

OUTLANDER UPRISING.

A Complete History of the Cause and Course So Far of the Transvaal Trouble.

Dr. Jameson Overcome Only When Ammunition and Food Supplies Ran Out.

He is Thought a Martyr and a Victim of an Adverse Set of Circumstances.

London, Jan. 7.—Missing dispatches, received in transmission from Johannesburg, Pretoria and Capetown, are gradually, though slowly, arriving in this city. Some of the latest messages filed arriving before the earliest dispatches placed in the hands of the cable operators at adjacent points mentioned are dated from January 1st onward. The following synopsis of the invasion of the Transvaal by the forces of the British Chartered Company has been compiled. For a long time past the Uitlanders, or foreign residents of the Transvaal, have been complaining of the treatment to which they have been subjected by the Boers. The Uitlanders, though far outnumbering the Boers, have been unable to contribute practically all the revenue of the republic, yet they have no representation or voice in the government. That is their side of the question.

On the other hand, the Boers claim that the very fact that the Uitlanders are mainly Englishmen, and so far outnumber them, and they make that the main argument against giving them full representation, for then they would vote against the Boers and make the republic nothing more or less than a British colony. On this ground the ill-feeling grew until intimations were made to Dr. Jameson, administrator of the territory of the British Chartered Company that the British in the Transvaal were ripe for revolt, and that if he would take the initiative, the Uitlanders would rise and support him. Dr. Jameson then made preparations for about 700 men and plenty of ammunition, but little food, on the Transvaal border. When the right moment arrived a letter was sent him by the Uitlanders of Johannesburg, urgently asking him to go to the assistance of his compatriots who were in danger at the hands of the aroused Boers, then riding about the streets and country in the most threatening manner. On Monday, Dec. 30, Dr. Jameson's force crossed the Transvaal border, and with out the knowledge, it would seem, of the Uitlanders of Johannesburg, he cut the telegraph wires behind him to prevent the Boers from being notified by the British government. It is claimed that he pushed on from Krugersdorp, where he expected to meet reinforcements of two thousand Uitlanders. On the following day, Dec. 31st, there was intense excitement at Johannesburg, the Boers hurrying into the town from the mines and suburbs. The central committee of Uitlander citizens constituted themselves a provisional government for the town and immediate vicinity. Ample provision would be made to defend it against any body of Boers.

The provisional government established itself in the Consolidated Gold Fields building with three Maxim rapid firing guns placed in excellent positions about it. The so-called new government then sent an ultimatum to the government of President Kruger, at Pretoria. The latter proposed a conference at Pretoria on the following day, Wednesday, but the committee appointed by the new government hesitated to go to Pretoria without safe conduct. By this time the news that Dr. Jameson had crossed the border was in Johannesburg, and his arrival at that place was expected hourly. Crowds of people surrounded the Consolidated Gold Fields building and gathering requests for the Uitlander forces was continuous with vigor, but too late, as subsequent events showed.

In the meantime the Boers had not been idle. They seem to have been fully aware of Dr. Jameson's proposed raid and met his movements by gathering together a force of 5000 well armed, well mounted and excellently trained hunters, whose rifles always speak in deadly earnest. This caused a feeling of alarm among the Uitlanders, numbers of whom left town during the night in a force to assist Dr. Jameson. He began to melt away like snow before the sun. Later the committee of the provisional government sent the following communication to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony: "We have information that a large body of Boers has been commanded to immediately attack Johannesburg and shoot on sight all who have been concerned in the agitation. Affairs are so critical that we ask you to intervene to protect the rights of citizens who have long agitated legally for their rights." This caused a prior exchange of cable messages between the home government, and a reply was possible was done to call back Dr. Jameson, but in vain. Eventually, however, the committee of the provisional government of Johannesburg went to Pretoria and had an interview with President Kruger on Wednesday evening. The president, after listening to the complaints made, promised to redress their grievances, give the Uitlanders representation in the government of

Transvaal, concluded a three days' armistice with the insurgents, and thus removed any further real cause for raising men to support Dr. Jameson. In the meanwhile the provisional government retained control of Johannesburg. Germans and Americans had during this time joined the national union, represented by the provisional government, and their example was followed by Africans in general by Australians and by the mercantile association, but, while President Kruger agreed to grant the main demand of the committee of the provisional government, he imposed terms upon them which aroused the indignation of the people of Johannesburg when the delegation returned and reported the result of its mission. In effect, it was claimed that the only thing which prevented further uprising was the issuing of an imperial proclamation forbidding all British subjects in any way to assist Dr. Jameson. General Joubert, while guaranteeing the safety of Johannesburg, if the town was kept quiet, intimated he would adopt most severe measures, if any further demonstration against the Transvaal government occurred.

The Americans at hand held a meeting at which they telegraphed President Kruger, that while they were greatly in sympathy with him, they could not help him unless he granted the reforms demanded by the Uitlanders. The Rand Germans also held a meeting and sent a deputation to assure President Kruger of their sympathy and loyalty, although they supported the demand for reform in the administration of the Transvaal. They also called Emperor William asking him to bring pressure to bear on Great Britain in order to prevent her interfering actively in the affairs of the Transvaal. Despite the pacific attitude of President Kruger toward the Uitlanders, the news that Dr. Jameson was fighting his way toward Johannesburg raised such a storm of indignation against the lukewarmness of the provisional national union, that a second representation was sent President Kruger, demanding that Dr. Jameson's column be allowed to enter and leave Johannesburg un molested, also that the government of the Transvaal agree to pay a war indemnity for the expenses incurred in the demonstration against the regime of President Kruger.

Naturally this request received no attention from the Transvaal government, and the work of suppressing the insurrection continued. When Dr. Jameson replied that he intended proceeding with his original plans, which were not hostile to the people of the Transvaal, adding: "We are here in reply to an invitation from the principal residents of Rand, to assist them in their demand for justice and the rights of every citizen of a civilized state."

Fighting between the Boers and the invaders commenced soon afterwards, near Krugersdorp, where the Boers occupied a strong position. The British force was commanded by Sir John Buller, assisted by Major God Adams, of Matabele war fame. In addition to the strong position they occupy the Boers outnumbered the British at least two to one. But, although the British were exhausted by a long night and day march without food, having expected to be met by the Uitlanders in force with all supplies necessary, they only suffered slight reverse, losing nine killed. The Boers, however, also captured twelve prisoners. The British force then moved southward with a view to outflanking the Boers, but the latter massed in great numbers near Vlakfontein, after moving southward Wednesday, after a fight had taken place all night, so they reached Vlakfontein, which is about six miles from Johannesburg utterly exhausted; their supply of cartridges was about gone, and the men were nearly on the verge of starvation. In spite of this Dr. Jameson's freebooters fought stubbornly until noon against a force of about 4800 Boers surrounding them. Then, the ammunition having given out entirely, they were compelled to surrender. The white flag, however, was not hoisted by the Boers. Dr. Jameson, according to the best estimates about 150 of Dr. Jameson's followers were killed, and about fifty of the Boers numbered about 500, who were taken to Pretoria. Among the wounded was Capt. John Charter Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry, in Bechuanaland police service, who has since died. Dr. Jameson was not wounded. He will be tried by court martial, and may be shot or hanged, although having saved President Kruger's life in his capacity of a physician, he may escape with a less severe penalty, especially as the Boer loss was only said to be three killed and five wounded.

When Dr. Jameson's forces were fifteen miles away from Johannesburg on Thursday, the report of his coming and of the hard fighting going on, reached Johannesburg and caused the wildest excitement and dismay, as it was judged they would be overwhelmed on account of the fact that the Uitlanders had sent in re-inforcements of 2000 men with ammunition and food which he expected at Krugersdorp, without which he could not be expected to fight his way to Johannesburg in face of the 5000 skilled Boer marksmen. The utmost indignation was expressed against Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, to whose proclamation exhorting the British subjects to refrain from assisting Dr. Jameson, was attributed the failure of the Uitlanders to muster at Krugersdorp, though it is doubtful if they would be able to do so under any circumstances, so well prepared and numerous were the Boer forces. In any case, "Dr. Jam." as Jameson is popularly known, is regarded as a martyr.

There was some show of getting together a force of Uitlanders in defiance of all control, but not many volunteers were got together. The correspondent of Reuters had a talk with Dr. Jameson and Sir William Buller after the surrender Thursday

last. Dr. Jameson said: "We simply failed owing to the lack of expected support. Although our allies failed us, we might yet have escaped, if the railroad had been destroyed, as the Boers, as well as ourselves, were without ammunition until an engine pulling several truck loads of ammunition and supplies arrived for the Boers. That settled it; we had neither ammunition nor food." It was evident to the correspondent that Dr. Jameson was honest in thinking the Uitlanders were in the greatest danger from the Boers, and the correspondent says he plunged in at the risk of his own life and reputation in order to make an attempt to rescue them. Popular feeling in favor of Dr. Jameson is running very high. The Times, for instance, says: "The march will remain a glorious tradition for the Anglo-Saxon race."

A dispatch received by the colonial secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated yesterday, says the arms and ammunition of the British Chartered Co's forces at Buluwayo have been placed in custody of the representative of Great Britain.

The feeling here against Emperor William, and German, owing to the action of the former, in sending a dispatch of congratulation to President Kruger on his defeat at Dr. Jameson's hands, is apparently ignoring the suzerainty of the Queen over the Transvaal republic, continues strong among all classes of the people, and the war sentiment against Germany rises as time passes.

Lady Warwick, wife of the Earl of Warwick, has written a letter to the Times on the subject. It is understood that the arsenals and dockyards are being overhauled in case of an emergency. Emperor William is a member of several exclusive English clubs, including the Royal Yacht Squadron, and in some of them the demand for his expulsion is already very strong. Letters have also been published in the newspapers demanding the resignation of his colonelcy in the Royal Dragoons.

In spite of all this agitation, however, there is absolutely no truth in the sensational story that the British government is hurriedly drafting troops to Cape Town. First there is no necessity, as all the troops necessary could be drafted in Cape Town from the neighboring British colonies, instead of from Bombay and other parts of India. Berlin, Jan. 7.—At a special audience which Dr. W. J. Leids, secretary of the Transvaal, had with Emperor William to-day, his majesty said he would not recognize any claim of suzerainty by Britain over the Transvaal, Great Britain, by the treaty of 1884, claims suzerainty over the Transvaal republic.

London, Jan. 7.—Lord Salisbury visited the foreign office this afternoon, immediately after his return from Pretoria. He received Mr. Chamberlain and later Comptroller of the Customs, Mr. Hatfield, the German ambassador. Political circles in London maintain that if it be true that the Emperor of Germany promised to recognize the independence of the Transvaal republic by appointing a German resident minister instead of consulate at Pretoria, it may mean war between Great Britain and Germany.

The Globe this evening prints some sensational news under such catch headings as: "Activity in the War Office," "Anticipation of Military Measures," "The Globe then states that the war office sent a special military messenger this afternoon to the colonial office, and it is rumored that important military orders are impending. A dispatch received here from the military camp at Aldershot says the general belief, almost backed by proof, prevails that the authorities are about to order the mobilization of the army reserves and part of the militia. The men employed in the ordnance stores are all very busy.

Johannesburg, Jan. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Mr. Lott, correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company, has been imprisoned upon suspicion of being a spy in the interests of the British Chartered Company. Berlin, Jan. 7.—A semi-official denial was issued this morning of the statement from Cape Town contained in a dispatch to the Times, London, that Dr. F. J. Leids, secretary of state for the Transvaal, had a secret fund at his disposal, had floated a German colonization company with the intention of introducing 5000 German military settlers into the Transvaal. Dublin, Jan. 7.—At a largely attended meeting of the Irish Nationalists yesterday at Wexford, Mr. John Redmond referred to the British invasion of the Transvaal, which brought forth loud and continued cheers for the Boers.

WANT TO PATCH UP

Caron, the Parlist, Assumes Leadership in the Commons Vice Foster, Resigned.

He Announces the Resignations of the Batch of Ministers From Ontario.

And Asks for an Adjournment of Ten Days to Allow Them to Patch Up Affairs.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—When the house met to-day all the ministers of both factions except Dickey were in their seats. There was a large attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded. Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien introduced Mr. Stubbs, the member for Cardwell, Mr. Powell, of Westmoreland, Conservative, was also introduced. Sir Adolphe Caron announced that seven ministers had resigned, gave their names and asked for an adjournment for ten days, till Tuesday, the 21st.

Mr. Laurier would not agree to more than an adjournment from day to day. Mr. Foster then made a statement, setting forth that the dissatisfaction of the voters was all against Premier Bowell's leadership. Sir Richard Cartwright severely criticized this, and said Premier Bowell was the only one who was acting honorably. The house adjourned until to-morrow.

No change in the political situation here to-day. The caucus, which was to have met, is abandoned for the purpose of trying to patch up the two disconnected elements. That will be impossible. Montreal, Jan. 7.—The Witness to-day says the election in Victoria will be a liberal victory at the general elections because Col. Prior, running as a cabinet minister, as the Conservatives claimed, was elected by 107 in a city where his opponent lost his deposit last time.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—There is no change in the situation here, though seven of the strongest men in the cabinet have resigned. Premier Bowell and the six remaining members had a cabinet meeting this afternoon. It was agreed that the cabinet should be filled immediately. Hon. J. W. Pugsley, provincial secretary in the local legislature of New Brunswick, will enter the cabinet to take the place of Hon. C. E. Foster, minister of Finance. Col. Tisdale, of South Norfolk, Ont., will take the place of Dr. Montague; Hon. Peter White, at present speaker of the House of Commons, may succeed Hon. John Haggart, as minister of railways and canals; Col. Baker of Missisquoi, has been offered the cabinet position vacated by Hon. W. B. Ives, who was representative in the cabinet of the English speaking minority in Quebec province.

Hon. Frank Smith, of Toronto, who is a minister without portfolio, has been endeavoring to bring about an understanding between the seven striking ministers, and had hopes of success, until Sir Mackenzie Bowell declared that while he would consent to the return of Foster, Wood, Tupper, Dickey and Ives, he would never readmit Montague and Haggart to his cabinet. He accuses them of having used most underhand means to oust him from the premiership, and says that he would sooner retire from politics than have anything to do with them.

Sir Frank Smith said in an interview to-night that all the agencies in the government would be filled with men of re-establishing separate schools in Manitoba. The majority of the rank and file of the Conservatives in the house of commons are strongly opposed to this, and it looks as though the Bowell government would be defeated in the near future. It would then be the duty of the Governor-General to summon some one else to form a government. Ottawa, Jan. 6.—The report is this afternoon that Premier Bowell will accept the resignations of the cabinet ministers and make an effort to fill their places. Later—The resignations of Montague, Tupper, Foster, Haggart, Dickey, Wood and Ives were accepted by letter this morning. There is a good deal of sympathy for Premier Bowell, but the outlook scarcely warrants the hope that he will be able to reconstruct a cabinet. Toronto, Jan. 6.—The World, Conservative, says: The political crisis at Ottawa is perhaps the most serious one in the history of Canada. It has occurred at a critical period in the country's history. The Mail and Empire says: Matters in Ottawa have assumed an extraordinary and, for the moment, critical aspect. Like a bolt from the blue sky has come the unfortunate difficulty between Caron and Montague, and immediately following it we have the announcement that seven ministers have resigned with a view to bringing about a change in the party leadership. It seems at first as if the Caron-Montague affair was in some way related to the resignations, but such apparently is not the case. The two matters are entirely distinct. The Mail discusses the charges against Montague and refers to his denial of writing anonymous letters regarding Caron, and says: "Apart from Dr. Montague's word several considerations sustained his denial. The premier

also appears to have attached little importance to this, having elevated Montague to the department of agriculture after learning that the handwriting resembled Montague's. The charge is incredible as between one minister and another. If such a thing is possible, Montague is not the man to be guilty of the offense. It is probable that this personal matter, which has been made a public question in an unaccountable way, will be satisfactorily set at rest. The other surprise, the resignation of the seven ministers at this particular juncture, parliament having met and the debate on the address having been set for to-morrow, is a far more serious affair. In the history of Canada there is no parallel for the situation, and for a British precedent, history may be ransacked in vain. Possibly the coup is the result of a combination of circumstances. Re-organization or strengthening of the cabinet before the battle is commenced in the house, or continued in the country, is absolutely necessary."

LIBERALS ARE SATISFIED.

At the Big Slice Taken Off the Tory Vote in Victoria.

Nanaimo, Jan. 7.—The election yesterday has had the effect of creating considerable interest among the Liberals here. The general opinion is that, after taking into consideration the votes cast for the Liberal candidate at the last general election and the vote cast yesterday, it augurs well for the Liberal cause in this province.

Mr. S. M. Robins has stated that in all probability there will be from 50 to 150 men discharged within the next two months, the merchants are much discouraged over the future outlook. At the municipal council meeting last evening City Clerk Gough was called on by Ald. Pease because he called attention to certain clauses in the statute which clashed with a by-law the alderman was trying to pass through. Davison's committee is working very hard for the approaching municipal elections. The present council will hold their final meeting on Thursday night. The nominations take place on Monday next and the election on the Thursday. Mayor Quennell will have to work very hard if he wants to be elected.

A. R. Johnson & Co. obtained judgment against the corporation yesterday.

THE REFORMER GOT THERE.

Mayor Fleming Yesterday Elected in Toronto by a Large Majority.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—There was a very exciting municipal contest in the city yesterday for the mayoralty. Alderman represented the straight Conservatives, while ex-Mayor Fleming, Reformer, was favored by the Reformers, Methodist temperance people, those in favor of the aqueduct scheme and the general woman vote. The latter was elected by 176 votes. All the aldermen in favor of the aqueduct scheme, to bring water by canal from Lake Simcoe, were elected by large majorities.

FORCED TO SIGN THE CHECKS.

A Highwayman Who Doesn't Mind Taking Paper Money. Los Angeles, Jan. 5.—A. H. Brownley, of London, Ont., was held up on the beach at Santa Monica at the point of the pistol last night and forced to sign ten American Express Company's checks for \$50 each. Brownley made the acquaintance of the man by whom he was robbed while travelling, and the two were walking on the beach when the stranger drew a pistol and demanded Brawnley's money. Brownley had not a cent on him but American Express checks, which he was compelled to sign.

PARCEL POST FACILITIES.

Proposed Arrangement for Service Between the United States and Britain. Washington, Jan. 7.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and Lord Gough, first secretary of the legation, had a conference with Postmaster-General Wilson to-day, at which the establishment of a parcel post service between the United States and Great Britain was urged. The visit was the result of a communication to the ambassador from the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, urging the adoption of such an arrangement as a benefit to the service, and the ambassador was assured by Mr. Wilson that the matter would be assured as soon as possible.

THE ALASKAN SEAL CATCH.

To Be Investigated from the Year 1868 to the Present Time. Washington, Jan. 8.—A resolution was adopted in the house to-day calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information from the lessees of the Alaskan seal islands each year from May, 1890, and from 1880 to 1890, and the number of seals taken each year; also the cost of policing Behring Sea and the North Pacific each year since 1890 and the amount paid for support of natives of Alaska. Note But Ayer's at the World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

NEW ENGLAND PORT OF ENTRY.

Probability That Richford, Vt., Will Be Selected as the Place.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Secretary Morton is still considering the application for the opening of a new port of entry and export in New England, for the transportation of Canadian cattle being shipped to Great Britain or other European countries. The secretary is said to be favorably disposed toward it. An argument in support of the application was made by Sigourney Butler, of Boston, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Austin Peters, the expert veterinarian, and Collector Smalley, of the port of Burlington, Vt., accompanied by Senator Proctor, and Assistant Secretary Hamlin. Mr. Butler asked that Richford, Vt., be opened as a port of entry and export as a port of export. No provision is now made for shipping Canadian cattle in New England except from Portland. There has been an objection to this proposition from the Bureau of animal industry, owing to the declaration of Great Britain that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists among Canadian cattle. But Mr. Butler declared that diligent search had failed to reveal the presence of the disease.

GERMAN SAILORS MOLESTED.

In London for the Emperor's Impudence—Minor Cable Matters.

London, Jan. 7.—Disorders occurred in the east end of London last night, growing out of the fact that the German and Dutch sailors about the docks were hissed and molested. The windows in the shops kept by German Jews were broken and several German clubs were closed. The disorders were due to the anti-German feeling aroused throughout England by Emperor William's recent congratulatory message to President Kruger.

The governor of Natal, Sir Walter Pringle, Haly-Turkington, K. C. M. G., telegraphed, upon Boer authority, that 120 of Dr. Jameson's followers were killed and that 37 were wounded. On the Boer side, it is added, only three were killed and five wounded. Cape Coast Castle, British South Africa, Jan. 7.—Soots sent forward to the Ashante territory have returned to British outposts and report that King Prempeh has sent a messenger to meet the expedition now on its way to Coomassie to propose terms of peace.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society to-day Dr. Donaldson Smith, of Philadelphia, who has recently returned from an extensive exploring trip in Africa, delivered a lecture upon his Somaliland expedition. United States Ambassador Bayard opened the discussion, and in the course of his remarks he said that he rejoiced that the hearts of the people on both sides of the Atlantic beat in the common cause of the elevation of the human race.

London, Jan. 7.—The New York correspondent of the Times makes a vigorous plea for the arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute this morning. He points out that "The President is no longer in the position of demanding arbitration, and Lord Salisbury is no longer in the position of refusing it. The demand for arbitration was withdrawn by the message. The refusal ceases to be when there is nothing to refuse. Both sides may begin over again."

Berlin, Jan. 7.—It is stated that there is no truth in the report of Chancellor von Hohenlohe's having resigned. The story originated in the fact that no ministers were present at the Emperor's audience to Dr. Leyds. The Berliner Tageblatt says that Dr. Leyds was highly pleased with the result of the imperial audience and forthwith dispatched a long telegram to his government at Pretoria.

"I haven't lived with you twenty-five years without finding out you're a brute!" wrothfully said Mrs. Rangle. "I know a million reasons why I'd hate to be you and only one why I'd like to be you." "What is that one reason, madam?" fiercely demanded Mr. Rangle. "Because you've got a good wife!" she screamed.



W. H. Ward. A LIFE SAVED BY TAKING AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. "Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured. I believe it saved my life." W. H. WARD, 8, Quincy Ave., Lowell, Mass. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

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ADVICE.

ry From Mr. nald.

informed that Clarke Wallace had a dispatch from Victoria, B. C., from a man named Prior, who is a school teacher, a free trader, the government's Wallace replied: "Conservative can endorse the government's well known to-day whether sent the dispatch said he did not was another person in the city who Inquiries show Hugh Macdonald since who is an rnative.

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