

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 immediately an ample provision was 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. Dr. Jameson 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 with the home government, and a reply being 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 Jubert, 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.

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, was so strong that the Boers, apparently ignoring the suzerainty of the Queen over the Transvaal republic, continued strong among all classes of the people, and the war sentiment against Germany rises as time passes.

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 Bulawayo have been placed in custody of the representative of Great Britain.

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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 Great Britain over the Transvaal, Great Britain, by the treaty of 1854, claims suzerainty over the Transvaal republic.

London, Jan. 7.—Lord Salisbury visited the foreign office this afternoon, immediately after his return from Pretoria. He was accompanied by Mr. Chamberlain and later Comptroller of the Exchequer, 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.

A HORSE "DOES" NIAGARA. Both Animal and Vehicle Go Over the Bank in Good Style. Niagara Falls, N.Y., Jan. 7.—A horse and dump cart ventured too near the edge of the cliff below the Falls and fell over the bank. The cart, being the heaviest, went down ahead and fetched up on a young elm half way down the cliff. The horse went tumbling down the bank a hundred feet further, where he landed all right save for a few scratches on his legs. A shelter has been built for him at the foot of the bank, where he will be fed and cared for until he can be rescued with a hoist. The cart remains suspended in mid-air upon the tree.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends with the best of goods. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Lansley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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.

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

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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 bolters 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.

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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 the result 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.

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 Boston as 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!" wretchedly 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.

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 1868 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.

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Report ng ler ADVICE. ry From Mr. nald. nformed that Clarke Wallace ed a dispatch d, Victoria, ngen and a for Prior, who t's school, pol a free trader, the government's Wallace replied: Conservative can endorse the gov- the well known to-day whether sent the dispatch did not was another per- in the city who Inquiries show Hugh Macdonald ince who is an rnative. Man. nform your readers, tually I will mail lars of a genuine, hich I was per- and manly vigor, a nervous debility, losses and weak- ed and swindled early lost faith in n, I am now well, wish to make this on to all sufferers. I want no money, in the universal desirous of helping their health and assured. Address Lambert, F. O. oes, as her. your money at rryll CH AP RR S ion in Tobacco, ett's B gany and best. Tag is on each pic. red by & Son Co., Ltd., n. Ont. Improved KNITER Family - 12 Knit 15 pairs of set a day. Will do all knitting in a family, workmen atory yarn. SIMPLE TER on the Market. is the one to use. A child operate it. We guarantee machine to do good work. It is durable, reliable, and Agents wanted. Write for literature. HINE CO., DUNDAS, ONT. (this paper.) istry Act. Section Ten (10) and and Twelve (12) Con- that that portion be vered to Alexander e dated the 30th day. ate of Title of George ade been listed, and day of May, 1896, has been lost, and a made for a duplicate. iven that such dup- unless crime be show- writing within one e hereby. S. Y. WOOLTON, ty Registrar General, Victoria, 31st Decem-