

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY APRIL 23 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 42

## MATABELES CHECKED.

### Their Vanguard Twice Driven Back by the Opposing British Forces.

### The Middlesex Regiment Ordered to Proceed From Aldershot to Bulawayo.

LONDON, April 18.—A despatch from Bulawayo, Matabeleland, dated April 17, says the rebels are increasing in numbers in proximity to the fortress of the patrol established by the English. Forty-two men attacked the vanguard of the Matabeles at dawn and drove them back to the main body. The English sustained a loss of only one man wounded. Two of the horses belonging to the British patrolling forces were killed, however. According to the reports, over fifty of the natives were killed. At noon the scouts again encountered the rebels. Again in the afternoon a panic was caused in the town by the discovery of 200 natives hiding in the bush back of the hospital, where they were detained by the British forces. Advice so far received do not indicate whether any of the English or Matabeles were killed or injured during the latest conflicts. The situation, however, grows more serious hourly and a hot time is expected soon.

Latest advices from Bulawayo proved beyond any doubt that the town is in a most critical situation. The garrison is not believed to number 1,000 men all told, and over one-third of them are either foraging, holding strategic positions, scouting or trying to keep the roads clear for the provision and ammunition trains which are on the way to relieve Bulawayo. Besides, it is reported that a large portion of the remainder of the garrison left Bulawayo yesterday to attack the Imbezu regiment of Matabeles, in which case serious disaster is apprehended, according to dispatches from Cape Town and elsewhere. The announcement made in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Chamberlain, that the government intended immediately to increase the strength of the garrison in South Africa, has caused great satisfaction here, and the Middlesex regiment, the first one ordered to sail, has been especially chosen as it fought at the Cape in 1879.

There was great elation at Aldershot camp when the orders to prepare to embark for South Africa reached the regiment. The soldiers gathered together and cheered exuberantly for Queen and country, and no many days will elapse before the men are ready for shipboard. It is more than hinted that the present increase is only the first instalment of large reinforcements of troops which are to be sent to the Cape, and the Conservative newspapers are suddenly alive to the fact that the Cape of Good Hope is of vital importance to Great Britain, as being a sort of half-way house to India, a most healthy station, etc., and they loudly demand that it be converted into a military base on a large scale. But what is really meant is that Great Britain should prepare for war with the Transvaal and lose no time in so doing.

## GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, April 20.—The German press has had an outburst of temper owing to an article in the Morning Post, of London, which is considered offensive to Germany, and the government, it is said, in spite of Austria's wishes, is determined to pursue a policy in South Africa dictated by its own interests entirely until Great Britain is brought to her senses. Herr Hoff, the German representative, has received minute instructions in view of the latest developments in South Africa.

There is an impression that the visit of Emperor William to Vienna was not a success in strengthening the friendship between Austria and Germany. Emperor Francis Joseph and his cabinet are piqued at the length of Emperor William's stay in Italy, and the mutual effusion displayed there. The question of the future German support of the Austrian Balkan policy was repeatedly broached without eliciting satisfactory German assurances, and a thorough understanding on the subject between Count Badeni and Prince Hohenlohe was not effected. The Austrian minister for foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski, and all the minor Austrian officials, received German decorations, but Count Badeni, the premier, did not. Another question left unadjusted is that of the British-German relations.

The visit of Emperor William to Dresden on Thursday next on the occasion of the King of Saxony's birthday will be signaled by a gala fete, a military parade and a monster street procession in which the Dresden students will take part.

On Tuesday next the Imperial court will remove to Potsdam for the summer, and the Emperor will shortly conduct her two eldest sons to the cadet school at Floss, where they will remain for the usual holidays. They will be taught in company with the other pupils in the school room of their private residence.

## SIR JOHN SCHULTZ.

WINNIPEG, April 20.—(Special)—The funeral of Sir John Schultz, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, took place to-day from the Legislative Chamber to St. John's cemetery. It was attended by the military and all the official bodies. Lady Schultz has received many telegrams of condolence, including a message from Lord Derby of England, formerly Governor-General, and from Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

## Laurier's Prospective Retirement.

QUEBEC, April 20.—(Special)—According to the St. John's Quebec News the truth about the retirement of Mr. Laurier from the Liberal leadership is that he was never a wealthy man, and has, since assuming the leadership of his party, had to neglect his law practice almost entirely, and now he has found it necessary to notify his friends that he cannot afford to remain as leader of the opposition forces much longer. In the event of the Conservative administration being again endorsed by the country it is pretty well understood that Mr. Laurier will sit as an ordinary member only.

## SPAIN AND CUBA.

HAVANA, April 20.—The gunboat Centinela, commanded by Lieut. Gomezale Puerta, while conveying a schooner loaded on board a number of soldiers and provisions, intended for the Spanish detachment at Zanja, on the river Canto, was fired upon by the insurgents when entering the river. The insurgents were in strong force and occupied advantageous positions. The sailors on board the schooner replied to the enemy's fire and eventually repulsed them. Nine of the thirteen men on board the schooner one soldier was killed and five wounded. As the ammunition supply on both vessels was exhausted, the gunboat steamed away and returned next day with a fresh stock of cartridges, resolved to make another attempt to reach Zanja. At the entrance of the river the gunboat was again fired upon but although she only had four men, including Lieut. Puerta, on board, she succeeded in beating off the enemy and relieved the detachment at Zanja.

The lieutenant and a ship's corporal of the gunboat were both seriously wounded. As a mark of appreciation for their gallantry they have been proposed for the cross of San Fernando, the most distinguished order of Spain, only given to those who performed acts of remarkable valor. The attention of the public having been called to the frequent occurrence of fires in stores and commercial houses in Matanzas, the proprietors are recommended to have their property insured. Admiral Navarro on board the cruiser Enzenada is going to inspect the coast service. Several additional skirmishes have taken place, during which the insurgents lost 15 killed, and the troops 3 killed and 12 wounded.

## DIUHLING IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 20.—Herr Bachem, Centrist, in the reichstag to-day called upon the house to take action to prevent the duelling scandals. He dwelt upon the public indignation caused by the killing of Baron von Schraeder by Count von Kotze, and asked why the police had let the meeting occur when they knew of Von Kotze's intention to fight the baron. Continuing, Herr Bachem said the Prince Consort had obtained the abolition of the duel in England and asked why the Emperor could not find a remedy for it in Germany. (Cheers.) Dr. von Boetticher, minister for the interior, replied for the chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, who, he said, was indisposed and unable to attend. The government, he asserted, sincerely regretted the recent duel, but the authorities could not be blamed for failing to prevent it. (Murmurs from members of the left.) Dr. von Boetticher added that the duellists would always find means to gain their end. However, Prince Hohenlohe was seriously meditating measures to assure respect for the law upon the part of all classes.

## THE CONSERVATIVE CAMPAIGN.

MONTREAL, April 20.—(Special)—The Conservative campaign in Quebec will be inaugurated at a grand banquet in this city on Monday evening next under the auspices of the Club Conservative. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Charles Tupper and other ministers will be present and outline the policy on which an appeal to the country will be made.

Major Sam Hughes, M.P., in an interview here, says the Conservative majority from Ontario at the next elections will be ten more than at present. He says Mr. Laurier and Mr. McCarthy played a desperate game, and as their political future depended on its success their defeat in the house by the government brought ruin to both. Mr. Hughes declares also that if certain bolters do not make peace with the party they will not be able to carry their constituencies at the elections.

## STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO ORGANIZE A MONSTER LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION ON THE 24TH IN FAVOR OF MR. LAURIER.

It is expected that numerous Liberal members will attend on their way home from the Capital.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A MARTYR TO RHEUMATISM.

Released From Pain in One Day. "It is my desire," says Mr. James Kerr, farmer, of Kars, Ont., "to tell for the public good of the great blessing South American Rheumatic Cure has been to my wife. She has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for 25 years; had doctored with all physicians, far and near, but never received perfect relief until she used South American Rheumatic Cure. It banished all pain in one day, and several bottles cured radically. I think two or three bottles would have been sufficient had it not been for delay in securing medicine. I most cheerfully and freely give this testimony, and strongly recommend sufferers from rheumatism to use this remedy, as I believe it will cure in every case." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, \$1.50

## NOMINATIONS JUNE 9.

### Sir Mackenzie Bowell Informs His Excellency of His Intended Resignation.

### Joe Martin's Interference in B. C. Affairs—Crow's Nest Pass Grant.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 20.—Sir Charles Tupper is to-day practically Premier of Canada. Although the official announcement is not yet forthcoming, the general impression is that it will be made in a couple of days at the furthest. Although everybody was anticipating it, the report to-night that an agreement had been reached between the two leaders has created a good deal of excitement.

Hon. Messrs. Foster and Laurier had a conference to-day respecting the state of public business. They will decide tomorrow what estimates will be mutual agreement be allowed to pass.

Hon. Mr. Haggart has given notice of resolution for a loan to the Canadian Pacific of \$20,000,000 for the railway from Lethbridge through Crow's Nest to Nelson, repayable in 1916, at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.

The entire afternoon was wasted by the opposition discussing the Hudson Bay railway bill.

Hon. Mr. Oimmet says the graving dock at Lewis is twenty feet shorter than the fast Atlantic liners will be, and the government is considering how to remedy it.

Hon. Mr. Costigan has introduced a bill respecting the Behring Sea claims convention, empowering the commissioner to take evidence in the proposed inquiry regarding the damages sustained by the sealers seized in Behring sea.

Hon. Mr. Prior presented a petition of Indians on the Naas asking the repeal of the clause of the criminal code prohibiting potlaches. The petition makes severe strictures on the mission, and the intercolonial telegraphers ask an increase of wages.

The eight-hour day in the printing bureau takes effect on May 1.

It is said Mr. Tisdale will be the new minister from Ontario.

Sir Charles Tupper has received a cable message stating that the congress of chambers of commerce of the Empire will take place on June 8, instead of June 15.

OTTAWA, April 21.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell has virtually resigned the premiership, although the official announcement will not be made until immediately after prorogation. Yesterday he informed his colleagues in council that he was desirous of retiring from the political field and that as soon as the business of the session had been closed he would place his resignation in His Excellency's hands.

In accordance with this decision Sir Mackenzie saw Lord Aberdeen during the course of the afternoon, when, as may naturally be supposed, the situation was fully discussed. The fact that the conference lasted nearly three hours is a fairly good indication of the important nature of the meeting. The Premier again saw His Excellency this evening.

It is understood that Sir Mackenzie's intention to retire absolutely from any official position, retaining only his seat in the Senate. He will, however, in accordance with a generally expressed desire, be one of the Canadian delegates to the Colonial Office gathering on the Pacific coast next month.

Joseph Martin, the misrepresentative of Winnipeg and the most offensive Grit partisan in the house, this afternoon held the Colonial Office gathering on the Pacific coast next month.

The proposed loan to the C. P. R. will aggregate \$5,000,000, the approximate length of the Crow's Nest Pass line being 250 miles.

The Patrons of Industry are asking for the abolition of the \$200 deposit required in the federal elections.

It is said to-night that the government has decided on June 9th and June 16th as the dates of nomination and polling for the general elections.

A long discussion took place to-night on the resolution regarding the re-arrangement of the militia. At first the opposition were disposed to obstruct, but when Hon. Mr. Foster said the expenditure had actually been contracted for the resolution was allowed to pass.

Mr. Foster said the Lee-Enfield rifles would on an average cost \$3 1/2, and the 24 twelve-pounders for four batteries a thousand pounds each.

"Half a span of angry steel" will produce no more fatal results than a neglected cold or cough. For all throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Cough Cure, whooping cough, bronchitis, and la grippe.

Toronto, April 18.—At an Orange lodge banquet last night E. F. Clarke, ex-M.P., announced that he would contest West Toronto as an anti-medical Conservative at the coming election.

## APPREHENSIVE STILL.

### Grave Fears Felt for the British in South Africa—Kruger's Reply.

### Willhelm's Sympathy With Kruger—Boers Massing Near Mafeking—Important Factors.

LONDON, April 20.—The situation in South Africa continues to absorb a large share of public attention and apprehension for the safety of Englishmen in Matabeleland, particularly in Bulawayo, is not abated. There is an appreciable sense of relief over the news that a supply train from Mafeking has got through to Bulawayo and that the reinforcements for the Imperial troops from Mafeking are being rapidly pushed forward to the relief of the place, which is to all intents and purposes beleaguered, being so closely invested by the natives that numerous skirmishes are occurring almost in the outskirts of the town. Friends of the people in Bulawayo, and this includes so far as sentiment is concerned, all Englishmen, are relieved to hear that no extensive offensive movement is planned to interfere with its international matters. It relies on its independence in that respect provided by London convention.

In its editorial commenting on President Kruger's reply to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, the Times says: "If President Kruger and his supporters fully close their eyes to obvious facts and obdurately refuse to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders, circumstances may occur that will force us to rely upon the primary right of all communities to save themselves from imminent peril."

The reply of President Kruger to the invitation of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to visit England in order to discuss with him what remedies can be applied to the grievances of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, is the newest factor in the South African problem.

The reply is a whole and conciliatory, but it fails to advance the negotiations. It repeats that the President cannot ask the Volksraad to consent to his visit to England until a basis for the discussion is settled. No agreement has yet been arrived at, but hope is still entertained of a satisfactory settlement, says President Kruger. The Transvaal, he continues, cannot admit any right of foreign power to interfere with its international matters. It relies on its independence in that respect provided by London convention.

The Liberal press is querulous as to the intentions of the government towards the burghers. The tension of feeling in the Transvaal over the increase of the British forces in South Africa is clearly shown by reports from correctly reliable sources and the attitude of Germany is felt to be unchanged in its sympathy with President Kruger and his burghers.

Many factors have been developed in the African problem since the beginning of the year, not only for South Africa, but for the whole of the continent. It is a question how far these new factors may operate to prevent a recurrence of the strained European relations of the first part of the year, if the Transvaal will be able to still recognize as Queen Mamea an open unfriendly attitude towards each other.

"A large force of Boers, estimated at 1,500, is massed twenty-five miles from Mafeking (which is on the borders of the Transvaal) with a machine gun. Their purpose ostensibly is to prevent the spread of the rinderpest, but they are really there because another raid is feared owing to the massing of British troops here to reinforce the Bulawayo (Dr. Jameson's) raid started into the Transvaal from Mafeking." Mr. Duncan telegraphed to Earl Gray from Bulawayo that the chief fear there is of the natives inside the town.

It is said to-night that the employment of dynamite and barbed wire and the addition of new forts the laager is considered impregnable.

A despatch from Mafeking to the Times, dated Saturday evening, says: "There has been a meeting here of representatives of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and the Chartered South Africa Company, by whom the whole of Bechuanaland was declared to be infected with rinderpest. It was resolved that there was necessity for combined action."

## A FAR GRAVER ASPECT.

LONDON, April 20.—The alleged terms of the secret treaty between Russia and China have been re-printed from a German paper, and have created a bad impression, though it is evident that the statements made are not wholly true.

According to the story China permits Russia in the time of war to use any of her ports to mobilize, repair and coal her warships, and to raise supplies in China. The latter also allows Russia to use Port Arthur, Kiangshoo, or any port on the Kiangshoo or Chekiang as a naval or military base. Other startling provisions include a branch line of the Siberian railroad to Tientsen, controlled conjointly for fifteen years by Russia and China. Then the latter, if capable, takes charge of the railroad. There is a virtual cession to Russia of an island opposite Tientsen and several points on the south side, as a

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT.

### London, April 20.—The latest development of photography in colors was explained at the Royal Institute last Saturday evening by M. Lippmann, a distinguished French investigator, who has succeeded in reproducing perfectly all colors of nature on a sensitive plate. M. Lippmann explained his methods, which were simple, and displayed results that were marvellous. The light leaves traces of its energy in photographic pictures of light and shade, but colored because forms of individual waves or vibrations are not depicted. To secure this result M. Lippmann places behind the thin transparent gelatine, a mirror of mercury. Over stops the rays of light and reflects them, thus rendering the vibrations practically stationary, as the results show. Then they leave on the film an impress of each separate prismatic color and shade.

These effects are not similar to those of pigment, which can be seen in any direction. The film remains transparent; its hues are like those of soap bubbles or nacrous mother-of-pearl or other substances in themselves colorless—in other words—the photographic plate which is developed in an ordinary manner, must be held at a certain angle in order to see the chromatic effects. M. Lippmann showed how reflected electric lights a number of pictures produced in this manner, several being simple colors of spectrum; other photographs were of natural objects and scenes, including portraits.

## UNFAIR COMPETITION.

BERLIN, April 20.—The government bill to prevent unfair competition in trade was considered by the Imperial diet on Friday. The bill provides for the punishment of persons revealing trade secrets, which the government has divided into two categories; first, those learned by workmen in the ordinary course of business and secondly, those for which employers have exacted promise of secrecy. The diet refused to pass the measure in this shape, and adopted a modified form, by which a penalty is only applied to the disclosure of business secrets during time of service and with intent to injure their employers or compete with them.

The diet also declined to accept the paragraph which editors of newspapers were to be held responsible for fraudulent or deceptive advertisements, and passed the clause exempting editors from penalty unless it is proved that they were aware that the advertisements were deceptive.

The Reichstag oleomargarine bill, as amended in session, renders the importation of American oleomargarine virtually impossible. There is little prospect of its adoption.

## FRENCH GAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The Brig City of Papete, from Tahiti, brings news that Queen Mamea of the Island of Raiatea, in the South Seas, has surrendered to her old enemies, the French. The Queen, according to the reports, is now thoroughly subdued and beyond giving further trouble. Queen Mamea has resigned without a fight, and a French gunboat appeared at the island and in the night landed a strong force. In the morning the Queen found herself surrounded, and was compelled to surrender. She gave the French complete sway over the island, with the condition that she be still recognized as Queen. France is to control the shipping, which is said to be very valuable, and is to be permitted to establish a coaling station at the principal harbor. When the Pacific fleet left the French gunboat was anchored at Raiatea. The English are said to oppose French possession of the island, and will ask that it be restored to Queen Mamea.

## THE KAISER'S FAMILY.

BERLIN, April 20.—Oscar Kaufmann's book makes public some curious details regarding the private life of the imperial family. It appears that the Emperor contracts with his chief butler for meals at so much per head. An ordinary dinner costs less than \$2 a plate, exclusive of wine, but on festive occasions the cost of a dinner varies from \$5 to \$10. The Emperor usually has three meals daily, a meat breakfast, a hot lunch and a six-course dinner, the latter being always disposed of under an hour. On the menu are hock, bordeaux and champagne daily, as table wines, and the cellars of the Schloss hold 2,000 bottles of fine wines and 4,000 casks of other wines and liquors.

WINNIPEG, April 20.—The Regina and Sultana mines at Rat Portage produced \$17,000 in gold during March. These mines operate only ten weeks each, and one only worked two weeks on account of a break in the machinery. The ore in these mines and in the district averages one ounce of gold to the ton of rock, a much higher average than South Africa, West Australia or Colorado.

## SOUDANESE CAMPAIGN.

### Soldiers From India Necessary to Reconquer the Territory Over-run by Dervishes.

### Splendid Showing of Egyptian Troops—Great Guns to Be Sent to the Front.

LONDON, April 18.—The defeat of the dervishes outside of Suakim and around Tokar have drawn attention to the fact that troops from India will shortly have to be landed there if the campaign against the Khalifa is to be properly conducted and the Sudan reconquered.

The friendly tribes in the vicinity of Suakim and Tokar are constantly harassing the dervishes and are keeping the latter continually on the move. The scouts say that Osman Digna has retreated to Adaro and the friendly chief, Omantita, has re-occupied the Agoba district.

There is much gratification in England at the splendid showing made by the Egyptian troops who are said to be becoming reliable enough to be pitted against the dervishes with even chances of victory.

Some of Great Britain's latest guns will be employed for the first time during the autumn campaign in the Sudan. They carry a highly explosive shell ten miles and each shell is capable of disabling 200 of the enemy. These guns have such a rapid firing capability that before the first shell bursts three others are on their way in the same direction. The government shell foundry has been overwhelmed with orders for the manufacture of projectiles, and private contracts for 1,000,000 shells have been given out.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Montauk Club, of Brooklyn, Friday night gave a dinner in honor of Chauncey M. Depew's birthday. Around the board were gathered many of the most distinguished citizens of Brooklyn. Mr. Depew, who was the guest of honor, was called upon for a speech at the close of the feast. The unique feature of his address was his reference to Grover Cleveland. Speaking of the President, he said:

"While I differ widely from President Cleveland on almost every part of his public policy, while I think his theories, as far as they have been practically carried out, have been disastrous; and if wholly carried out would have been fatal to our industries, nevertheless, in the frankness and the fairness of this platform, it is due to him to say to-day that the root of the free coinage of silver policy and the emerging of the national credit by the triumph of sound money are more largely due to his throwing upon that side with magnificent courage and ability the whole strength of his great office and of his administration than to anything else."

"While we have had a period of distress which has brought so much suffering to millions of homes, and while the cost has been more than that of a disastrous war, yet the suffering has not been in vain and the cost has not been lost, if it shall have gained for us in education, by discussion and by the experiences of our people, the death of the absurdities of Populism and the triumph of sound money currency, which shall keep this the great trading, business and commercial nation of the world."

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Thomas A. Johns.

## A Common Affliction

Permanently Cured by Taking