a child could understand. If they are not forgeries, the parliamentary investigation which Mr. Chamberlain has promised, cannot occur a moment too soon."

An editorial in the Daily News, also Liberal, says: "But for its gravity it reads almost like the plot of a farce. There is nothing to show that the London directors (in the Chartered South African Company) shared in the plot, but passages occur in the telegrams which are hard to understand. The other assumption is that the corporate position of the company was used in the furtherance of the movement. Assuredly, therefore, the government will have to face a demand for the revocation of its charter."

The Times has a dispatch from Paris quoting a despatch to the Le Temps from Pretoria, which says that the government has found among the papers of Lionel Phillips, president of the Johannesburg chamber of mines, a letter bearing date July 1, 1894, to a London banker, stating that during a visit to Johannesburg, Sir Henry Brons-horn Loch, then governor and high commissioner of Cape Colony, asked Mr. Phillips whether Johannesburg could hold out for six days, and what arrangements he possessed, and that he offered to sell on credit to Johannesburg, and that he had been indicated there was no vindictive personal animosity on the part of himself or government. He believed, he said, that the government's decision would be announced before the Volksraad meets on Monday. The

executive council would find difficulty, he thought, in classifying the offenders with whom it intended to deal on the principle of a sliding scale.

Pretoria, April 30.—The text of the grand indictment in court at the trial of the Reformers was published later to-day. The following are a few examples of this wire correspondence: "Chartered Company, Cape Town, Dec. 2 to Rhodes, Johannesburg.—Cecil Rhodes says send the documents here to British South Africa Company's attorneys may satisfy themselves after which you can draw for the amount."

Col. Rhodes, Johannesburg, to Bobby White, Marketing-Inform, Johannesburg. Don't send any more horses before January. No more room for them. Best query. "Beit, Cape Town, Dec. 18, to Cecil Phillips, Johannesburg.—Hammond writes the company should wait my arrival. Cannot come at present, owing to health. Wire where is the lift. Urge immediate donation."

Col. Rhodes, Johannesburg, to Chartered Company, Cape Town.—Inform Rhodes that it is stated the company will leave under special letter inviting him. Definite assurance has been given by us that on the day of donation you and he will be assured. If a letter is necessary it can still be sent. But it was agreed the documents are to be sent by the chairman and that you are responsible for the chairman's actions. Very important to put this right. Reply to Lionel Phillips. "Harris, Cape Town, Dec. 21, to Col. Rhodes, Johannesburg.—If the changes of Lionel Phillips to urge the start of the donation of the new company. Wire reply when you can find."

Harris, Cape Town, Dec. 23, to Jameson, Pretoria.—The company will be started next Saturday at 12 o'clock. You must not start before 9 o'clock, and send the telegraph office to let us know. We suspect the Transvaal are getting aware of it. "Hammond, Johannesburg, Dec. 15, to Cecil Rhodes, Johannesburg.—Cannot arrange respective interests without Beit. Flight must be delayed until his arrival. How soon can you get on? "Then follow several telegrams from Col. Rhodes, Hammond and others, date Dec. 20, and later saying that the company was necessary to postpone the donation as "We can have no boat."

Another dispatch reads: "Hammond, Dec. 22, to Hamilton, Cape Town.—Printing press? Are ready to start printing? "Jameson, Pitsani, Dec. 20, to S. A. Rhodes, Johannesburg.—I have already gone forward there. Let J. S. Hammond telegraph instantly all right."

ANOTHER MANIAC AT LARGE. F. C. Helme is Afflicted With a New Phase of Niagara Lunacy.

Niagara Falls, April 30.—F. C. Helme, a swarthy fish dealer, declares his intention of rowing across Niagara river, in the rapids above the falls, next Sunday afternoon. Mr. Helme's boat has been constructed of a boat which fairly stuns anyone who takes water, and which he propels with one oar. He will leave the American shore 150 feet above Goat Island, row to the island and thence return to the shore by the rapids. He feels sure he will not go over the falls, but will run aground.

SAN FRANCISCO'S STRANGLER. San City Police Believe They Have Caught the Culprit.

San Francisco, May 1.—A man, who gave his name as John Lewis and said he was an iron moulder, was arrested early this morning by the police. He was found in a rooming house in an alley. The police believe that Lewis strangled the other fallen woman, who was recently murdered in this city.

PROFESSOR GEFFKEN DEAD. A Well Known German Lawyer Meets With an Untimely End.

Munich, May 1.—Prof. Geffken, the well known authority on international law, and editor of the Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht, has been suffocated in a fire caused by the explosion of a lamp. He was in the lecture hall at the University of Munich, when the lamp exploded. He was immediately killed.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY DEFICIT. The Deficit for 1895 Not So Large as Generally Expected.

New York, May 1.—The report of the Union Pacific railway system for the year ending December 31, 1895, shows a deficit of \$2,554,738, against a deficit of \$2,867,734 in 1894. The Oregon & Short Line & Utah Northern reports for the year a deficit of \$550,055, against a deficit of \$1,533,733 in 1894.

WORSE THAN THE HANGING. A Father, on the Steps of the Gallows, Kisses His Boy.

Fort Smith, Ark., May 1.—The execution of John and George Pierce and Webster Isaacs took place at the gallows within the jail yard. Only a few persons were present. The execution was witnessed by a number of the medical society. Just outside the jail a halt was made. Standing near the gallows were the father and the mother of the two boys. The boys were dressed in their best. The father was weeping and the mother was screaming with grief. The boys were taken to the gallows and executed. The father and mother were then taken to the hospital.

QUEBEC AND THE CHURCH

Are the Thorns That Are Pricking Sir Charles Tupper Strongly Just Now.

But He Manages to Scrape Up a Ministry—Caron, Ouimet and Daily Dropped.

Speaker White, of Commons, Comes Out Squarely on the School Question.

Ottawa, May 1.—The report that Hon. Mr. Angers will not enter the government with Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Ouimet seems to be pretty well founded, although many are still unwilling to believe that Sir Charles Tupper would throw the whole representation of the province into the hands of Mr. Angers, who was a departmental failure, and who so far has been unable to get a constituency in Quebec, being forced to go into the senate. But Sir Charles Tupper has made up his mind to get Mr. Angers, so as to secure the church, and, therefore, he is willing to go very far to do so. Sir Charles also has no love for Ouimet and Sir Adolphe Caron because they stood by Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

The outlook to-day is that Premier Tasson of Quebec, and Senator Desjardins will be colleagues of Mr. Angers, with Speaker Ross of the senate, a minister without a portfolio. Mr. Desjardins, who left for Montreal yesterday, returned here this morning. This aggregation would be a very much weaker team than is now from Quebec, unless the church is at its back. The whole trouble so far has been over Quebec, and little attention is paid to Ontario, no name being spoken of except Lieut.-Col. Tisdale. If the changes mentioned take place, then Mr. Dickey would have to remain in the justice department.

Chief of Police McVeity was ordered this morning by the commissioners to resign his resignation on account of misconduct. Hon. Peter White, ex-speaker of the house of commons, has issued his address to the electors of North Renfrew. It contains this statement: "I am opposed to the policy of the government on the Manitoba school question, and I am fully convinced that no legislation of the Dominion parliament on a question can be effectively enforced on an unwilling people, and I cannot help thinking that the adoption of such legislation will bring about a conflict with the province of Manitoba and become a fruitful source of irritation which should if possible be avoided."

Hon. E. G. Prior leaves for home on Monday. In an interview at Toronto Sir Frank Smith is reported to have said that he did not think Chief Justice Meredith would be a member of the reconstructed cabinet, but he would not speak definitely, as he was not at headquarters. As to whether he (Sir Frank Smith) would remain in the government, he said he could not say. Chief Justice Meredith also was seen, but he would not talk. He would not even say if he had received an offer from Ottawa.

A later dispatch says: Following is the official list of the cabinet, sworn in at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the Governor-General: President of the council, A. R. Angers; postmaster-general, L. O. Taillon; minister of marine and fisheries, John Costigan; minister of interior, John C. Haggart; minister of finance, Geo. E. Foster; minister of public works, A. Desjardins; minister of agriculture, W. H. Montague; minister of education, Hugh John Macdonald; secretary of state, Sir Charles Tupper; minister of trade and commerce, W. B. Ives; controller of customs, J. F. Wood; controller of inland revenue, Lt.-Col. E. G. Prior; without portfolio, Sir Frank Smith, Senator, Ferguson, Senator Ross (speaker of the senate); Solicitor general, Sir C. H. Pupper.

Messrs. Desjardins and Angers will run for the commons, and T. C. Casgrain will likely be premier in Quebec. Ottawa, May 2.—Hon. Mr. Daly announced in the Citizen this morning that he retires from active politics. Just what position he is to get is not known. Mr. Ouimet is kicking, and will run as an independent Conservative in Laval. Sir Adolphe Caron says that the Quebec representation is Ultramontane if nothing else. He will await developments. Everybody is surprised with the taking in of Young Tupper as solicitor general. With Tupper at the head and Pupper at the tail, with a member of the firm of Macdonald & Tupper, and with Dickey, a close relation of the family, it is a Tupper dynasty if nothing else. The Quebec representatives were selected on the advice of Archbishop Langevin. Sir Mackenzie Bowell left for Belleville to-day, and Sir Charles Tupper went to Montreal to-day and goes to Winnipeg early next week.

Lieut. Colonel Tisdale was sworn in by Lord Aberdeen, his minister of militia at 12 o'clock to-day. Sir Charles Tupper has given assurance to Hon. Messrs. Wood and Prior that at the coming session, should the party in office, a bill will be introduced abolishing the controllers and restoring the name of ministers. The two controllers will take precedence over five of their colleagues. T. E. Visser, of the post office department, committed suicide this morning as the result of insomnia. The new Anglican bishop of Ottawa was installed to-day.

DISEASE RIFE IN ARMENIA. Sickness Adds Its Horrors to the Striation in the Afflicted Country. New York, May 2.—Dr. A. Monroe Lozier, executive surgeon of the Red Cross hospital in this city, has a letter from Miss Clara Barton, dated Constantinople, April 21, in which she states that contagious diseases have spread very much at Zeitoun and Marash, in the interior of Anatolia. The first news of the trouble, Miss Barton says, "came from the assemblage of congress at Zeitoun to Sir Philip Currie, and a request for me to try and reach there with help. The patients are in need of everything, and as the mountain roads were impassable, being covered with snow, eight physicians from the medical college at Beyrout, Syria, under the direction of the American physician, Dr. C. L. Harris, volunteered to go and attend to the patients." Miss Barton writes that Dr. Haubard, in charge of an expedition at Marash, telegraphed that more doctors were urgently needed, and that a great deal of medicines and concentrated foods were also needed. The disease prevalent is typhoid fever and typhus, smallpox and dysentery, and the death rate is very large.

THE SHAH WAS SHOT

While Attending Devotions Yesterday by an Assassin Disguised as a Woman.

Ex-United States Minister to Persia Speaks Highly of the Murdered Monarch.

His Second Son, Muzaffer Eddin, was Proclaimed Successor Immediately.

Washington, May 2.—The following cablegram was received by Secretary Olney yesterday from Minister McFonald, at Teheran, Persia: "The Shah was visiting a shrine near this city to-day for devotion. Upon entering the inner sanctuary he was shot by an assassin disguised as a woman, the bullet entering the region of the heart. He expired within ten minutes. The regicide was a revolutionary fanatic. There is great distress but the city is quiet." Mr. Winston, ex-minister to Persia, who knew the murdered monarch, speaks in terms of admiration of him, and says his death is to be deplored. He was kind-hearted in the main, very intelligent and progressive, and would have benefited the country immensely had he been permitted to carry out his plans. He ascended the throne with but a limited education and was possessed of crude and barbaric notions, gained from lack of contact with civilization, it being the unwritten law of Persia that the heir apparent shall not live at the capital city. After taking the throne, however, his character changed and he developed into a civilized ruler anxious to improve the country. The Shah was very exclusive in his family life, always dining alone at the palace and never deviating from the custom of his country to manage his own household. His ruling passion was hunting. To gratify his love for a roving form of sport, the Shah maintained large game preserves, which he visited every summer. Speaking of the question of the succession to the vacant throne, Mr. Winston expressed his belief that a revolution was among the possibilities of Persia. The eldest son is not the heir apparent. This son, Mr. Winston said, was about 45 years old, very popular among the army officers, highly educated, of boundless ambition, great energy, and imbued thoroughly with ideas as progressive as his father's were. For years he has been a close observer of foreign affairs, and had special agents travelling all over the world to keep him posted as to the world's progress. Not knowing the circumstances under which the assassination took place, Mr. Winston did not feel justified, perhaps, in predicting any trouble of a revolutionary sort, but he cannot help but apprehend something of the kind when he remembered the eldest son's characteristics. His headquarters are about two days' journey from Teheran, and if he should choose to move on to the capital with an army behind him, he could reach there a week before the heir apparent, the second son, could reach the city.

"This, May 2.—Immediately after the death of the Shah, the heir-apparent, Muzaffer Eddin, was proclaimed Shah. Russia and Great Britain recognized Muzaffer as heir to the Persian throne. The Grand Vizier will govern until the arrival of the new Shah at Teheran from Tabrez. "Flance—Oh, Charley, I love you so much. You are all I have in this world. "We—Mr. Crookston, my dear, so, I will have to break our engagement.—Texas Sirings.

M. MELINE'S BAD NICKNAME. He is Called "Father Famine," but is Generally Respected. London, May 2.—A Paris dispatch says that M. Melne has received a nickname that may prove a handicap. It is "La Pere Famine" (Father Famine). A Paris correspondent of the Times says: "Nobody can question Melne's high ability and sense of duty. He has certainly made a great sacrifice after declining office for eleven years, in leaving an influential position, removed from party strife, and throwing himself into a breach in a serious crisis. What so angrily angers the radicals is that so universally respected a man should have accepted the post of duty in leaving their vent their rage on the president, for summoning him. It is impossible to predict the issue of to-morrow's radical attack upon the ministry."

HUNGARY'S MILLENIAL. She Celebrates It by a Grand Exhibition Opened by the Emperor. Buda Pesth, May 2.—Emperor Francis Joseph to-day opened the Millennial exhibition. His Majesty, who wore the uniform of a Hungarian general, was accompanied by the Empress. The minister of commerce, Ernest de Daniel, made a patriotic speech on the millennial of Hungary, expressing the great joy felt by all present as well as Hungary generally in the fact that their king and queen enhanced the glory of the exhibition by their presence. The emperor replied, dwelling upon the pleasure he felt at being able to open an exhibition which marked the existence for a thousand years of the Hungarian state. He eulogized the Hungarian nation and expressed complete confidence in the loyalty of the Hungarians.

THE CZAREWITCH'S CONDITION. Passed a Restless Night and Cannot be Moved at present. Nice, May 2.—The Czarewitch passed a restless and feverish night. His mother, the ex-Empress of Russia, was at the sick bedside during part of the night. The physicians in attendance on the sufferer have ordered a change of air, but his condition prevents him from being moved at present.

FIVE BABIES AT A BIRTH. Mrs. Lyons Presents Her Husband with Five Big Boys. Mayfield, Ky., May 2.—Five children at one birth is a remarkable affair, but that is what has happened to the wife of Oscar Lyons, a farmer living a mile west of this town. The babies are all alive and show prospects of doing well. They are all boys. Four weigh 4 1/2 pounds each and the fifth 5 pounds. Mrs. Lyons is doing well and is strong enough to nurse the children. The attending physician says there is every prospect that the babies can be reared.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made especially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

UNCLE SAM'S GOLD RESERVE

The Bond Issue Has Proved a Friend in Maintaining the Limit.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$274,611,118; gold reserve, \$125,498,509.

New York, May 2.—The treasury department has issued a call on the government depository banks for 45 per cent of the original amount of the government money deposited with them on the bond account. The payments are to be made at the convenience of the banks. The call is graduated. The amount of money involved is \$3,000,000. This will leave the banks with about \$9,000,000 of government money on bond account.

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AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says: "A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray. It would fall out after the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. My hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. F. Fenwick, Digby, N. S. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for three years, and it has restored my hair, which was fast becoming gray, back to its natural color."—H. W. Haskelhoff, Paterson, N. J. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. Ayer's Little cure Still Headache.

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and to which an En
the language "no
adder still that efforts
cover up, explain aw
Rev. Dr. Rooker, pri
April 27.—"This matter
to the functions of Car
of Rev. Dr. Rooker, pri
the papal representative,
the correspondence
Methodist ministers and
cities regarding rest
in Peru, and the
and Satoli is here as
of the pope, and
of the constitution
own jurisdiction.
doubts are as to
the strictly Catholic
the same basis as
by Protestant countries,
which rests solely with
so—Why, pa, I thought
of why was always en
this is a restaurant,
my sugar you want—Judge.