## The Meekly Times

TEST VINE WAS

Victoria, Friday, January 12, 1894 THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

his instructions, demanded that the Hat it really entertains so absurd an watian provisional government retire and idea is not at all likely. Mr. Teague, restore Queen Liliuokalani to her throne. being an intelligent man, will easily ap-The provisional government to this re- preciate the awkward position in which turns a decided refusal. What the next his newspaper champion would fain place step will be depends upon the decision him in the event of his success at the of congress, for it is admitted on all polls. The Colonist, of course, cannot hands that the enforcement of Minister treat of this matter without doing vio-Cleveland has no doubt been guided by statement, which must be classed with the dictates of honor and honesty in the the almost innumerable figments of the course he has pursued in relation to Ha- Colonistic imagination. The Times behad been illegally and unfairly rendered ments needed to make the city's condition successful by the intervention of the what it should be, but it is not quite so United States representative, he saw silly as to describe the condition as "dewith equal clearness the duty of the gov- plorable." We further believe that with with equal clearness the duty of the gov-ernment of the United Sates to undo its a proper aldermanic board, and with vivors of the original herd introduced herepresentative's work and re-establish the either Mr. Beaven or Mr. Teague in the status quo. Then the Hawaiians could chair, the needed improvements would be left to settle the question of their own very likely be effected, but that Mr. chief government, as they should have been Teague, if elected, could secure them by | bred freety and the young stock have left in the first instance. The president's his own unaided efforts we distinctly de- shown themselves in every way superior by every person who holds that nations so likely to arrive under his presidency should be guided by the same rules of as under that of Mayor Beaven. We are conscience as are binding on individuals, told that we do not undertake to defend But it is at least doubtful whether he Mr. Beaven's administration on its merand his cabinet have chosen the best plan its, but we fail to see why any defence the importation of further drafts is now of giving effect to that conclusion. As should be considered necessary. The matters stand, they have landed them- mere display of Colonistic spite to which selves in a blind alley, as it were. Presi- the public is being treated is much more dent Dote and his provisional government likely to harm Mr. Teague than Mr. have defied them, and by their own con- Beaven. fession they can do nothing more until they get the authority of congress. It seems to us that the president would have done better to consult congress in the first place. If its authority had been be nically known as a "bad break" hind the minister in the work of resto- at the late banyuet of the Toration there would have been no trouble routo Board of Trade. In rewith the provisional government. If its sponding to some toast he undertook to authority had been withheld the position of the administration would have been Northwest had developed and prospered. less awkward than it now is. What It is very unwise to try to unload on congress will do it would be hard to tell, but we should hope that it will recognize facts and statistics, as Mr. Daly found President Cleveland's proposal as the on- out, to his cost. After he had fatigued ly honorable way out of the difficulty, his hearers considerably, there came and therefore grant him the authority many interruptions, and finally there was necessary to give it effect. That done, a general stamping on the floor, with the provisional government would hardly be so foolish as to resist further. But bitious minister would not stop, excuscongress may refuse, and then the ad- ing himself with the remark that he ministration will be obliged to retire from was an enthusiastic admirer of the the contest defeated and discredited. On western country. He also thought his the whole the president's course of action statistics should interest eastern people.

AS POLITICAL FACTORS. Bey, Principal Grant is quoted as fol-ows in regard to the political situation in Ontario: "No prophet could see through all the complications. The Patrons of Industry and the Protestant Protective Association were the most talked of as the disturbing factors. The latter organiza- brought forth a stinging rebuke from of the complaint. The animals thrive about \$15 a month, nearly all of which tion was as insignificant as its principles | Chairman Wilkie. The storm was calmwere mean. Protestant bigotry was a small factor in Ontario, but the Patrons of Industry was an organization to be reckoned with. Canada's credit at the World's Fair was not maintained by protected industries. Farming was an industry which, if it could not be protected. ought not to be burdened to death. When farmers had grasped the truth it would also be found they would be slow to lose it. They had won victory, even against the personal opposition of Mowat, who had perfect organization. They had ample funds and prestige now, and their force would inevitably be felt." We away from that city. It is hardly profshould like to be able to believe that the itable for the government to have one of Principal has not under-estimated the strength of the P.P.A. as a political factor, though it is plain that the organization is more dangerous to the Thompson government than to anybody else. There known too that few "factories and indusis only too much reason to fear that be tries" of a legitimate kind owe anything fore it subsides it will have succeeded to the National Policy. Some monopolat least in stirring up some nasty feel- ies have been created by it, and fostered ings, which may not easily be calmed. As to the Patrons, Principal Grant's esti- But of legitimate industries, it is safe to mate seems to be well borne out by the say that the country would be much beifollowing statement from Mr. Mallory, ter off in respect to them if the National the president of the association: "A fort- Policy had never been born. The Panight ago the grand secretary told me we had about 2,000 associations. There all appearance of a compromise on the are probably 2,600; as he is issuing char- tariff question, and this is especially true ters constantly. As to our membership, of the Northwest Puttons. In their own it is hard to speak with absolute cer- interests, and in the interests of their tainty, but I should place it at about children to come after them, they should 175,000. There seems to be a misunder- take the simple ground that trade of all standing in one particular, and I think kinds should as soon as circumstances. the Ontario government must have been will permit be made free of every sort laboring under a a misapprehension in or degree of restriction not rendered abthe course it took in North Bruce. We are not an organization whose object it the public service. is to overthrow governments. We aim to make known to governments what are the wishes, as we believe, of the majority Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and of the people of the country, and so long Prince Edward Island continues to show as governments are willing to accede to these wishes they may expect the Patron dispatch. During the last ten years the representatives to stand by them; but if total tonnage has decreased over onethey refuse to accede to what we believe third of the whole, or by 330,985 tons, to be the wishes of the people, as ex- from 890,810 tons in 1884 to 569,915 in pressed through our representatives, they 1893. This will hardly be quoted as teswill have to suffer the consequences. We timony in favor of the N., P. have thirty candidates in the field for the Ontario legislature. Probably we will have in Ontario between thirty-five and forty for the house of commons. We hope to obtain the balance of power in both houses." Who will say that the Patrons' programme is too ambitious in view of their strength?

## AN UNWISE CHAMPION.

The Colonist is still intent on promulgating its new-found doctrine that the mayor is the whole council, and that the civic government. If Mr. Teague can lungs. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's stand that sort of advocacy we do not for colds, coughs, catarrh, bronchitis, injured. Fortunately, the citizens have too and lung diseases.

much sense to accept any such ridiculous loctrine, and therefore will endeavor to make the best of the aldermanic material at hand. If the Colonist's contentions were correct the character of the aldermen would be of no importance, but hap Minister Willis has, in accordance with its belief, or in its professed belief, for

#### MINISTER DALY'S LATEST.

Minister Daly made what is techshow the company exactly how the an after-dinner audience a great mass of shouts of "time!" Even then the amseems to do more credit to his conscience But finally the interruptions became too taste to lecture his audience in these you are not interested. The people will mals. appreciate the kindness of the people of Toronto." This unmannerly outbreak order to safeguard it from the recurrence about \$15 a month, nearly all of which a guest at the banquet, and Mr. Daly spared the company the remainder of his speech. There has naturally been a good deal of comment on the minister's blunder. It has attracted all the more attention because of the fact that he once before disgusted a Toronto audience by advising them to "run" their civic elections purely on political lines. 'If "Buttons" cannot speak to a gathering of Torontonians without perpetrating blunders like these his colleagues should pass an order-in-council keeping him its members subjecting himself to these hamiliations.

> Winnipeg Free Press: It ought to be into colossal combinations of extortion. trons will be well advised if they refuse solutely necessary by the requirements of

Shipping in the maritime provinces of an astonishing decrease, says a Halifax I could see the innate prejudice of his dispatch. During the last ten years the race struggling with the practical learning

The revenue of the Toronto street railway during 1893 was \$902,927, of which \$72,234 went to the city in the form of percentages. The company's earnings show a steady increase, and it is expected it will reach the \$1,000,000 mark next year. Toronto is in the happy position of receiving something like compensation for the use of its streets by a private corporation.

That slight cold of which you think so aldermen have nothing to do with the little may lead to serious trouble with the suppose that any one else will feel in- cipient consumption and all other throat

# CAMELS IN AUSTRALIA

pily our worthy neighbor stands alone in In Many Places They are the Only Possible Means of Transportation.

THOUSANDS ARE BEING IMPORTED

was detailed (writes Edmund Mitchell, pack carriers, and a fair average load is Willis' demand by the employment of the lence to the truth. It boldly offers the make a special investigation into the cam-A.M., in the Engineering Magazine) to from 550 to 600 pounds, with which they

congress is necessary for that. President dition." There is no foundation for that Cleveland has no doubt been guided by statement, which must be classed with cattle and sheep, made the first experiwaif. Seeing cleary that the revolution lieves that there are several improve- ment in the importation of camels. The for heavy financial losses were incurred in single or oduble narness. During the through a large proportion of the animals hot season a considerable amount of work is done by the postal authorities in the season of South Australia, mail came thoroughly acclimatized, and have gy. The animals may also be voked to continued to do good work at and around proprietor. Moreover they have conclusion must be regarded as correct cline to believe. In fact, they are not to the progenitors, thereby proving the suitability of the soil and climate for the camel race. This last fact, aided by a variety of circumstances, has caused re-newed attention to be directed to the camel question during the last decade, and going on upon an extensive scale.

To give an idea of the magnitude of the business, I may mention that in December last there were 500 camels undergoing the three months' regulation period constable mounted on a dromedary, and of quarantine at Port Augusta, further the South Australian police have many drafts of 1,000 were on their way to the exciting stories on record of feats of this same port, and orders for the purchase of still another 1.000 were being executed in Rajputana, Kattywarr, Beluchistan and Afghanistan, whence the supplies of camels for Australia have nearly all been drawn. Contracts have also been signed for the introduction of still further drafts, In December it was computed that there were then 3.500 camels actually landed in Australia, so that it will be seen that during the next two years that number 6,000 and 7.000. All the camels in Australia are of the one-humped species, this having been proved to be the more suitable kind for the requirements of the

The disease known as the camel mange ever present among the beasts when to northwest India, seems to develop into an aggravated form when they first land in a new country. However, observation and veterinary skill are stamping out the scourge in Australia, and after the animals get over the initial attack careful attention secures them from further trouble from this source. No animal is allowed out of quarantine until he has undergeneral, and the minister had the bad gone the test of three months' residence. and has been subjected to the most careful examination. The camels at work words: "I am sorry you are not inter-ested in my theme; my report as it will free from the dieses, hence the paramount go to the people of the Northwest is that necessity of blocking the infected ani-

When the camel is once acclimate cia and other varieties. They wax fat especially upon salt-bush, a plant that is also eagerly devoured by cattle, sheep supply them with suitable provender, and they are tall enough to reach feed of this class which horses and bullocks, even if they would eat it, could not crop. ously enough, the camel hardly ever eats grass unless absolutely driven to do so by hunger; the foliage of shrubs and trees appears to be its natural provender. I have said incidentally that the young stock bred in Australia are superior in all respects to their parents. The reason for this is not hard to find. In India and Afghanistan indiscriminate breeding is invariably the order of the day. The Oriental mind shrinks almost with horror from the application of the operation that would prevent the poorest and weakest stock from being propagated. In Australia, where the breeding of sheep so as to add a penny a pound to the value of the wool upon the whole flock has been reduced to a science, a very different plan s followed The best camel sires are carefully selected. Hence it results that the young stock grow up larger in frame, sounder in wind and in limb and possess ed of greater weight carrying capacity than the animals originally imported. An Afghan importer named Abdul Wade said n course of conversation with me at Port

"When I go to buy camels in Afghanistam for Australia, of every twenty I see nimeteen are no good. Only one in a score is worth taking away. Here every one of the camels you Englishmen breed s good, and many of them are finer than the very best to be found in all Asia.' This Abdul Wade is a large owner of camels in Australia, and holds a number of big station contracts for the transport of stores and wool. So I drove the point of his own remarks home with this que-

"Then, as you admit the excellent results to be derived from the principle of selection, I presume you will yourself act upon it in the management of your cam-

For a moment his brow clouded, and he had acquired in a new country. But Abdul is a man of enlightenment and of broad-minded views, and his face speedily cleared. "Yes," he replied, after this show of momentary hesitation, "I will admit you Englishmen are right, and I will follow your plan of breeding

The young camel can be used for pack and draught work at three years of age. It grows up to ten years, and lives forty or more years, working all the while Indeed, constant, steady work is essential to their health, and, unlike bullocks the camel varies, with the sex and the \$250. The cow is always valued at from sharp, clear cut features, rather promi \$25 to \$30 more than the bull or the bullock, inasmuch as the yearling calf at ] her foot is worth not less than \$75. It will already have been gathered that the camel is used in Australia for three

distinct purposes—as a pack, draught or

It happens that so late as December last | riding animal. Most of them are used as waii. Seeing clearly that the revolution assertion: "The Times virtually admits el question in Australia."

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Indivi men in Australia in introducing thors from its nature over-weight, to change oughbred horses and valuable breeds of that burden day by day, each of the strongest animals taking it in rotation. When a camel is used for draught purposes he may be driven in a light vehicle in single or oduble harness. During the northern regions of South Australia, mail being carried and delivered by camel buga wagon in a team of eight or fewer, a high curved pole and a modification of The wheels are provided with broad tires, and in this way heavy machinery can be transported over the desert. The riding camel, or dromedary, is used by the police, and also by the station managers when urgent messages have to be sent to the centres of civilization. These fleet animals will traverse over one hundred miles per day for a week at a spell, and at an emergency have nearly doubled that record in a single period of twenty-four hours. An offender on horse back fleeing from the police has no chance against a class performed by members of the force. Government parties engaged in telegraph construction have with them at one and the same wagons pack camels and riding dromedaries. Surveying and exploring parties dispense with the draught animals. The transport of stores and wool to and from the stations is done mostly by pack camels, the compressed wool bales being made smaller than the usual size so as to permit of a full load being slung in two equal portions on each side of the beast. For the transport of machinery, furniture, etc., the draught wagon is used. Managers of sheep stations also use the single harness camel buggy to drive around the runs, inspect the stock and visit the men upon the out-stations. An overlanding caravan may be composed of twenty, forty or even eighty animals. The headman in charge, if a European, rides upon a dromedary. There is one Afghan attendant for every eight beasts, and he either walks or rides upon the loa dcarried by one or other of his team. The young camels follow the caravan, and, showing the wonderful hardihood of these creaures, a four days' old calf in Australia has been known to trayel twenty miles in a single spell, keeping up with the caravan all the time. These men seem to understand and to be un-derstod; by their charges more sally. They speak to them in Pushton, the lan-

they save, as their employer supplies rations, and their moderate requirements in the way of clothing, shoes, etc. This fru bush workers and the township storekeepers, and the Afghans are roundly rated at because they take nearly all their earnings out of the country at the expiry of their contracts. But there is another way of looking at the question. Suppose try, where it serves him as a handsome his services have added probably ten or twenty times that sum to the wealth of the country in which he has worked. The prejudice, therefore, of the white man against the Pathan is unjust; moreover, it is quite open to the former to enter upon the work and secure white man's remuneration for his services if he proves competent in the management of the camels. Indeed, with breeding systematically conducted in Australia and the animals brought up from their youth among white men, there is every likelihood of the Pa than driver being eliminated altogether in the near future in favor of the Anglo-Saxon, who in this line of life, as in every other, is sure in the long run to beat his dark-skinned competitor at the latter's

But to show how necessary it is for the white man to receive instruction at the present stage from the Oriental. I have only to cite the nose peg by which the animal is led. This is an Arab device, the origin of which is lost in the obscurity of ages; and for the purpose it is in-Any sudden jerk, through fear or anger, pairs all the damage done. A ring in the camel's nose would be useless, for the animal, when frightened or would with a single toss of its long and powerful neck pull it through the flesh and permanently injure itself. The loop of string may seem a very weak medi of control, but in the case of a camel once broken in proves adequate to guide the docile animal from one end of the

own calling.

year to the other. I have referred to the hostility displayed by the bush unionists of Australia to the Pathan camel driver. Perhaps even more bitter is their enmity to the Pathans or horses, they never require to be turned out for a spell, this, indeed, proving detrimental to their condition. The value of who are at the head of the camel trade. the camel varies, with the sex and the I have already mentioned the name of qualifications of the animal. A fleet- one of these, Abdul Wade, and his perfooted dromedary or riding camel will somality is typical and remarkable enough fetch up to \$500. A good average pack to merit a description in some detail. Olor draught beast is worth from \$200 to live complexion like that of a Spaniard, nent nose, keen eye, glistening white teeth, medium height, the firmly-built ligure of a mountaineering race and the natural grace and courtesy untinged with riding camel did 620 miles in 34 days, the slightest mixture of servicity that the caravan doing 537 miles, as the growth of the hair and restor distinguish the inhabitants of the north of crow flies, which of course was really a is gray to its natural color.

For that Bad Cough of yours

- Prograptive and Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases,

India from the dwellers on the plains— great deal more, owing to the bushes and such is the portrait of Abdul Wade as far as words can paint it. We met at what winding."

Port Augusta, and but for his volumin- It will be s Port Augusta, and but for his volumin-ous white turban, the possession of which animals had spells of 23 and 21 days I envied him under the broiling sunthere was nothing to idstinguish him, as regards garb and general appearance, from our party of Englishmen. Abdul's command of English I found to be perfect, and as regards camels he at once became my "gluide, philosopher and friend," and during several days freely communicated to me the results of his experience. Abdul Wade is a native of the Quetta district of Afghanistan. He is not the piomeer engaged in the camel traffic, but he early grasped its possibili-ties. He first landed in Australia with camels fourteen years ago. Now the extent of his operations may be guessed at from the fact that he is at present executing a contract to import 750 animals. "After you have got out these 750, Abdul," I remarked, "what next?"
"Then," he replied, laconically, "I shall

go back to Karachi and buy 750 more."
"But I have heard it said, Abdul, that the bulltock team drivers have vowed to kill you for spoiling their industry." "Ah!" he responded, with a smile, "I could not prevent them perhaps killing me, but that won't stop the camels." There was a depth of meaning in these vords, so characteristic of the fatalistic and at Samtos. Admiral da Gama hold Mostlem, that I fully gauged only when I a position in the bay. There has been had more fully mastered the camel question in Australia. The country is crying The government will not attempt an out for the "ship of the desert," vast re- decisive action at sea, the correspondent gions must remain untrodden by the foot thinks, until after the arrival of the way of man without its aid, and the going ships from New York and of the

The aversion shown by the horse to the camel seems in many cases to be munition and provisions, and are losing quite unconquerable. A rider may coax ground and spirit. Business, says the dis his horse up to close quarters with a patch, is virtually at a standstill. string of camels, but at any minute the steed is liable to turn and bolt at full Press forwards the following mail advice string of camels, but at any minute the gallop, trembling and prespiring profusely. es from Brazil by the steamship Clyde few horses are different in their behavior, but timidity in the presence of cam- portant battel has been fought in the els is the rule. Upon one occasion I was driving behind a horse and a splendid ment troops under General Argillo were mule. The latter remained quiet, but the former, for fully a quarter of an hour before we sighted a caravan of camels, betrayed nervousness and kept his ears rigidly forward. He had smelt the camels and Tellas. On December 22 an unsuclong before we saw them. When we drove up carefully he was evidently assured by the stolidity of the mule at the Rio is by naval escort, firing between the other side of the carriage pole, who seemed quite unconcerned at the presence of the "long nodding necks and gaunt swaying bodies of the huge hump-backed creaures going curtseying by," as the senior Kipling picturesquely describes a camel train. I asked a government stock inspector who had had great experience among camels whether the horse could among camels whether the horse could be trained to become accustomed to cam-

"Very rarely, I think," was the reply, base horses are all right, but each aninal has its own work in Australia, and this vast country meed hardly ever see ach other, so that the one need not in-

The wonderful capacity of the camels to go for long periods without water is government war ships Nitherohi and Ama qualification which constitutes their main usefulness in the arid regions of gality in living rouses the ire of the white Australia. When the foliage of the shrubs upon which it feeds is green the camel appears never to drink. The herd may be driven to water, but only the females with sucking calves drink. When its provender gets parched and dry, of course the animal partakes of water, but a Pathan camel driver saves \$500 during it seldom drinks more than twice a his three years of service, and takes away week, though the fluid may be constantly with him that amount to his native coun- accessible. In ordinary caravan work a spell of seven days without water, and sion for the rest of his days. The also almost without food, is not a cause \$500 is not lost money to the country, for for wonder. The driver before starting sees that the hump from which the anhual draws its reserves of food is in condition. After two days or so out the north, and that the presence of government the camel is readily made to drink its fill, and in doing so stores away in the houey-combed lining of its stomach water enough for many days. There are should depart rebellion would break out many statements on record in regard to as in the south. Even the government the feats performed by camels, but few troops sympathize with the rebellion, and tests have been more thorough, and none have been more fully substantiated than in case of an uprising. The rebellion fee those afforded by the Elder exploring ex- ing in the north is solely against Peixpedition of 1891-92 that penetrated many oto's military dictatorship, and not in hundreds of miles into the so-called great Australian desert. I have in my ssession an autograph statement made by Mr. David Lindsay, leader of that expedition, from which some excerpts may be given:

"Previous to the 20th of August, 1891,

my riding camel had carried me for

twenty days on six gallons of water.

On the first of August all the camels except my riding camel had a drink, On the 24th of August they had their next tended to serve it is a contrivance of drink. On the 30th they had a full rarest ingenuity, The nose peg is for all drink, and we left for the march across the world like a chess pawn, and is in the great Victoria desert, having 42 serbed in the muscle of the nostril, the camels, some of them carrying as much thicker end within and the point pro- as 700 pounds weight. On the 1st of truding. To the point is attached simply September at 25 miles the camels had a loop of string, upon which the stout 2 1-2 gallons of water out of canvas eading rope is fixed. The strength of the troughs. On the 4th a few camels had whole arrangement, be it observed, is 21-2 gallons each. On the 7th the simply the strength of the loop of string. remainder of the camels had about 21-2 gallons each of dirty water. On the 25th, to the adherents of Mello. Should Pe breaks that, and the animal is freed from an interval of 18 days, at 400 miles, in restraint without injury to itself. Its the evening, the camels had about 21-2 that other cities and states in the north driver can then soon reduce it to obedi- gallons, some only 2 gallons. The whole ern part of Brizil will follow its exam ence again, and a fresh loop of string re- of that country had been over sandy country, much of it very hilly, and all clothed with spinifex, the feeding being of the poorest and not sufficient for the large caravan. The weather now became very hot and we made 137 miles further, reaching an out-station of the 3rd of October. I allowed the camels only with a cargo of lumber, after a voyage six gallons each; when we travelled out of long duration. She left Port Blake seven miles to feed. I was afraid if 1 ly on August 1. She was such a lon allowed the camels free access to the time on the voyage that fears were water after such a length of time with- tertained for her safety. Ten per cen out it that it would have killed some re-insurance was offered and accepted of them. Next day travelled seventeen Since the re-insurance was commenced miles and gave them six gallons each. nothing was heard of the ship until he Next day they were allowed to drink their | safe arrival was reported. fill. It is worthy of note that none of the loading was left behind, and that only one camel was done, he reaching the water one hour after the caravan. From the appearance of the camels I judged that in three or four days farther without water four or five of them would have knocked up, but am sure the remaining 35 or 36 would have gone from seven to twelve days longer. My

(some only 18 days upon the latter casion) absolutely without water, a that all the time they carried heavy los and traversed long distances; and in the great majority of cases the of endurance had not been reached. The is what has been accomplished in a pine during an exploring expedition, but course in the ordinary transport wor of supplying stations or opening up gold fields in Australia nothing approaching such endurance would be demande from the animals, a week, or, at mos ten days, without access to water by ing the utmost privation they would called upon to face.

### BRAZIL'S WAR.

Reported Government Defeat-British Residents Favor Mello. London, Jan. 9.-A dispatch dated a Rio de Janeiro yesterday says it was then reported that Admiral Mello had left St. Catarina to co-operate with Gen Saraiva in Rio Grande do Sul. Together they are said to intend attacking the government forces in the province of Parana no opposition during the last few days to death of a single Afghan, most assurpedo boats from Germany. The torpedo edly, in Abdul's terse words, "won't stop boats are expected to join Admiral Du artes' fleet at Pernambuco. The govern ment says that the insurgents lack am

> Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 26, 1893.—An imment troops under General Argillo were 10,000 troops engaged in the battle. Five hundred of the government forces were killed and the rest were taken prisoners. Among the captured are Generals Silva cessful attack was made on Ilha Grande The only means of communication with respective forces going on all the the beginning of December by the Republica and other war ships. under the insurgent General Saraiva are eight or ten days' march from Paolo. making a movement to the west to fetch

> horses and catfle. ber 28. It is said she was bound for the convict island, Eerhando Noronha to con the Aquidaban, has some to the sates.

steamer Clyde from Brazil said that the erica were at Pernambuco on December The torpedo boats Teiscen, Javali and Destroyer were being towed to Pernambuco, and were expected to arrive about January 10. The United States cruiser San Francisco entered the harbor of Pernambuce on December 31. British and French residents of Pernambuco favored the insurgents, and the Americans are on the side of Peixoto and the Germans remain neutral.

St. Vincent, W.I., Jan. 8.-A dispatch from the Associated Press corresponder at Pernambuco, dated December 27, says that after a most careful, non-partizan in vestigation, he has been forced to the conclusion that the feeling in favor the revolution is constantly spreading ernment soldiers would not be enoug to restrain it but for the presence of the cruisers Nitherohi and America. If the would not be very severe with the rebe favor of the monarchy, as the people unanimously favor the republican form of government.

It is stated here that the Nitherohi and consort have been instructed not to engage the Aquidaban and Republica even should those vessels arrive off this port It is said that should the rebel admira be signalled the government vessels wil put to sea and trust to their speed to escape being shelled by the rebe cruisers. Should this be the case, a reolution in Pernambuco, which will declar itself in favor of Admiral Mello, may expected as soon as the government are out of sight of land. In fact it is r ported that steps have already been take looking to a popular uprising in favor only awaiting the signal to declare then selves against Peixoto and openly furnish the insurgents the assistance which the have previously been extending in second nambuco revolt, it is added, it is probab

### American News.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.-The British ship Yarkand, according to advices r ceived at the Merchants' Exchange, he reached Calcutta from Port Blakely

Chicago, Jan. 8.-6:30 p.m ..- The Mu sic Hall at the World's Fair grounds burning. At 7:45 the peristyle is en tirely destroyed. The fire has reached the corner of the Music Hall, and the sout east corner of the manufacturers' build ing is burning. The fire has spread the roof by flying embers. One fireman is reported killed.

-Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced best preparation made for thickening leveland's the Ulti

OF THE UNITED ST

To the Hawaiian thorl

Requesting the Rein walani-Reciting Step-President L der Any Such pondence Between and the Men in I

Jonolulu, Jan. 1

events after the al

arrival of the Corw

was as follows: Minister Willis patches which were phered by the Secre win. The admiral quainted with their immediately entered course with Liliuol very active. Consul therein, and from O. Carter was acti viser to the queen. I erally believed on th negotiating for a p and the very sever somewhat abated. On the night of warrant was procur of John Colburn wa d for concealed ar upon precise inform boxes had been dark that evening. ered. After 7 a.m. A. P. Peterson, and riedly opened. Pet are members of th inet, whom she de for helping to organ

shal considers his e the royalists have rifles lately with a On the afternoon lie alarm was revi minister asking and from the governme from H. B. M. S. protection of the Bri property of British disturbance arising. that Minister Wodeh through the queen attack the govern On the same eve of the Champion sta the queen to be res can forces, and about fifty men, what tirely neutral. He authentically learne much more than what was to be don edly the fact. Capt. tained much of his he sailed from Esq he is kept informed

On the evening of General W. Q. 8 ing which Mr. Willi What are you, to the United States? anese or British shi If they assumed a would be compelled tection.' Mr. Smith intimat ment could wait for ministration to gra

Willis declared tha party was assured ower, and that the Cleveland would pre Except in three sought by members Mr. Willis had mad to them whatever his credentials. Sunday, the 17th, though Mr. Carter He afterwards, bein tral Union Church, search of that cealed arms,

This was done

ex-queen's request,

church overlook Washington Place, a The 18th opened eral excitement of al given out by the roya would be restored th British troops were did not. The America were refused shore ers who come out de ing to labor upon th within their prison Twenty-three of th efused duty early in their places were sur were ready to stand From 7 until 10 a vere crowded with who were expecting Philadelphia and Ad Meantime Captains those ships drove etween 9 and 10 a.s returning at 1 p.m., t the expectations of At 9:30 a.m., the G sited Mr. Willis, & to say something whi extreme tension of th Willis declared that were without founda be no trouble. He and day, and was pro satisfactory result, 1 ties The minister one word which would ly, that he would not

be arrived at. Other leading men turing the day, to set essing effect of the ness, also the dail o plantations manne siatics, who were hat the government minister's course During the afterno cressed a note to the aying that the gover sitive information on negotiations

tore the queen.

fortunity, he named

hortest time at which