The Heroic Stand of Col. Wilson and His Men Against the Matabeles.

hirty Against a Thousand-The Story Told by a Warrier.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The heroic deeds of brave Englishmen will always linger in the minds of their countrymen, and any additional Kaiser William Will Visit It-A Serparticulars that can be obtained in connection with such deeds are always A representative of the Matabele Times, a paper published in Buluwayo, recently succeeded in obtaining a narrative from M'Kotchwana, one of the warriors of the Inguba Regiment which attacked and annihilated Wilson's force. It took some time getting M'Kotchwana to speak of the affair. He was quite ready to talk about the crops, locusts, etc., but it was not until he was twitted as to whether he had ever done anything but till the land like a woman that he

"Yes, my father," he answered, "I have fought in battle," and then he refollowing account of that grand stand of 34 Englishmen against overwhelming hordes of an infuriated

When the white incos Wilson came across the big River Shangani," said "we watched him, and, although he knew it not, he was surthe Bembesi, the Imbezu, the Insugameni, the Nyama Indhlovo and others. At nightfall we missed the while majakas, but toward the rising of the sun, Umjaan, the great chief, came to us and said: 'I have heard the white war- these two great occasions. riors in the bush; come, let us go and kill them.' We were about 1,000 in number, and without noise we went Church is to take place. In the evening Some of us made a little noise. One all around into the bush, and then all around into the bush, and then City. On the 5th it will return to aroused all the other amakiwa. They Hiapha, via Jaffa. Excursions are got up, and I saw they were busy getdling their horses. As it drew near the the 10th the party will go on board time for the sun to peep over the edge ship again in order to proceed to Beywhite men. They mounted their horses to Damascus, and on the return jour-and tried to proceed in the direction of ney to Baalbec, after which interesting many amakiwa as three times the fingers on by two hands. Most of them the difficulties as regards etiquette are had on black covers over their shoul-"When the white warriors found they

men, but at first they did not do us a site for a German Franciscan mon- lish a common foreign policy, we shall much harm, as we were well protect- astery." ed by the trees and bushes. As the sun rose we noticed several of the white warriors lying dead. Umjaan gave orders to rush up to the enemy. We

THE PIPER AT DARGA! land. Where our interests or England's interests are local or national, or where the two nations are not comwhere the two nations are not complete the work of the enemy. We have the two nations are not complete the two nations are not complete the two nations. At Cold Harbor, fought June 1-4, 1864, where the two nations are not complete the two nations are not complete the two nations. At Cold Harbor, fought June 1-4, 1864, where the two nations are not complete the two nations are not complete the two nations. The piper at the pipe issued from behind the protecting trees and tried to run up to kill all I'Wilson and his party, but they killed many of us with the little guns in their hands

"How many were killed and wounded in that first rush, M'Kotchwana?" 'As many as six times the fingers on my two hands-so many," and the old warrior waved his hands six times. But how many were killed out-

and wounded more.'

"So many," and M'Kotchwana signi-"Then we went back behind the trees and fired often, till many of the amakiwa fell and few remained. Again Umjaan said: 'Let us kill all that are left,' but some of them said: 'No; they are brave warriors; let us leave the life in those who are not yet dead.' But the men of the Imbezu said: 'No; let us kill all the white men.'

saw us coming they made a big singthe temple and remembered no tric light. said that was not the skin of the lead- footlights and receives an ovation skin of the face of a white chief. When several nights, until the military and Lobengula saw it he was satisfied. He civil magnates became scandalized asked whether his Imbezu regiment The cross was pinned upon Findlater's had done all the killing. When he breast by the Queen herself, consequentheard that they had not done more than ly it was considered "dreadfully shockothers, he said: 'Have I then all this ing" to find it figuring in a music



day needs to be and healthy in every way, or she is courting death. When her work comes hard, and makes her nervous, fretful and despondent, and she has "stitches in the pains in the back or abdomen, and

thing is radically wong.

A local doctor, with a limited field of observation and experience, will probably say that the fault is in the stomach, liver or heart. Generally he is wrong. The fault is probably in the delicate and important organs that really constitute womanhood. They are weak or diseased. If such is the case, only a doctor of known reputation and wide experience should be consulted. A letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., will secure the free advice of prob-

headaches, she may be certain that some-

r' ly the most eminent specialist in these cases in the world. Dr. Pierce's Favor-Prescription has been used with success tens of thousands of invalid women. er 90,000 have acknowledged its merits er their signatures. It promptly cures all weakness and disease of the organs dis-tinctly feminine. All medicine dealers. "I have been a great sufferer from female diseasea," writes Mrs. C. C. Clark, of Mew Rome, Floyd Co., Ga. "I was confined to my bed three years, and not able to sit in my chair but very little. I got one of your pamphiets and read it and sent and got three boddes of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I took the medicine and received so much benefit from those three bottles that I was induced to take more. I therefore sent and got nine bottles. I took them and they completely cured me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure bil-iousness and constitution. One a dose. They never gripe.

BRAVE BRITISHERS dirt? I had two sonn billed that day, my father," said M'Kotchwana, "and my brother was shot in the stemach. The amakiwa were brave men; they were warriors.'

Asked how he obtained possession of the cape, M'Kotchwana said it was on a white soldier who was killed be-fore the first rush. He fell outside the ring of dead horses; they thought the was not dead and kept on shooting at his body. When the natives ran up M'Kotchwana seized this cape off the white man's body.

# THE HOLY LAND

vice on the Mount of Olives. Kaiser Wilhelm's pilgrimage to the the ruins of Caesarea, for the rebuildtime unfortunately does not suffice.

Next day the journey will be continued as far as Jaffa. Ninety-nine years ago
Napoleon took the place and put 1,200

Turkish prisoners to death there; the present invasion will be present invasion will be present for a suffice.

Secomes history, the extent of the debt we are under to England in the resistence she has offered to a European coalition against us. Russia has been speaking of us and about us with yelvet tones of late, but so far as her newspapers are concerned—and ing of which in honor of the occasion taken between Jaffa and Jerusalem, which will be reached on the afternoon of the 29th. Here the emperor will the trustees of the Evangelical Jerusalem fund. The following day(Sunday) he will appear at a Lutheran service rounded on all sides by the remnants in the forenoon, to be held in the of the regiments which had fought at church at Bethlehem, and in the evening at an open air service on the Mount of Olives. The emperor has recently laid it down that no sermon should exceed fifteen minutes; it is to be hoped that no unpleasantness will arise on On Monday, Oct. 31, the consecration

of the Saint Saviour's (Lutheran) and surrounded the place where the a camp is to be formed on the plain of white men had their fire. Two of them | Jericho, whence, on the following daywere standing up looking into the bush. Nov. 1-excursions are to be made to the Dead Sea. The party will return of the white men standing awake went to Jerusalem the next day, Nov. 2, and awoke another man. I think it where it will remain for three days, was their incos. He came and looked in order to see the sights of the Holy then to be made to Nazareth, to Mount ing their ammunition ready and sad- Tabor, and perhaps to Tiberias, and on of the world, we started firing at the rout. From here a visit is to be paid the great Shangani. But our men shot old ruin it will be remembered Mark well and their horses dropped dead. It Twain christened his famous horse. It was a cloudy morning and the rain is said that a visit to Egypt is still fell fine and swiftly. There were as under consideration, but political reaso great that the Ottoman authorities have so far not been able to surmount them. "Meanwhile a report is current could not go on they shot their living horses and stood behind them waiting for us. We fired our guns at the white that the sultan has purchased a large that United Kingdom. By endeavoring as far as possible in foreign relations, he intends to present to the kaiser, as where our interests concur, to establish

Following example of "Buffalo Bill," who continued in the circus his heroic exploits on the plains, Findlater, the piper of the Gordon Highlanders, has been playing in the Alhambra Theater, London, a part which he ought cer-tainly to have little difficulty in re-"The Taking of the Plateau of Dargai" was the name of the The scene represents the summit of the plateau upon which savage Afridis, all armed to the teeth, pour deadly volleys into the prompter's box. Suddenly the fire ceases, and the Afridis appear to be astonished. In the distance the march of the Gordon Highlanders, played by fifes and bag-pipes, is faintly heard. Mixed ale patriotism rises to the foaming and overflowing point as the music increases in volume. The Afridis become terri-'Again we rushed against the few fied, and began to waver, but they who remained standing. When they rally, and the fire is resumed more furiously than before. At the top of ing noise and then shouted three times. the mountain, in the back of the stage, They killed more of us. I was struck Findlater appears in a flood of elec-While playing his bagpipes more. My brother told me afterward he suddenly staggers and falls. Then, that all the white men fell fighting till in a reclining posture, he resumes the the end. They were brave men, my tune and continues playing while his father. The next day at sunrise we companions advance upon the Afridis took all their clothes and skinned the and pulverize them with a few prods. face of the biggest white majaka and Here the curtain falls, and Findlater took it to Lobengule, who was away is called out. With the Victoria cross one day's journey. The great chief upon his breast he appears before the

We returned and took yet another This performance was repeated for time put my trust in a lump of hall under such extraordinary circumstances. A committee visited Mr. Findlater and requested him in the name of good taste and loyalty to discontinue his appearances in the show. He stoutly refused, saying that he never expected to win the Victoria cross, but having obtained it by pluck and good wind he was determined to treat it like his pipes and play it for all it was worth. The pension which the government alowed him after his discharge from the army on account of his wounds was barely enough to keep him in bread. So he resolved to enlist the Victoria cross in his own service and make it help him to become a self-supporting subject.

In despair the committee left him to move upon the manager. By solid arguments, or rather inducements, they prevailed upon him to cancel Find-later's engagement, and pay him up to its full term. This arrangement was perfectly satisfactory to Findlater, especially as he was getting thoroughly sick of ovations, and they promised him a place of some sort in the service of her majesty. So Findlater has retired from the stage.

# AN INDEPENDENT CAPTAIN.

Fifty years ago the allowance of paint in the British navy was very small, and sometimes the officers had to pay large sums in order that their ships might maintain a decent appearance. One of them resorted to a humorous expedient, either to soften the heart of the navy board, or, if that proved impossible, to express his opinion. Sir John Phillimore painted one side of his old yellow frigate black and white, and used the rest of the black paint in printing on the wher side, "No more paint." The navy board wrote to call has attention to the impropriety of his conduct, and signed themselves, as

To this Sir John replied that he could not obliterate the objectionable letters unless he was given more paint, and in the way of such a general camsigned himself in turn, "Your affecting paign of education in Spain. tionate friend, John Phillimore." The In the first place, it must be renavy board then called his attention membered that less than one-third, and to the impropriety of the signature, to only a little more than one-fourth of which Sir John replied, acknowledging the Spanish people can read or write. the letter, stating that he regretted that the paint has not been sent, and end-ing, "I am no longer your affectionate a population more than two-thirds of friend." His frigate was allowed to re- which can neither read nor write, is tain her original yellow.

friends."

A Boston Paper Favors Its Objects.

American and British Interests Mutual -European Hostility to the United States.

The formation of the so-called Anglo-American league in England is a characteristic symptom of the times. It appears to be an effort to give or-Holy Land is now fully arranged. The latest new Pilgrim's Progress will begin at Haipha on Oct. 26. William II. within the last three or four months. will pitch his tent the first night near Probably we shall not know for some years, until what is now diplomacy becomes history, the extent of the present invasion will be peaceful, for as her newspapers are concerned—and the German emperor is a friend of Ab- newspapers in Russia, as everyone dul, and Jaffa offers no attractions in knows, are not permitted to make the coaling line. A day's rest will be statements that are any way displeasin to the government-they have not hesitated, until our triumph foregone conclusion, to speak in emcamp on a plot of ground belonging to phatic terms against us. The French papers are not under censorship, and, with a few notable exceptions, they have treated of the matter in the same way as their Russian allies. The German newspapers have not only been offensive, but the German Government, in its eastern policy has verged dangerously near the point of interference with us in our efforts to subdue the Spanish in the Philippine

> If England had remained passive, or had expressed a willingness to join in this continental coalition, there is not much doubt that we should have had arrayed against us armies and navies that would have put our very existence, if we had attempted to oppose them, to a severe test. From this ordeal we have been spared, for the reason that enlightened self-interest made it apparent to our English cousins that they could not afford to stand even as shent witnesses in the downfall of one great branch of the Anglo-Saxon family. England's control of the seas made it possible for her to put a veto upon any continental scheme of though in doing this there is not much doubt that she has, to quite a degree, intensified the hostility entertained for her on the other side of the English channel.

We say it was enlightened self-interest that directed British policy, but it is equally evident that enlightened self-interest, rather than narrow prejudice and blind ignorance, should influence us in our future relations with strength and to the strength of Engmon sharers, then each government 1.816 missing, a total 12,737. In points at which England and the United States will have a common interest, and in view of the good she has done, not only herself, but us, in the last few months, and the good' years that are to come, by acting fully the battle were 35,000; percentage of and frankly with her when our in- loss. 42. terests converge, it is the part of statesmanship, which we trust public men in this country will realize missing, a total of 13,047. The number and follow, to endeavor, as far as possible, to build up this friendly alliance.-Boston Herald.

# MARRIAGE-GENIUS

[From Harper's Bazar.]

Mr. John Gilmour Speed warns girls of a marriageable age to beware of men of exceptional talent, and if they would seek safety to choose husbands from the class of industrious mediocrity. But take the two most conspicu ous literary lights of our own day. Stevenson was an invalld and a nomad, a man of genius, with every apparent excuse for being the indifferent husband, instead of which he seems to have been a delightful man to live with -fairly provident, always kind and One hundred and fifty industrious beyond the limits of his were issued during the year. strength. So report represents Mr. Kipling as a man who finds his chief pleasures at home, and as a kind, sober

and diligent citizen.

Mr. Speed's impressions to the contrary notwithstanding, there does not seem to be sufficient reason for wise ing the year.

maidens to discriminate against men There are over 66,000 kilometers of who have nothing worse the matter telegraph wires, and nearly 20,000 with them than that they are excep- kilometers of telephone wires in tionally clever. Ability won't make up for serious defects of character. Don't There marry a brute, however clever he is, nor a man more selfish than is proper in a man, nor any sort of bad man whatever; but don't discriminate against intelligence, even when it exceeds the usual limits. A man of sense will make his wife happy if he can. More women suffer from a lack of intelligence in husbands that from an excess of it. Intelligence helps a man make a living, helps him to make himself agreeable and helps him to appreciate the importance of doing both. Girls about to marry should guard, perhaps, against choosing men who are so clever that they won't care for their wives, but they must take thought also against choosing men who are so dull that living with them will be uninteresting. It is just as bad-worse, perhaps-to marry a man who does interest you as to marry one whose thoughts you cannot share.

# SPANISH NEWSPAPERS.

Spanish newspapers are queer things, even outside of their "news" about the United States, the Indians and what not, and their queerness is due as much to the public which serve as to the inconceivable ignorance or wilful dishonesty or both of the people who make them.

is said, for instance, that outside of the larger cities there is a large class of people who do not even know of the existence of the present crisis. To one unacquainted with Spanish customs and manners it might seem they did officially, "Your affectionate strange that Spanish newspapers did not lay the whole matter before the but, according to the Boston Advertiser, there are some obstacles

only a little more than one-fourth of An educated Spaniard is not the rule, not likely to have a tremendous cir-

culation or unlimited power. Even in the cities the circulation is not large. La Epocha, the Conservative organ of Madrid, for example, has a circulation of less than 5,000 copies. Outside of Barcelona and Madrid there are perhaps 600 papers published in Spain, and not half of these pretend to be

The average Spanish editor does not see much use in paying for an interesting dispatch from abroad when the chances are about ten to one that when he gets the dispatch the press censor will not allow the paper to

print it. All these facts must be borne in mind in considering the influence which go to make up public opinion in Spain. Unfortunately for the stability of the present Spanish Government, clerical influences in Spain are rather with the Carlist pretender than with the young king. If Sagasta were able to lay before the Spanish people gener-ally a true statement of the present condition of things and of Weyler's brutality, spoilation and outrageous robbery in Cuba it would not take long to settle the Cuban question with peace and honor to both sides.—Chi-cago Times-Herald.

### LOSSES IN GREAT BATTLES

The Percentages Vastly Higher Than in the Fighting at Santiago.

(New York Sun.) As compared with the loss inflicted on the United States forces by the Confederates in the great battles of the civil war the loss at Santiago is small when the fact is taken into consideration that our forces in the Cuban bat tle were assaulting a fortifled position of the enemy. In all, counting 5,000 Cubans engaged, there were approxi-mately 24,000 troops opposed to the Spaniards. If there have been as many as 800 casualties from wounds, heat prostrations and capture that would be 31/3 per cent.

A study of some of the great battles of the civil war will serve to show how much greater the losses were there. Here is a list of some of the principal

At Gettysburg, fought. July 1-3, 1863, there were 3,070 killed. 14,497 wounded, 5,434 missing, a total loss of 23,001. The entire Union forces in the battle are estimated at 80,000, giving the percentage of loss as about 30.

At Spottsylvania, fought May 8-18, 1864, there were 2,725 killed, 13,416 wounded, 2,258 missing, total loss of 18,-399. The total Union forces were 130,-000, giving a percentage of 14.

At the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1862, there were 2.246 killed, 12,037 wounded, 3.383 missing, a total of 17,666. There were 120,000 in the battle; percentage

At Antietam, fought Sept. 17, 1862, there were 2,108 killed, 9,549 wounded. 753 missing, a total of 12,410. There were 85,000 engalged; percentage of loss, 15. At Chancellorsville, fought May 1-3, 866, there were 1,606 killed, 9,762 wounded, 5,919 missing, a total of 17,287. There were 78,000 in battle; percentage

of loss. 15.

At Chickamauga, fought Sept. 19-20, 1863, there were 1,656 killed, 9,749 woundadd enormously both to our own ed 4,774 missing, a total of 16,179. The forces engaged was 65,000; percentage of

would rightly be expected to work there were 38,000; percentage of loss, out its own policy as best it could. 33. But with our expanding foreign trade there must inevitably be found many 14, 1862, there were 1,284 killed, 9,600 wounded, 1,769 missing, a total of 12,-

653. There were 100,000 in the Union forces; percentage of loss, 13. At Manassas, fought Aug. 28-30, 1802, there were 1,747 killed, 8,452 woundwhich we may do ourselves in the ed, 4,263 missing, a total of 14,462. In

in battle was 45,500; percentage of

At Stone's River (Murfreesboro), fought Dec. 31, 1862, there were 1,730 killed, 7.802 wounded, 3,717 missing, a total of 13.249. The number in battle was 43,000; percentage of loss, 31. At Petersburg, fought June 15-19, 1864, there were 1,688 killed, 8,513 mounded, 1,185 missing, a total of 11,-386. The number in battle was 100,000; percentage of loss, 11.

# MEXICO IN PARAGRAPHS

[From Modern Mexico.] The population of Mexico is 12,-619.949.

A total of 749 trade marks have been registered since 1890. One hundred and fifty patents The number of marriages in Mexico averages a little over 50,000 a year. In the last twenty years the exports of Mexico have increased 400 per cent. There are 1,532 postoffices in the re-Sixty-one were opened dur-

There is still room for a few more settlers. The average number of population per square kilometer is less than The rebublic boasts of seventen mu-

seums, 83 libraries, with 457,431 volumes, and 30 scientific and literary societies. Seven hundred and sixty-two kilometers of railroad were built during the year, making the total length for the republic 12,157 kilometers. The value of the gold, silver and

copper coined by Mexico during the tributed during this period.

There existed in the republic 34 colonists, and 21 colonies established by territory. There is, indeed, a serious done once it will do again.





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# DEMAND SO ENORMOUS

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Notwithstanding the above FACTS every instrument that is sent out is as perfectly made as can be, and before leaving the factory is personally inspected by MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Vice-President of the Company, and who is the most expert scale maker and piano designer in the world. Coupling the above facts with the following you will not wonder why the WILLIAMS PIANO is the favorite of music-loving people everywhere.

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companies or authorized persons with colonists numbering over 4,000. There are in Mexico 11,512 schools. Of these 5,852 are sustained by the state, 3,212 by cities, and 2,442 are conflict. private schools. Of the total 6,027 are The n for males, 3,104 are for females, and 2,381 are mixed. The actual attendance at these schools was 490,746, and the amount appropriated for the support of public schools nearly five and the dangerous and untried road of ima half million dollars.

AMERICA'S DANGER.

History has proved that no popular policy is more seductive than that of cold, deliberate, territorial expansion. last seventeen years averages about The fall of empires dates from the time \$26,000,000 a year, quite evenly dis- when the insatiable passion for "more worlds to conquer," first strongly mani-There are 531 periodicals published ly manifested itself. Colonies have alin Mexico. Forty-eight are daily news- ways been a source of weakness. When papers, 223 are weeklies, and 92 are we entered upon this war with Spain published monthly. seven are print- it was with the sole purpose of relieved in English, two in French and one ing starving and misgoverned Cuba. It was not a war of conquest. But our victories in the Philippines, at Porto

question whether success may not have made us forsake our ideal, and we may not relegate to the backround the very purpose for which we engaged in this

The necessities of war forced us to capture certain strategic points, and events have compelled us to abandon for a time our traditional policy. We have been driven to follow temporarily perialism. There is grave danger that we may follow the will-o'-the-wisp into new and dangerous windings strewn with the remains of great nations. The war has brought us face to face with a crisis. We must answer the question as to whether we will adhere to our traditional policy or east trodition to the winds and take part in the wild struggles of European nations for territorial aggrandizement. It is a momentous question; the life of the American Republic may hang on its ultimate decision.-Philadelphia Post.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. Rico and in Cuba seem to have aroused | It removed ten corns from one pair of onies; thirteen established by the gov-ernment, containing nearly 7,000 col-the popular appetite for expansion of feet without any pain. What it has

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