

Cape Gossip

Salisbury Believes Woman Suffrage Must Come--Ashamed of the Transvaal Scandal--Rhodes' Romance and Downfall.

Precedent for Princess Henry's Appointment--Remarkable Scene in London--Mrs. Dyer's Confession--Britain's Plans Regarding Egypt--A Terrible Suspicion.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

London, May 3.—The debates in the Commons are dragging, and the speeches outside, even those of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, are commonplace. Sir William Harcourt will receive the tribute of a complimentary dinner at the National Liberal Club on Tuesday, for which over 200 seats are already engaged.

At Friday's meeting of the anti-Parnellites an open rupture with the Liberals was sought to be avoided by reaffirming the definite decision of the party not to vote for the Education Bill. Nevertheless it is claimed that every anti-Parnellite will vote with the Government. The dissenters' organ warns the Irish party that the consequences of their interfering with an English bill aiming to crush the evangelic Nonconformists will be disastrous to home rule. "We must have home rule in England as well as in Ireland," says the Methodist Times. "Irish tyranny here is as odious as English tyranny there."

Donald Sullivan, M.P., secretary of the anti-Parnellites, intimated his resignation from the Dilnotites by resigning his office at a meeting of the party held yesterday. Mr. Sullivan adheres to Timothy Healy.

The largeness of the majority, 177 votes on the second reading, of the Agricultural Rating Bill in the House of Commons on Thursday night was due to the fact that Mr. Chaplin, President of the Government Board, and the introducer of the bill, limited the operation of the measure to five years. This induced the urban Conservatives to vote with the Government, and reconciled some of the Liberals. The period covers the full length of the Government. The matter will be the leading question at the next general election. During the debate on the second reading of the measure the Radicals' estimates showed that Ministers inside and outside the Cabinet will personally benefit through the bill to the extent of £27,000 yearly. The Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council, will save £5,000 yearly, and Mr. Chaplin £700.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Prime Minister Salisbury's arrival at the belief that at an early period woman suffrage will be conceded, as evidenced in a speech delivered by him last Wednesday, does not mean that the question is before the Cabinet. On the contrary, it is improbable that the present Government will even consider the question. A minority of the Ministers strenuously oppose the granting of the franchise to women. Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, is the only member of the Cabinet who sides with Lord Salisbury in this matter. Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, has written his views to the Woman's Suffrage Committee, saying that the franchise ought to be granted to them. It would be just and beneficial, he adds, and would tend to raise the character of legislation.

EXIT RHODES.

When the colonial vote is discussed next Friday the Liberals will insist upon the Ministry making a full disclosure of the latest Transvaal developments. If the Government tries to postpone the debate on the vote, the Liberals will raise it by moving the adjournment of the House. Mr. Chamberlain's followers deny that he has any desire to conceal anything, or any interest in so delicate a matter. Chamberlain wants to appoint a committee to inquire into the affairs of the British South Africa Company, and awaits a decision of the Cabinet on the question. He proposes, it is said, to immediately summon Cecil Rhodes to London to stand his ground before Mr. Jameson. It is reported that the directors of the company have sent a dispatch to Mr. Rhodes, advising him to voluntarily surrender himself, and stating that they are ready to relieve him from the managing directorship. This fact, coupled with the credit patches from Cape Colony that President Kruger still holds in reserve crushing revelations concerning Mr. Rhodes and his colleagues, make his downfall from the leadership in South Africa. It is doubtful if he will surrender or await arrest. At last reports he was at Groveton, en route to Bulawayo, with a strong force of Matabele awaiting his approach along the Salisbury route.

THE TRANSVAAL SCANDAL.

The disclosures made by the publication at Pretoria of the telegrams captured by the Boers when Dr. Jameson was made a prisoner continue to be the leading subject for comment in the press and among all classes of people. Everybody seems to be waiting for events, and it is believed that still more startling developments are coming. The general public and the newspapers as a rule are heartily ashamed of the whole business, and are calling for the punishment of Cecil Rhodes and his associates, high and low. It is expected that the statement which the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, will make on the subject in the House of Commons on Monday will decide the fate of the British Chartered South Africa Company. The general opinion is that its charter will be revoked, and that steps will be taken to punish all those who were concerned in organizing the raid into the Transvaal. It is recognized on all sides that President Kruger is master of the situation, and that Great Britain will have to steer most carefully to avoid a race war in South Africa. The prevailing tone of English opinion is that sympathy with the Johannesburg reformers has been misplaced, since their motives were sordid and their incapacity as revolutionaries glaring. The English practical instinct is offended by the facility with which they incriminated themselves and left the Boers in possession of evidence. The fact that the key to the cipher and the text of many dispatches were found on the battlefield, whether Rhodes' baggage, also tends to stamp him as an unpractical leader, for these

should have been locked up at Pretoria.

RHODES' ROMANCE.

A story is current in the clubs, which, if true, may explain the previously cautious, self-contained, Cape dictator's amazing recklessness in all these recent proceedings. When in London last year, the report goes, he fell in love with the widow Georgina, dowager Countess of Dudley, still one of the most admired of English beauties, although she has now been a grandmother for two years. The lady is said to have declined immediately, and finally his offer of marriage, declaring that she was resolved never to marry again. Ever since this rebuff Rhodes is said by his friends to have been a changed man, having grown ten-fold more reserved and arrogant than before, rejecting the oft-hand restraining counsels of his former advisers. He had never before been known to show the slightest fancy for any woman. He had always made it a point to have about him a disappointment to a man of his immense self-will and pride may well have been what his friends now assert.

CONFUSION.

The situation in South Africa is confusion worse confounded. The news from Bulawayo is reassuring; the natives have been repulsed; but they will have to be followed to their fastnesses when the garrisons are relieved. The Chartered Company is hopelessly discredited by the disclosures; it is difficult to believe how its charter can be allowed to remain, but it is a great corporation, whose shares are held all over Europe, and it will not be easy to wind up its business, nor will it be practicable to prevent an exhaustive investigation by a Parliamentary committee. England will be content to content herself with a waiting policy. The Hotspur capitalists have been in too much of a hurry, but they are not without power. All the industries of the Rand are now paralyzed, and the great source of revenue to the Boer Government is impaired in value. The Boers are thrifty, as well as patriotic. The prosperity of the Rand enriches them, and they have substantial reasons for desiring a settlement of the questions at issue with the Colonial Office.

MAY DAY IN ENGLAND.

There were many processions and speeches here on May Day, but they were all as innocuous as the Salvation Army parades. It was, however, not without significance that the first bye-election on that date, and came within four hundred votes of electing to Parliament Tom Mann, who is as advanced a Socialist as the English labor movement has produced. He stood alone against the regular Liberal nominee, and, by the rules, should have been beaten by 1,000. His immense poll would seem to indicate that the Liberal party will have to come to terms with the labor party at once, or be destroyed by it, and some of them are advocating this course.

PRINCESS HENRY'S APPOINTMENT.

The Queen's return is a signal for a state council at Windsor and the formal opening of the London season. The appointment of Princess Henry of Battenburg to the governorship of the Isle of Wight illustrates the familiar truth that precedent may be found for anything unusual in England. It was only a few years ago that the bestowal of this office upon a woman is exceptional, but not unprecedented. During the reign of Edward VII. the widow of the Lord of Wight succeeded him in the governorship when he died at sea, and two other precedents have been hunted up.

TOO LATE.

The decision not to grant the extradition of Dr. Cornelius Herz, the famous Panama lobbyist, who has been sick and a prisoner here for over three years past, finally ends a case which has been dragging wearily along. But it comes too late to help the unfortunate Frenchman, who seems to be upon the point of death. Sir John Bridge, chief magistrate of the Bow street extradition courts, and lawyers representing the French Government, traveled to Bournemouth on Monday, according to agreement, and there conducted an examination of the sufferer in his bedroom. This was in accordance with the modification of the act of 1875, recently arrived at between France and England, so as to allow any magistrate to conduct the examination of an extradition prisoner anywhere in England. The examination in this instance took place in Dr. Herz's bedroom. He was supported by two nurses and his wife. The scene was a most painful one, and Sir John Bridge, in declining to grant the sick man's extradition, said he did not believe a jury would convict him upon the evidence produced, and therefore declined to grant his extradition, adding that the proceedings at Bournemouth formed the saddest spectacle he had ever seen, and filled him with pity for the wife and children who were so carefully attending the dying man.

MRS. DYER'S CONFESSION.

Mrs. Annie Dyer, the baby farmer, made a full confession at Reading in writing to the superintendent of the police. She says: "I must relieve my mind. I do know and feel my days are numbered on this earth, but I feel it is an awful thing to draw in innocent people into trouble. I know I shall have to answer before my Maker in heaven for the awful crimes I have committed. Before God Almighty, who will be my judge in heaven, as He is on earth, neither my daughter nor her husband, I most solemnly declare, had nothing at all to do with it. They never knew it was too late." This she confirms in another hypocritical letter to her son-in-law, Palmer. The evidence showed awful floundering on the

Laurier and Mowat.

part of Mrs. Dyer in killing off babies, and produced a great sensation in court. The prisoner was committed for trial. Palmer was released. Mrs. Palmer is still in custody, charged with being an accessory before the fact to one murder. Many children have since been committed to military reforms.

A TERRIBLE SUSPICION.

It is rumored in London that the assassination of the Shah of Persia was brought about by the machinations of his eldest son, Massoud Mirza, Governor of Isfahan. The latter was born in 1850, while the new Shah, was born in 1853; but the latter is an offspring of a wife of higher rank, and thus was chosen to succeed his father, in place of Massoud, his eldest brother. He has often rebuked Mirza for his unfitness, and in 1888 recalled him, and only allowed him to return to Isfahan after discharging some of the regiments and offering to pay more than the usual tribute. Massoud, who is also known as the Zill-e-Sultan, or Shadow of the King, represented this treatment, and it was believed that he might make an attempt on the throne. Massoud is popular on account of his severity, and intolerance, and on the other hand, Muzaffer, the new Shah, is much loved by the people. The Province of Azerbaijan, where the Persian army is chiefly recruited. The content of the test, upon which Massoud Mirza is believed to have worked, is due to the fact that the late Shah did not allow them to establish their religion, refused to be so being based on representations made to his Majesty that it would conflict with the existing faith in Persia and split the people into two factions. The Babists have always been kept in check, and little has been heard of them for some years past.

A REMARKABLE SIGHT.

One of the most remarkable sights seen in London for some time was the testimonial at the Lyceum Friday afternoon to Charles Wyndham in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of his management of the Criterion Theater. Long before the hour for the performance to commence all the approaches to that theater were packed with crowds of people watching the arrival in carriages of the fashionable people present upon the occasion. The committee were not a few of the most beautiful actresses in London, including Esme Beringer, Lily Hanbury, Evelyn Millard, Juliette Nesbitt, and others of the highest repute of dramatic art. The ladies stood at the door of the theater, opened the carriage doors and sold programmes, in which they did a rushing business. Some idea of the success of the programme selling portion of the entertainment can be gathered from the statement that Esme Beringer, one of the prettiest of the young actresses present, sold her programmes as high as 33 (35) each. The Prince of Wales attended the performance in the evening at the Criterion Theater, which was crowded with enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Wyndham. It was nearly midnight before the programme was ended. In response to loud cries for a speech, Mr. Wyndham appeared and briefly announced that the fund for the benefit of the actresses, and the programme, had reached the sum of \$11,500. It is understood that of this sum \$600 was obtained by the sale of 24 programmes by the actresses, and the great success of the programme is reported to have headed the list, turning in the largest amount of money and having sold the most programmes.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham issued over 1,000 invitations for the supper and dance, which took place immediately after the performance at the Hotel Cecil. The supper was a most brilliant affair. Baron Russell, of Kilowen, the lord chief justice, presided at the table of Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham, and the guests included the Austrian ambassador, Count von Deym, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweedale, the Earl and Countess of Arran, Viscount and Lady Galloway, the Earl and Countess of Lathom, Sir Arthur Sullivan, and many other persons of equal importance. The day was well advanced before the last of the guests left the hotel.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

According to the London correspondence of the Novopost, of St. Petersburg, who claims to have obtained his information from a British Cabinet Minister, Great Britain's aim in the Soudan campaign is to occupy the Equatorial Province, and when she establishes herself on the Upper Nile, to occupy Cairo and the Lower Nile. This informed that the operations against the Dervishes will be conducted jointly by Great Britain, the Congo Free State, Italy from Dongola, Senegal and Uganda. A railway is to be run across the desert from Senegal, and thus Great Britain will still have a hold on Egypt. Sir Arthur Sullivan, who is the Upper Nile even if Egypt insists upon her evacuating the country, and it is further said that she will not object to the neutralization of Egypt, although she will not allow another power to establish itself in that country.

IN RELIGIOUS CIRCLES.

The old headquarters of militant atheism in England, known as the Hall of Science, has been transferred to the Salvation Army. The transfer marks the disappearance of the Bradlaugh type of Free Thinkers. The atheists do not now own a single hall in London.

Unlike the Methodists, whose report showed a material falling off in membership, the Baptists have gained a material increase in membership. Their report for 1895 shows an increase in membership of 4,273, and in addition they have 46 new churches.

THREATENED GERMAN CABINET CRISIS.

Rumors of Another Cabinet crisis have been current throughout the past week and some of the newspapers have even gone to the extent of predicting the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and the Minister for War, Gen. Bismarck von Schellendorf, immediately upon the return of the Emperor to this city. The cause of the conflict is said to be the proposed reform of the military tribunals. The bill is now before the Emperor, who, so far, has not come to a decision regarding it. The King of Saxony, whose counsel is valued by the Emperor, opposes the bill, and so does Gen. von Hahnke, chief of the military cabinet, and Lieut.-Gen. von Flossow, who is the Emperor's favorite aide-de-camp. In spite of this opposition it is believed to be likely that the Emperor will approve of the bill.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE BROKEN DOWN.

It is an undoubted fact that Prince Hohenlohe's health is shattered. He

Laurier and Mowat.

cannot attend to his duties in the Reichstag and Bundesrath, and his resignation of the office of Chancellor cannot be far distant. But, the Emperor is unable as yet to decide upon his successor. Count Philipp von Eulenberg, Gen. von Waldersee, and Gen. von Alvensleben are mentioned as Prince Hohenlohe's possible successors. The two last named are committed to military reforms.

WEALTH IN GERMAN AFRICA.

In consequence of persistent reports of the discovery of valuable gold, copper and coal fields in the northern part of German East Africa, an expedition has been fitted out to proceed to that part of the world and thoroughly explore the region where the discoveries are said to have been made. The expedition will be absent eighteen months.

ROYAL RECONCILIATION.

The Emperor and Empress, after attending the Frankfurt and Berlin peace jubilees, propose to visit Duke Ernest (Gunter) of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the Empress, at his estate, the Chateau at Frumkau, in Silesia. This event will publicly mark the complete reconciliation of their Majesties with the Duke, who had been in disgrace for over a year past. His Majesty will afterwards make another trip to the northern seas.

MAD KING OTTO.

The 48th birthday of the Mad King Otto of Bavaria was officially celebrated by the court at Munich on Monday. The king is thinner and has become quiet and tractable, but is quite impassive to his surroundings. The physicians may be right in their opinion that he may be an old age, should suddenly burst. The idea to formally declare King Otto's reign closed and Crown Prince Ludwig, Regent, as King of Bavaria, has again been abandoned on the advice of the Emperor and the Kings of Saxony and Wurttemberg.

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

A very short life is predicted for the new French Ministry. Its existence depends entirely upon playing one group against another, and with the exception of M. Hanotaux, the Cabinet is composed of men of no real influence. Its policy will be to patch up a compromise with the Senate and introduce a series of public works and other age pensions will have a leading place. M. Hanotaux is a pronounced Anglophobe and consequently his appointment as Minister for Foreign Affairs has been received with little other than advice from Russia. On the other hand, advice from Russia indicates that M. Hanotaux's appointment as a whole have been very acceptable, though the impression prevails that the present Ministry will soon be followed by another which may last until the general elections. In the meanwhile, the Socialists are becoming more violent, the Conservatives and Republicans more warmed and the revisionist movement more acute, indicating that President Faure will soon have to face an exceedingly difficult situation.

CABLE NOTES.

The strike in the building trades in London will extend to Dublin, Portsmouth and several towns in Scotland. Mr. Wyndham, a well-known yacht designer, has designed a 42-foot motor syndicate of Canadian sportsmen, who propose to challenge the Defender. After the skeleton has been fitted, the frames will be taken apart and shipped to Toronto.

A concert given on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania on Wednesday last realized \$800, the largest amount ever collected by a similar entertainment in the history of the Cunard Line. Marie Engel, Mantelli and Anconi, the opera chorus and others were among those who took part in the performance. Mme. Malba was ill, but she sent a donation.

HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More.

Joseph Gardner, stove dealer, of Bath, Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism and kidney, liver and stomach troubles generally.

"I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until I corresponded with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything."

Many people suffer from rheumatism. Bad blood and diseased kidneys bring it on. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will remedy all this and cure rheumatism, sciatica and all kindred complaints. Here is a sample case: "My boy was crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Wills, of Chesley, Ont. "He also has a touch of diabetes. The doctors could do him no good, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto, 25 cents. When all other remedies fail, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will cure the worst chronic cold, 25 cents.

Indapo
Made a Well Man of Me
THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY FOR THE ABOVE RESULTS IN 30 DAYS. Cures all nervous diseases, fainting, hemorrhoids, Piles, Stomach troubles, Nightly Bouts, etc., etc., caused by Indigestion, Stomach troubles, and all other ailments. Price \$1.00 a package. Six for \$5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't buy on imitation, but insist on having **INDAPO**. It is the only one that we will send you. Write to the Oriental Medical Co., Prop., Chicago, Ill., or to any of the following: St. Louis, Mo., and leading druggists everywhere.

Wild Flowers of Canada

NOW COMPLETE.

Special Bindings

E. H. Kordes.

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.

Beauty is Always Admired.

Beauty is Always To Be Desired.

Ladies who wish to see beauty exemplified in Dress Goods have only to pay a visit to our

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Where their eyes can feast on the most beautiful weaves of the German, French and English manufacturers.

Mohairs, Alpacas, Lustres, Poplins and Sicilians, both in plain and shot effects, are to be found here in great variety awaiting your inspection.

See our west center window for a sample of what we have, then come inside and look over our large and selected stock.

IN OUR

Black Goods Department

"We have great pride," and deservedly so, as many ladies have already pronounced it the richest stock of Black Goods they ever saw, and our sales were never larger.

Mohair and Sicilians in great abundance, and at prices that are hard to beat.

A great special in Black Lustre, 61 inches wide, fine as silk, and worth easily half as much more as we ask for it, viz., 50c per yard.

A great special in Black Mohair Crepon, 50 inches wide, just the thing for a nice cool dress for the summer, worth \$1 per yard, our price only 65c yard.

A WORD ABOUT

Lace Curtains

We have just placed in stock two cases of Curtains, nice, neat patterns, the value of which there is no doubt of, in all lengths, widths and prices.

Curtain Muslins by the yard—we have a splendid range from 10c per yard up to 25c per yard.

J. H. Chapman & Co.

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.