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FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

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Captured the Capital

Two Thousand More Matabeles
Slaughtered.

Bulawayo Falls into the Hands of the
British.

Coal Retailing in Some Sections of
England at \$15 a Ton.

Many Spectators Miss at Sight of the
Lord Mayor's Parade.

Ministerial Utterances at the Guildhall
Banquet—Protest from Labouchere
Against Matabeleland Man-
agement.

An English Jockey Killed.

PAIS, Nov. 9.—The English jockey
Powell was thrown in a hurdle race at
Auntie today, and soon afterwards died
of his injuries.

Coal Strike Cost \$150,000,000.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 9.—At a meeting of
the chamber of commerce the president an-
nounced that the loss by the coal strike
was estimated at \$150,000,000.

Coal \$15 a Ton.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—In some districts coal,
in consequence of the strike of the miners,
is retailing at 60 shillings (\$15) per ton and
prices threaten to increase. The weather
is cold and the prices demanded for coal
place it entirely out of reach of the poor.

Great Russian Canal Scheme.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—The State
Council has adopted the amended plans for
a canal across the Isthmus of Perek, be-
tween the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

The Sultan Calls Off the Rifians.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—The Sultan of Mor-
occo has acceded to the Spanish demands
for reparation for the attacks on Melilla by
the Rifians. The Sultan has sent 2,000
horses under command of his most
trusted chief to the charge that they
to cause hostilities against the Spanish.

The Barcelona Outrage.

BARCELONA, Nov. 9.—Soldiers, the Italian
Anarchist who was arrested, made a con-
fession last night, but it is discredited
owing to his many contradictory state-
ments. At 9 o'clock last evening the
Anarchist had been arrested in Barcelona
in connection with the dynamite
crime. The Government has decided to
expel all foreign Anarchists from Spain
and to pass drastic bills as soon as possible
against Spanish Anarchists.

Priests Exiled—A Severe Fight.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Advices have been re-
ceived from St. Petersburg that 22 Catholic
priests were a few days ago exiled from
the Volga district on the charge that they
had opposed the authorities. They were
to be sent to Grodno and Kieff. Yester-
day, under guard, the priests started for
their destination. A large number of
peasants gathered and made an attempt
to rescue the priests. A desperate fight
followed and finally the Cossacks fired into
the crowd, killing and wounding many
persons.

The World's Fair in 1900.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The sub-committee of
the committee on organization of the
World's Exposition to be held in this city
in 1900 has unanimously approved the
project to hold the exposition on the
Champ de Mars, with the addition of the
grounds of the Palais du Trocadero, the
Quai d'Orsay, the Esplanade des Invalides,
the Quai de la Conference, the Cours la
Reine and the Palais de l'Industrie. This
will place the exposition on both sides of
the Seine. The grounds of the Palais de
the Trocadero are connected with the
Champ de Mars by the Pont d'Iena. A
large bridge will be constructed across the
Quai d'Orsay in front of the Esplanade des
Invalides, connecting with the Quai de la
Conference, the Cours la Reine and the
Palais de l'Industrie. The various side
shows given in connection with the ex-
position will be at Vincennes, on the out-
skirts of Paris.

London's Senseless Show.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The annual circus pro-
vided by the city of London on the occa-
sion of the new lord mayor's installation
was witnessed by many thousands of people
last night.

Mr. George Robert Tyler, representing
Queensland, is the new chief magistrate
of the city, and he assumed the reins of
office with all the pomp and ceremony
attendant upon such a proceeding. In the
August of the many thousands of them
employed people in London, who were of
the opinion that the money spent on such a
parade should have been used in assist-
ing the starving poor of London.

Then, again, the terrible distress exist-
ing in the coal regions was recalled, and it
is not wondered at that many of the more
sensible spectators actually made a show
of hissing the procession, which, however,
was promptly smothered by the public, who
fairly loved a lord mayor's show. The
circus programme formed a great at-
traction, however, and business along the
route which it followed was suspended
from early morning until the close of the
exhibition of municipal stupidity.

Lord Mayor Tyler succeeded Rt. Hon.
Stuart Russell. He was born in 1835, and
is the son of a former alderman of the cor-
poration of the city of London. The new lord
mayor became a member of the corporation
in 1877, and was appointed an alderman
ten years afterwards.

Great Britain's Position.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's
banquet at the Guild Hall this evening was
attended by 2,000 guests. Lord Herschell,
the Earl of Kimberley, H. Campbell-Ban-
nerman, Earl Spencer and A. J. Mundella
represented the Cabinet. As first Lord of
the Admiralty, Lord Spencer spoke mostly
of naval affairs. The Government, he said,

was pledged to maintain and strengthen
the navy to the point where it would be
able to defend not only the British islands,
but the whole empire. (Cheers.)

Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State
for War, answered the toast of the army.
He said: "The army is no longer the
newly raised force of the late war. It is
now being filled in an increasing degree
with high-educated, disciplined and well-
behaved men, from whom the country may
expect something better than the blind
obedience of the human machine. The
British army is now the best service in the
world for the comfort of the men." (Cheers.)

The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of
State for India, responded for the Ministers.
There were undoubtedly many present,
said, who were going to see the present
Cabinet tottering to the fall. The relations
of England to the powers were thoroughly
harmonious. England's relations to the
United States did not give the slightest
ground for uneasiness. Those relations
were being settled by the settlement of the
dispute without the arbitrament of war. (Cheers.)

There was no greater nation than the great
American Republic, which had with Great
Britain submitted to the tribunal of arbitra-
tion in Paris. (Cheers.)

Lord Kimberley expressed sympathy with
Spain in her troubles with the Rifians at
Melilla and in her sorrow for the victims
of the Santander and Barcelona explosions.

Natives of India Restive Under
British Rule.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.—It is the opinion of
foreign residents of India that the native
population is growing more than ordi-
narily restive under British rule. It can
be said that close students of the Indian
character profess to believe that it would
take only a small spark to kindle a fire
which would be far-reaching in its
consequences. There recently occurred in
Punjab, the capital of the district of
the same name in the Punjab, a series of
alleged incendiary fires that resulted in
great loss of property. Pashpaur is a
strategic point, being aside from its mili-
tary importance the northwest terminus
of the Indian railway system. Rumors
are current that attempts were made at
set fire to the Government stores.

The Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore,
commenting upon these facts and reports,
declares it is unwilling to believe that they
are ominous, but at the same time it
questions whether there may not be sparks
from the volcano upon the crust of which
British rule in India is based. The paper
instance the riots in India growing out of
the cow question, the increase of crime
violence throughout the country, the
spreading broadcast of incendiary pam-
phlets and other signs of unrest, and says
the situation needs careful watching.

Bulawayo Captured.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A special dispatch
from Johannesburg to the Pall Mall
Gazette says the Fort Tuli column, con-
sisting of 300 Bechuanaland police and a
number of Chief Khama's men, under the
command of Commander Raaf, captured
Bulawayo, Nov. 2, the day after the
column had repulsed an attack made upon
it by the Matabeles, under command of
Gombo, Lobengula's son-in-law, during
which engagement Gombo is reported to
have been killed.

The Matabele, however, it is reported,
were so desperate, but found it impossible
to stand up against the machine guns which
laid the dead in swaths upon the field.
It was not until 2,000 of the Matabeles
were killed that the remainder of the
Imperial force allowed their way to the
capital to fall into the hands of the British.
This is the severest blow yet dealt to the
Matabeles, and it is believed Lobengula
will now treat for peace. The British loss
was three men killed. Many of the horses
of the troops were shot beneath their
riders. After Bulawayo was captured the
place was set on fire and burned to
the ground. The magazine contain-
ing the greater part of Lobengula's
ammunition was blown up. It is reported
that some of the Matabele, or commanders,
committed suicide after the fight at Shanganani, being
impelled thereto by the cowardice shown by
their men during the attack upon the
capital. The chiefs along the route to
Bulawayo sent presents of cattle and
mailies to Dr. Jamieson, administrator of
the British South Africa Company, who,
with the Victoria and Salisbury columns,
was marching upon Lobengula's lair
when the Fort Tuli column captured it.
Two powerful chiefs beyond the border have
joined Chief Khama in aiding the forces of
the Chartered Company.

Mr. Labouchere and the company had ex-
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by the aid of temporary loans. Its bank-
ruptcy was inevitable. The war had been
started merely for the purpose of seizing
Matabeleland, which was said to be far
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lar, obtained permission to move the ad-
journment of the House, in order to discuss
the question of allowing the British South
Africa Company to establish a claim to or
contract engagements in regard to Mashona-
land. Labouchere also discussed the
question of allowing the company to
continue the war it is now carry-
ing on. He declared that when
King Lobengula granted the conces-
sion to territory in Mashona-land to Mr.
Baird, on which the British South Africa
Company was founded, he was ignorant
that he thus gave to the whites permission
to dig for gold in any part of the country.
When he learned this he repudiated his
actions. The concession, Mr. Labouchere
declared, was obtained by trickery and
the company had obtained its charter by
trickery. The Queen had given a specific
promise to Lobengula, which the company
had not fulfilled.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—In the House of Lords
today the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of
State for the Colonies, read the latest
telegraphic dispatches from Sir Henry
Lock, governor of Cape Colony and high
commissioner in South Africa, dated
today, and a dispatch from Major Gould
Adams, chief commander of the Fort Tuli
column, dated Nov. 6. These dispatches
showed that the Matabeles had sent dele-
gates to the British asking for peace. The
column from the east was in possession
of Bulawayo. King Lobengula had fled
toward the Gwaai River, northward of
Bulawayo.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 9.—Dispatches from
Dr. Jamieson have been received at Fort
Victoria. They confirm the report that
Bulawayo, Lobengula's capital, was cap-
tured by the forces of the Chartered
Company. The Matabeles left 1,000 dead and
wounded on the field. The forces of the
Chartered Company were found empty but for a few
old people and the white traders, Fairbairn
and Usher. Lobengula had blown up his
magazine, containing 80,000 cartridges and
2,500 pounds of powder.

Sudden Death of Honorable Judge
Taschereau.

Burglars Get \$500 Worth of Clothing in
St. Catharines—Ottawa Labor
Men Looking for a Mayor-
ality Candidate.

The Ottawa labor men are looking for a
candidate for the mayoralty.

The Presbytery of Ottawa has decided to
present a formal address of welcome to
Lord Aberdeen.

The list of stockholders of the Montreal
street railway companies shows that the
stock is in the hands of outside parties.

Hon. Judge Taschereau, of the Supreme
Court, died suddenly at Quebec on Thurs-
day. He had been several years in his re-
treat.

It is stated that the Government de-
cided at the Cabinet meeting on Thursday
to issue the writ for an election in Ottawa
at once.

In the last annual report of Queen's
University, Kingston, the accumulated
deficit for the past six years is given as
\$12,000.

Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, for 30 years a
prominent citizen of Teeswater, but who
suddenly died some three years ago, has
suddenly died.

Collingwood Schriber, who has just re-
turned from the So Canal, says that he
sees nothing to prevent its being completed
by July 1, 1894.

A dispatch from Nanaimo, B. C., says
the miners have elected Wellington Coal
Company, 400 in number, have struck
against a new scale of wages.

The assessment on the river front prop-
erty at Windsor, owned by the Grand
Trunk Railroad Company, has been re-
duced \$25,000 by the court of revision.

At a meeting of the Ottawa Labor Coun-
cil on Wednesday evening a resolution was
passed asking the Government to make
Saturday afternoon a legal half holiday.

The St. Catharines Clothing Manufac-
turing Company, St. Paul street, were
robbed of about \$500 worth of clothing by
thieves when the first column captured it.

A. Wreford, of Windsor, visited Wind-
sorland at Detroit on Wednesday and suc-
ceeded in beating the automatic chess
player. He received a prize of \$5 for doing
so.

A clever thief, who gives the name of
David Perry, was captured by the Montreal
police on Thursday. Perry had burglarized
over 50 houses in the city, in one of which
he secured \$200.

The County of Dufferin Prohibition As-
sociation was organized Wednesday at a
county convention in Shelburne. Officers
were elected and arrangements made for
the vote on Jan. 1.

At Kelvin, Brant county, Albert Swazie
and a young man named Elwing quarrelled,
and Elwing received a kick in the stomach
which resulted in injuries from which he
died. Swazie is now charged with murder.

Mr. Lena Clark, aged 100 years, the
oldest resident of the township of Kennebec,
died on Tuesday about noon. The house
got on fire shortly afterwards and the body
was rescued from the flames by Mary Clark,
daughter of deceased.

The members of "F" Company, Four-
teenth Battalion, Kingston, who have been
summoned to Montreal for trial for dis-
obedience on Dominion Day while the bat-
talion was visiting that city, will plead
guilty and pay any fines imposed.

At Rockwood on Tuesday night Edward
Barry, who has been of unsound mind for
some time, made a savage assault on his
half-brother, Mr. M. P. Barry, stabbing
him twice in the face and neck.

The wounds are not considered dangerous, how-
ever. Barry was taken to Guelph jail.

A disorderly house near Ottawa was
raided, and the keeper (Mrs. Douglas) and
nine inmates were convicted on Thursday.

The keeper was fined \$50, besides getting
six months in jail. One of the nine in-
mates was sentenced to six months and
the other eight were fined a total of \$240.

THE WHEEL.

JOHNSON STILL SMASHING RECORDS.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Nov. 9.—Two stand-
ing stunts, world's records, the two-thirds
mile and the mile in 1:35 1-3 and the two-
thirds in 1:21.

A Terrible Tale!

Particulars of the Disaster Near
North Bay.

Thirteen Men on the Blazing Ship
Known to be Drowned.

Four Thought to be Unaccounted For—
Toronto Men Among the Victims—
Efforts to Save the Boat.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Nov. 9.—The steamer
John Fraser, which met such a terrible fate
on Wednesday, was a side-paddle steam
tug, 103 feet long, built about four years
ago by Alexander Fraser, of Westmeath,
and used by him on Lake Nipissing for
general passenger and freight business.

Last summer she was purchased by Messrs.
Davidson & Hay, the wholesale grocers of
Toronto, who, in addition to their Toronto
business, own and operate extensive
timber limits on the north shore of
Lake Nipissing, about 30 miles west of
here, in what is known as Town-
ship No. 2, North of Simcoe, Lake Huron.

These limits are 65 miles square in ex-
tent, and employ about 350 men in six
camps, the season running from August
until the snow goes, so that operations
are now in full blast. The steamer Fraser
was used to carry supplies to the camps,
and bring back tons of saw-logs to the
mills at Cache Bay.

Wednesday she loaded up with oats,
sugar, dried apples and general supplies,
and sailed from Cache Bay, which is eight
miles from the line from here, at
about 8 o'clock with her crew of
six men, as detailed above, and the
remainder shanty-men. Most of her load
of supplies was in a scow, which was
towed behind. All went well until
shortly after 10 o'clock, when fire was dis-
covered in the engine-room over the boiler.

The alarm was at once given and efforts
made to lay on the hose, but before any-
thing could be done the flames burst forth
with such a fury that the men were driven
back, and a rush was made to lower the
boats, of which there were two, each
capable of carrying eighteen or twenty
men. The port boat was lowered suc-
cessfully, and sixteen or eighteen men
got into her, when she drifted under the
muzzle-whip, and was immediately cap-
sized, throwing the entire company into
the water. Of these but one was eventu-
ally saved. Some were struck by the re-
volving wheels and scuttled. Others rose
struggling to the surface, and attempted
to swim, but their clothes hampering
them they struggled in vain, and one by
one sunk to rise no more. John Adams,
alone reached the scow, where four others
had already succeeded in securing a
raft, and subsequently two more joined
their comrades, making up the total of
the saved. Just about this time Capt.
Burritt, who runs a boat for Messrs. J. B.
Smith & Sons, Franks Bay, on the main
lake, some miles north of the spot where
the burning steamer lay, noticed the blaz-
ing boat, and, with the assistance of Peter
Commanda, an Indian, he set out to the
rescue in a sailboat. The day was bright,
mild and clear, and there was a light
wind off the lake. Progress was slow,
however, and it was an hour and a half
before they were able to make the
scow, which, in the meantime, had been
lost from the burning steamer and was
lying practically motionless on the
surface of the lake. He took off the
seven castaways and sailed around, hoping
to see others; but there was no sign of life
on those cruel waters. Turning his boat
shorewards, he made the best time possible
to land, and transferred his precious freight
to William Smith's floating house at Frank's
Bay, where the half-drowned survivors
were taken good care of until yesterday
morning, when they were put on board the
steamer Sparrow and taken over to Sault
Ste. Marie, and from there to Sault Ste. Marie,
where they stayed, Adams coming on here
last night.

THE LOST.

The thirteen who are known to be lost
are:
Captain William Carr, Cache Bay, mar-
ried; children; Captain A. T. Douglas,
Cache Bay, married, six children; Alfred
Barbeau, first mate, Rocklyn; Wm. Storey,
engine