

OUTLANDER UPRISING.

A Complete History of the Cause and Course So Far of the Transvaal Trouble.

Dr. Jameson Overcome Only When Ammunition and Food Supplies Ran Out.

He is Thought a Martyr and a Victim of an Adverse Set of Circumstances.

London, Jan. 7.—Missing dispatches, received in transmission from Johannesburg, Pretoria and Capetown, are gradually, though slowly, arriving in this city. Some of the latest messages filed arriving before the earliest dispatches placed in the hands of the cable operators at adjacent points mentioned are dated from January 1st onward. The following synopsis of the invasion of the Transvaal by the forces of the British Chartered Company has been compiled. For a long time past the Uitlanders, or foreign residents of the Transvaal, have been complaining of the treatment to which they have been subjected by the Boers. The Uitlanders, though far outnumbering the Boers, have been unable to contribute practically all the revenue of the republic, yet they have no representation or voice in the government. That is their side of the question.

On the other hand, the Boers claim that the very fact that the Uitlanders are mainly Englishmen, and so far outnumber them, and they make that the main argument against giving them full representation, for then they would vote against the Boers and make the republic nothing more or less than a British colony. On this ground the ill-feeling grew until intimations were made to Dr. Jameson, administrator of the territory of the British Chartered Company that the British in the Transvaal were ripe for revolt, and that if he would take the initiative, the Uitlanders would rise and support him. Dr. Jameson then made preparations for about 700 men and plenty of ammunition, but little food, on the Transvaal border. When the right moment arrived a letter was sent him by the Uitlanders of Johannesburg, earnestly asking him to go to the assistance of his compatriots who were in danger at the hands of the aroused Boers, then riding about the streets and country in the most threatening manner. On Monday, Dec. 30, Dr. Jameson's force crossed the Transvaal border, and with out the knowledge, it would seem, of the Uitlanders of Johannesburg, he cut the telegraph wires behind him to prevent the Boers from being notified by the British government. It is claimed that he pushed on from Krugersdorp, where he expected to meet reinforcements of two thousand Uitlanders. On the following day, Dec. 31st, there was intense excitement at Johannesburg, the Boers hurrying into the town from the mines and suburbs. The central committee of Uitlander citizens constituted themselves a provisional government for the town and immediately an ample provision would be made to defend it against any body of Boers.

The provisional government established itself in the Consolidated Gold Fields building with three Maxim rapid firing guns placed in excellent positions about it. The so-called new government then sent an ultimatum to the government of President Kruger, at Pretoria. The latter proposed a conference at Pretoria on the following day, Wednesday, but the committee appointed by the new government hesitated to go to Pretoria without safe conduct. By this time the news that Dr. Jameson had crossed the border was in Johannesburg, and his arrival at that place was expected hourly. Crowds of people surrounded the Consolidated Gold Fields building and gathering requests for the Uitlander forces was continuous with vigor, but too late, as subsequent events showed.

In the meantime the Boers had not been idle. They seem to have been fully aware of Dr. Jameson's proposed raid and met his movements by gathering together a force of 5000 well armed, well mounted and excellently trained hunters, whose rifles always speak in deadly earnest. This caused a feeling of alarm among the Uitlanders, numbers of whom left town during the night in a force to assist Dr. Jameson. Dr. Jameson began to melt away like snow before the sun. Later the committee of the provisional government sent the following communication to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony: "We have information that a large body of Boers has been commanded to immediately attack Johannesburg and shoot on sight all who have been concerned in the agitation. Affairs are so critical that we ask you to intervene to protect the rights of citizens who have long agitated legally for their rights." This caused a prior exchange of cable messages between the home government, and a reply was possible was done to call back Dr. Jameson, but in vain. Eventually, however, the committee of the provisional government of Johannesburg went to Pretoria and had an interview with President Kruger on Wednesday evening. The president, after listening to the complaints made, promised to redress their grievances, give the Uitlanders representation in the government of

Transvaal, concluded a three days' armistice with the insurgents, and thus removed any further real cause for raising men to support Dr. Jameson. In the meanwhile the provisional government retained control of Johannesburg. Germans and Americans had during this time joined the national union, represented by the provisional government, and their example was followed by Africans in general by Australians and by the mercantile association, but, while President Kruger agreed to grant the main demand of the committee of the provisional government, he imposed terms upon them which aroused the indignation of the people of Johannesburg when the delegation returned and reported the result of its mission. In effect, it was claimed that the only thing which prevented further uprising was the issuing of an imperial proclamation forbidding all British subjects in any way to assist Dr. Jameson. General Jubert, while guaranteeing the safety of Johannesburg, if the town was kept quiet, intimated he would adopt most severe measures, if any further demonstration against the Transvaal government occurred.

The Americans at hand held a meeting at which they telegraphed President Kruger, that while they were greatly in sympathy with him, they could not help him unless he granted the reforms demanded by the Uitlanders. The Rand Germans also held a meeting and sent a deputation to assure President Kruger of their sympathy and loyalty, although they supported the demand for reform in the administration of the Transvaal.

The feeling here against Emperor William, and German, owing to the action of the former, in sending a dispatch of congratulation to President Kruger on his defeat at Dr. Jameson's hands, was apparently ignoring the suzerainty of the Queen over the Transvaal republic, continues strong among all classes of the people, and the war sentiment against Germany rises as time passes.

A dispatch received by the colonial secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated yesterday, says the arms and ammunition of the British Chartered Co's forces at Bulawayo have been placed in custody of the representative of Great Britain.

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Lady Warwick, wife of the Earl of Warwick, has written a letter to the Times on the subject. It is understood that the arsenals and dockyards are being overhauled in case of an emergency.

Emperor William is a member of several exclusive English clubs, including the Royal Yacht Squadron, and in some of them the demand for his expulsion is already very strong. Letters have also been published in the newspapers demanding the resignation of his colonelcy in the Royal Dragoons.

In spite of all this agitation, however, there is absolutely no truth in the sensational story that the British government is hurriedly drafting troops to Cape Town. First there is no necessity, as all the troops necessary could be drafted in Cape Town from the neighboring British colonies, instead of from Bombay and other parts of India.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—At a special audience which Dr. W. J. Leids, secretary of the Transvaal, had with Emperor William to-day, his majesty said he would not recognize any claim of suzerainty by Britain over the Transvaal, Great Britain, by the treaty of 1884, claims suzerainty over the Transvaal republic.

London, Jan. 7.—Lord Salisbury visited the foreign office this afternoon, immediately after his return from Pretoria. He was accompanied by Mr. Chamberlain and later Comptroller of the Exchequer, Mr. Hatfield, the German ambassador. Political circles in London maintain that if it be true that the Emperor of Germany promised to recognize the independence of the Transvaal republic by appointing a German resident minister instead of consulate at Pretoria, it may mean war between Great Britain and Germany.

The Globe this evening prints some sensational news under such catch headings as: "Activity in the War Office," "Anticipation of Military Measures." The Globe then states that the war office sent a special military messenger this afternoon to the colonial office, and it is rumored that important military orders are impending. A dispatch received here from the military camp at Aldershot says the general belief, almost backed by proof, prevails that the authorities are endeavoring to mobilize the army reserves and part of the militia. The men employed in the ordnance stores are all very busy.

Johannesburg, Jan. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Mr. Lott, correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company, has been imprisoned upon suspicion of being a spy in the interests of the British Chartered Company.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—A semi-official denial was issued this morning of the statement from Cape Town contained in a dispatch to the Times, London, that Dr. F. J. Leids, secretary of state for the Transvaal, had a secret fund at his disposal, had floated a German colonization company with the intention of introducing 5000 German military settlers into the Transvaal.

Dublin, Jan. 7.—At a largely attended meeting of the Irish Nationalists yesterday at Wexford, Mr. John Redmond referred to the British invasion of the Transvaal, which brought forth loud and continued cheers for the Boers.

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

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

WANT TO PATCH UP. Caron, the Parlist, Assumes Leadership in the Commons Vice Foster, Resigned.

He Announces the Resignations of the Batch of Ministers From Ontario. And Asks for an Adjournment of Ten Days to Allow Them to Patch Up Affairs.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—When the house met to-day all the ministers of both factions except Dickey were in their seats. There was a large attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded. Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien introduced Mr. Stubbs, the member for Cardwell. Mr. Powell, of Westmoreland, Conservative, was also introduced. Sir Adolphe Caron announced that seven ministers had resigned, gave their names and asked for an adjournment for ten days, till Tuesday, the 21st.

Mr. Laurier would not agree to more than an adjournment from day to day. Mr. Foster then made a statement, setting forth that the dissatisfaction of the voters was all against Premier Bowell's leadership. Sir Richard Cartwright severely criticized this, and said Premier Bowell was the only one who was acting honorably. The house adjourned until to-morrow.

No change in the political situation here to-day. The caucus, which was to have met, is abandoned for the purpose of trying to patch up the two disconnected elements. That will be impossible.

Montreal, Jan. 7.—The Witness to-day says the election in Victoria is a liberal victory at the general elections because Col. Prior, running as a cabinet minister, as the Conservatives claimed, was elected by 107 in a city where his opponent lost his deposit last time.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—There is no change in the situation here, though seven of the strongest men in the cabinet have resigned. Premier Bowell and the six remaining members had a cabinet meeting this afternoon. It was agreed that the cabinet should be filled immediately. Hon. J. W. Pugsley, provincial secretary in the local legislature of New Brunswick, will enter the cabinet to take the place of Hon. C. E. Foster, of South Norfolk, Ont., will take the place of Dr. Montague; Hon. Peter White, at present speaker of the House of Commons, may succeed Hon. John Haggart, as minister of railways and canals; Col. Baker of Missisquoi, has been offered the cabinet position vacated by Hon. W. B. Ives, who was representative in the cabinet of the English speaking minority in Quebec province.

Hon. Frank Smith, of Toronto, who is a minister without portfolio, has been endeavoring to bring about an understanding between the seven striking ministers, and had hopes of success, until Sir Mackenzie Bowell declared that while he would consent to the return of Foster, Wood, Tupper, Dickey and Ives, he would never readmit Montague and Haggart to his cabinet. He accuses them of having used most underhand means to oust him from the premiership, and says that he would sooner retire from politics than have anything to do with them.

Sir Frank Smith said in an interview to-night that all the agencies in the government would be filled with men who will be able to reconstruct a cabinet. The report is that the government would go on with its policy of re-establishing separate schools in Manitoba. The majority of the rank and file of the Conservatives in the house of commons are strongly opposed to this, and it looks as though the Bowell government would be defeated in the near future.

It would then be the duty of the Governor-General to summon some one else to form a government. Ottawa, Jan. 6.—The report is this afternoon that Premier Bowell will accept the resignations of the cabinet ministers and make an effort to fill their places.

Later.—The resignations of Montague, Tupper, Foster, Haggart, Dickey, Wood and Ives were accepted by letter this morning. There is a good deal of sympathy for Premier Bowell, but the outlook scarcely warrants the hope that he will be able to reconstruct a cabinet. Toronto, Jan. 6.—The World, Conservative, says: The political crisis at Ottawa is perhaps the most serious one in the history of Canada. It has occurred at a critical period in the country's history.

also appears to have attached little importance to this, having elevated Montague to the department of agriculture after learning that the handwriting resembled Montague's. The charge is incredible as between one minister and another. If such a thing is possible, Montague is not the man to be guilty of the offense. It is probable that this personal matter, which has been made a public question in an unaccountable way, will be satisfactorily set at rest. The other surprise, the resignation of the seven ministers at this particular juncture, parliament having met and the debate on the address having been set for to-morrow, is a far more serious affair. In the history of Canada there is no parallel for the situation, and for a British precedent, history may be ransacked in vain. Possibly the coup is the result of a combination of circumstances. Re-organization or strengthening of the cabinet before the battle is commenced in the house, or continued in the country, is absolutely necessary.

LIBERALS ARE SATISFIED. At the Big Slice Taken Off the Tory Vote in Victoria.

Nanaimo, Jan. 7.—The election yesterday has had the effect of creating considerable interest among the Liberals here. The general opinion is that, after taking into consideration the votes cast for the Liberal candidate at the last general election and the vote cast yesterday, it augurs well for the Liberal cause in this province.

Mr. S. M. Robins has stated that in all probability there will be from 50 to 150 men discharged within the next two months, the merchants are much discouraged over the future outlook.

At the municipal council meeting last evening City Clerk Gough was called on by Ald. Pease because he called attention to certain clauses in the statute which clashed with a by-law the alderman was trying to pass through. Davison's committee is working very hard for the approaching municipal elections. The present council will hold their final meeting on Thursday night. The nominations take place on Monday next and the election on the Thursday. Mayor Quennell will have to work very hard if he wants to be elected.

A. R. Johnson & Co. obtained judgment against the corporation yesterday.

THE REFORMER GOT THERE. Mayor Fleming Yesterday Elected in Toronto by a Large Majority.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—There was a very exciting municipal contest in the city yesterday for the mayoralty. Alderman represented the straight Conservatives, while ex-Mayor Fleming, of the Reformers, was favored by the Methodists, temperance people, those in favor of the aqueduct scheme and the general woman vote. The latter was elected by 176 votes. All the aldermen in favor of the aqueduct scheme, to bring water by canal from Lake Simcoe, were elected by large majorities.

FORCED TO SIGN THE CHECKS. A Highwaysman Who Doesn't Mind Taking Paper Money.

Los Angeles, Jan. 7.—A. H. Brownley, of London, Ont., was held up at the beach at Santa Monica at the point of the pistol last night and forced to sign ten American Express Company's checks for \$50 each. Brownley made the acquaintance of the man by whom he was robbed while travelling, and the two were walking on the beach when the pistol was drawn and demanded Brawnley's money. Brownley had not a cent on him but American Express checks, which he was compelled to sign.

NEW ENGLAND PORT OF ENTRY. Probability That Richford, Vt., Will Be Selected as the Place.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Secretary Morton is still considering the application for the opening of a new port of entry and export in New England, for the transportation of Canadian cattle being shipped to Great Britain or other European countries. The secretary is said to be favorably disposed toward it. An argument in support of the application was made by Sigourney Butler, of Boston, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Austin Peters, the expert veterinarian, and Collector Smalley, of the port of Burlington, Vt., accompanied by Senator Proctor, and Assistant Secretary Hamlin. Mr. Butler asked that Richford, Vt., be opened as a port of entry and Boston as port of export. No provision is now made for shipping Canadian cattle in New England except from Portland. There has been an objection to this proposition from the Bureau of animal industry, owing to the declaration of Great Britain that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists among Canadian cattle. But Mr. Butler declared that diligent search had failed to reveal the presence of the disease.

GERMAN SAILORS MOLESTED. In London for the Emperor's Impudence—Minor Cable Matters.

London, Jan. 7.—Disorders occurred in the east end of London last night, growing out of the fact that the German and Dutch sailors about the docks were hissed and molested. The windows in the shops kept by German Jews were broken and several German clubs were closed. The disorders were due to the anti-German feeling aroused throughout England by Emperor William's recent congratulatory message to President Kruger.

The governor of Natal, Sir Walter Pringle, Haly-Turkington, K. C. M. G., telegraphed, upon Boer authority, that 120 of Dr. Jameson's followers were killed and that 37 were wounded. On the Boer side, it is added, only three were killed and five wounded.

Cape Coast Castle, British South Africa, Jan. 7.—Soots sent forward to the Ashante territory have returned to British outposts and report that King Prempeh has sent a messenger to meet the expedition now on its way to Coomassie to propose terms of peace.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society to-day Dr. Donaldson Smith, of Philadelphia, who has recently returned from an extensive exploring trip in Africa, delivered a lecture upon his Somaliland expedition. United States Ambassador Bayard opened the discussion, and in the course of his remarks he said that he rejoiced that the hearts of the people on both sides of the Atlantic beat in the common cause of the elevation of the human race.

London, Jan. 7.—The New York correspondent of the Times makes a vigorous plea for the arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute this morning. He points out that "The President is no longer in the position of demanding arbitration, and Lord Salisbury is no longer in the position of refusing it. The demand for arbitration was withdrawn by the message. The refusal ceases to be when there is nothing to refuse. Both sides may begin over again."

Berlin, Jan. 7.—It is stated that there is no truth in the report of Chancellor von Hohenlohe's having resigned. The story originated in the fact that no ministers were present at the Emperor's audience to Dr. Leyds. The Berliner Tageblatt says that Dr. Leyds was highly pleased with the result of the imperial audience and forthwith dispatched a long telegram to his government at Pretoria.

"I haven't lived with you twenty-five years without finding out you're a brute!" wretchedly said Mrs. Rangle. "I know a million reasons why I'd hate to be you and only one why I'd like to be you." "What is that one reason, madam?" fiercely demanded Mr. Rangle. "Because you've got a good wife!" she screamed.

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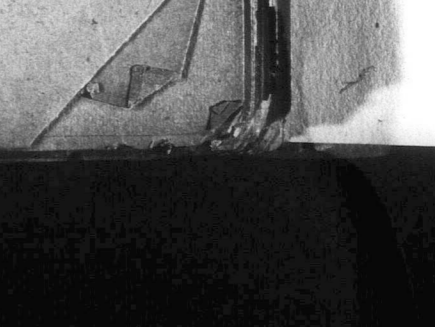
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THE ALASKAN SEAL CATCH. To Be Investigated from the Year 1868 To the Present Time. Washington, Jan. 8.—A resolution was adopted in the house to-day calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information from the lessees of the Alaskan seal islands each year from May, 1890, and from 1868 to 1890, and the number of seals taken each year; also the cost of policing Behring Sea and the North Pacific each year since 1868 and the amount paid for support of natives of Alaska.

Note But Ayer's at the World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.



W. H. Ward. A LIFE SAVED BY TAKING AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured. I believe it saved my life. W. H. WARD, 8 Quincy Ave., Lowell, Mass. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

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

A HOLLOW VICTORY.

Col. Prior had the proud satisfaction to-day of being a practically beaten man. The other day he openly made the statement that if he did not get a majority of at least 500 he might as well retire from politics. His actual majority is 107, and therefore judging by his own standard he is utterly discredited as a politician. When he could do no better than that, with all the peculiar advantages he enjoyed, he certainly could not take any great amount of gratification out of his victory, and the subdued tone of the "rejoicings" indicates what he and his supporters really feel on the subject. Yesterday's very modified success was a sure forerunner of defeat at the general election, which must come on within a few weeks. On that occasion Col. Prior and his colleague will not have on their side some of the peculiar influences which greatly affected the result yesterday. Moreover, the opposition organization, which failed at a few points yesterday, owing to lack of time, will be perfected, and that will mean a large number of votes. Those who examine the returns will observe that in the portion of the city which is free from the direct interference of officialdom, and is in a position to cast a free and independent vote, Mr. Templeman received a large majority. The other portions of the city would have likewise given him a majority only for the interference spoken of, and for the influence of certain allies of the government party whose "wings" will be clipped next time. The Liberals are disappointed, but they have every reason to feel encouraged by the result of the contest. The most disagreeable feature is the failure of Victoria to send officially to Manitoba the message which should have been sent to strengthen and encourage her in her fight against wrong, but we have no doubt Manitobans will discern the fact that though nominally the verdict of Victorians was against them, virtually it was in their favor. Beyond a doubt, the great majority of the intelligent citizens whose votes were untrammelled pronounced against coercion and against the course which the Dominion government has followed. Manitoba may be quite sure from yesterday's vote that Victoria's sympathy is actually with her.

PUNISH THE REPEATERS.

It appears that in spite of the warnings given, some persons yesterday voted more than once. One Government street merchant was heard to boast last evening that he had thus repeated his vote for Col. Prior, and inquiry to-day has shown that he did vote at least twice, at the court house and in Victoria West. At the latter place he took the oath. It is well known that there were other cases, and it is further known that electors were deliberately advised by an officer of the Conservative association, and by other prominent workers for Col. Prior, that they could vote as often as their names appeared on the list. These advisers were of course as guilty as the men who actually committed the offense. It is evidently necessary that the men who thus violated the law should be prosecuted and punished in order that the practice may be stopped. It is of course an unpleasant duty to proceed against a fellow citizen, but in a case of this kind it is a plain duty to do so. It would be a most unfortunate thing for the community if any set of men within it were left under the impression that they can set the law at defiance.

BROKEN UP.

There is not much comfort for the government party to be found in the Ottawa situation. Sir Mackenzie Bowell cannot have any chance of reconstructing his ministry, and it is equally certain that no other man on the Conservative side can form a new ministry. There is only one method of solving the difficulty apparent to the ordinary observer, and that is the calling in of Mr. Laurier. The endeavor to patch up the rents in the government party could succeed by nothing short of a miracle. No such spectacle has ever before been seen in connection with Canadian politics as that presented when Mr. Foster stood up in his place and said the seven ministers had resigned because they could not longer follow Sir Mackenzie Bowell's leadership. Sir Richard Cartwright seems to have been right when he said Premier Bowell's part in the affair had been the only honorable one. The old man was mistaken in his policy, but he did not deserve such scurvy treatment as he has received from the bolters. It seems able to entertain the idea that these men are likely to receive any consideration at the hands of the Governor-General. They can have no pretension to command the confidence of the country.

AN UNFORTUNATE RAID.

It is unfortunate that Dr. Jameson and his men should have so rashly invaded the Transvaal and precipitated the present South African trouble. The foreign population of the republic—the Uitlanders, as they are styled—are most outrageously treated by the Boers, but the invasion by the South African Company's force was a very unwise way of trying to find a remedy. The Boers are a narrow-minded, bigoted and selfish people, and the men who have done so much to develop their country have undoubtedly suffered grievously under their tyranny. No one can justly find fault with them, however, for defending

their republic against an attack from a force of outsiders, whose interests in the dispute was but secondary at the best. The almost certain result of such a raid might have been foreseen, and it has not benefited the Uitlanders, and it has brought serious trouble on all parties concerned, including the mother country. If Dr. Jameson is executed, as to-day's dispatches seem to show he will be, the situation in South Africa will be one of great danger and difficulty. The possible complications are too many and too formidable to be contemplated without disquietude. It is hard to say what the end of it all will be.

PECULIAR STATEMENTS.

Rev. Canon Beaulieu makes these rather astonishing statements in a letter to the Colonist:

"Now, it is perfectly well known that 'entirely unsectarian' education is abhorrent to the Roman Catholic conscience; as abhorrent as 'entirely Catholic education' would be to the conscience of the framers of that statute. I say, then, that it is as great an injustice for a temporary majority to force upon the Roman Catholics in Manitoba such an education, as it would be for the Roman Catholics of Quebec to insist upon the state education that province upon purely Roman Catholic lines.

In the first paragraph the reverend gentleman makes assertions directly contradictory to those of Cardinal Satolli, the representative in America of the head of the Catholic church. Who is the best authority on this point, Mr. Satolli or Rev. Canon Beaulieu? As to the second paragraph, it is only necessary to say that the 'temporary majority' in Manitoba has not proposed to interfere with the liberty of conscience of Catholics in any way.

DESERTING THE SHIP.

The following members of the present house of commons have taken refuge in the senate: Messrs. Adams, of Northumberland, N. B.; Baker, of Missisquoi, Que.; Boyle, of Monck, Ont.; and White of Shelburne, N.S., Mr. McKay, one of the Hamilton members has been appointed an inspector of customs, and Mr. Bain, of Soulanges, has become a postoffice inspector. This great flight to shelter of government members is the best possible evidence that there is a general expectation of a complete collapse on the government side. The Bowell ministry can hardly be reconstructed out of the present wreck, and Tupper the Elder could have no prospect of any better success.

A COLONIST FALSEHOOD.

The Colonist this morning says: "Several days have elapsed since the exigencies of election day required 'the men who supported Mr. Templeman' to manufacture and circulate the above telegram, and Mr. Laurier has not yet been called in."

It is needless to say that the Colonist's insinuation as to "manufacturing and circulating" a telegram is a direct falsehood. Many of the Colonist's readers have seen the original of the telegram referred to, which is still preserved in the Times office. Any who chooses can see it at any time. And if any person should still entertain a doubt he can refer the matter to Mr. Christie, manager of the C. P. R. telegraph office, who will readily certify to its genuineness. It might have been thought that while the Colonist considered falsehood a useful weapon during the contest, there was no good reason for employing it afterwards. Unfortunately our neighbor's bad habit of lying has become so much a part of its nature that it cannot live without lying.

THE REAL REASON.

Minister Foster's statement in regard to the government trouble at Ottawa shows to certainty that the latter is an occurrence unparalleled in the history of any country constitutionally governed. Only last Thursday the Governor-General addressed to parliament the speech put into his mouth by his advisers, giving declarations on various matters of policy to which all those advisers had subscribed. On Saturday half of the ministers resigned, and this was the explanation offered on their behalf by the minister of finance:

"There is no disagreement between ourselves and the premier upon any question of public policy, trade or the constitution with regard to which action had been already taken or in respect to which an attitude had been assumed by the government under the present premier. We retain our firm belief in the principles and policy of the Liberal-Conservative party, with which we are in entire accord, and of which we are in common with others remain exponents so far as our ability admits. We have lost none of our confidence in the sound and healthy condition of the Liberal-Conservative party or of our belief that it embodies the policy which a majority of the electorate consider essential to the continued welfare and progress of the country; or of our faith that under firm and prudent leadership it will come back triumphant at the polls.

"Though with many misgivings we finally agreed to enter the government under Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in succession to Sir John Thompson, we have nevertheless unitedly and loyally striven to the best of our ability to make it strong and efficient, and it has been with growing regret that we have seen our efforts result in a measure of success less than that for which we hoped and striven. We are of opinion that the Liberal-Conservative party ought to be represented by the strongest government possible to be secured from its ranks. That necessity was never greater than under the existing

circumstances, and we believe that such a government can be formed without delay. This we have repeatedly urged upon the premier, with the result that we found ourselves face to face with parliament having a government with its members incomplete, and with an assurance that the present premier could satisfactorily complete it.

"Under the circumstances we thought it our duty to retire and in this manner pave the way, if possible, for the formation of a government whose premier could command the confidence of all his colleagues, could satisfy the Liberal-Conservative party that its strongest elements were at its head, and impress the country that it had a government which was united and had power to govern. We affirm with the utmost sincerity that the action we have taken has sprung from no personal feeling of dislike or of personal ambition, but has been solely dictated by our own wish to sink minor considerations in the presence of our great desire that the best interests of our party and country should be duly conserved.

Those who had any idea that the Bowell ministry as it was constituted was a fit and proper body to govern this country should carefully study this statement and find how poorly they over the province. Col. Prior was backed by the prestige of his being a minister of the crown; and also by many leading representative men of great weight, and yet if 100 more votes had been cast in his favor, he would have been brought out by the Liberals, we are told, but their organization was not as complete as it should have been—the new minister of finance would have been left at home. The harvesting of the wall and when the contending parties next test their strength it is quite safe to prophesy a complete Waterloo for the Tories. We cannot but congratulate our noble friends at the capital upon the noble fight they have made for their principles, and through our old friend and fellow-worker in the Reform vineyard we are entirely successful there is every reason for believing that when the general election comes round he will be able to smile at the editorial paragraph in this morning's Colonist headed 'Honesty the Best Policy,' where that paper, after working itself into a fever heat of conscientious virtue gives expression to the ungrateful remark: 'with no personal ends to attain and no personal ambition to gratify, etc. Really that is on a par with the equally self-laudatory remarks of the Colonist on the anniversary of its last birthday when it innocently declared it had never been 'nursed,' in fact of the fact that to-day, in its thirty-eighth year, it is found clinging eagerly to the government breasts from which it has obtained its chief support all along.

There are several other very original things in that extremely funny editorial.

Considering the enormous majority, relative to the vote polled, recorded against the Liberal candidate in Victoria, at the last general election, in 1891, which had to be overcome; considering that the traditional policy and practice of Victoria district, and of the whole province, is to elect a Liberal member, and that the Liberal candidate in Victoria, since ever we had representation at Ottawa, has been returned a ministerialist; remembering that Col. Prior, the government candidate, came before the electoral college in this traditional Tory and Ministerialist atmosphere, and with a constituency of the unwonted, but long coveted bait or bribe in his hand of quasi-cabinet representation; and, in addition, that the Liberal candidate in Victoria, since ever we had representation at Ottawa, has been returned a ministerialist; remembering that Col. 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BOWELL IS PACKING UP

The Task of Forming a Ministry Has Failed and He is About to Give Up.

Ministers Are in Consultation With the Governor-General This Afternoon.

Senator Kaubach Feels Dead on the Floor of the Senate This Afternoon.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—In the house Sir Adolphe Caron said that he had no further information to give than to say that the prime minister was with His Excellency. Mr. Laurier said the information was satisfactory, but he could not agree to an adjournment. Sir Mackenzie Bowell will likely resign to-night after making his statement in the senate.

Premier Bowell is still hanging on, trying to patch up his cabinet, but he cannot succeed. There are all kinds of political rumors afloat, but nothing has been accomplished. The treachery of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's late colleagues is the sole subject of discussion. Sir Mackenzie Bowell is filling up offices with his appointees as far as possible, and when this is done he will resign.

Senator Kaubach dropped dead on the floor of the senate to-day. Premier Bowell is packing up his effects to-day in the privy council department, and it is understood he will resign after making his statement in the senate to-night. He is not likely to recommend anyone to His Excellency for the premiership.

At one o'clock to-day all the ministers except Premier Bowell, left for Rideau Hall, and are now closeted with Lord Aberdeen. Senator Kaubach has been a member of the senate from Nova Scotia since 1872. From 1863 till 1867 he was a member of the Nova Scotia legislature, and he was one of the few prominent advocates of confederation in that province. His age was 62, and his home was at Lunenburg, N. S., his native town.

IT HAD A FAVORABLE EFFECT. Reports of Quiet Being Restored in the Transvaal Help the Market.

London, Jan. 8.—The stock markets here have been flat to-day, but closed generally better on the cable dispatches reporting that President Kruger had handed over Dr. Jameson and his officers to the English. The bears hurriedly covered, hence the sharp improvement. There was no general business. The recovery in Americans was in sympathy with other markets, and there was no business in them beyond the bears recovering. It is reported that the financial syndicate will yet be asked to send in subscriptions for the new United States loan, but in that case the syndicate will probably tender as a price before their original offer. Considerable gold is expected to go from here south to the Cape and South America. The Paris bourse was steady all day and the closing firm, as was the case in Berlin. The general outlook as reflected by the continental bourses, is a trifle better.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £77,000. The local stock market to-day cut loose from the foreign influences that have recently affected it. The speculation was decidedly less feverish than heretofore, and the volume of business showed diminished activity. The London cables reported higher tension in European political circles and fractional declines in American securities at that centre.

TWO SALMON CANNERIES. To Be Built in Alaska by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—The Pacific steam whaling company will build two canneries in Alaska this year. One will be at Hunter's bay, Prince Edward's sound, and the other at Chilkat. The necessary building material and canning machinery will be forwarded as soon as the spring opens in Alaska and will be satisfactorily prosecuted. The steamer Golden Gate, now being repaired at Alameda point, has been purchased and will be used for a tender at the canneries. She is being fitted to meet the needs of the trade.

THE OLD, MIDDLE-AGED AND CHILDREN. Are One and All Cured of Kidney Trouble by South African Kidney Cure.

Kidney troubles are not confined to those of any age. The gray-haired suffer, and keenly sometimes. The man in the vigor of life has his happiness marred by distressing disease of these parts. Much of the trouble of children is due to disordered kidneys. South African Kidney Cure treats effectively those of any age. Ate with all ailments is secured quickly. In the most distressing cases relief comes in no less than six hours. It is a wonderful medicine for this one specific and important purpose. Sold by druggists. For sale by Deen & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

RISKS ON THE RAILROAD. Another Catastrophe at Cleveland.—A Little Girl's Great Bravery.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 9.—The bridge across Tinker's Creek, a few miles from this city, on the Akron, Bedford & Cleveland electric road, gave way beneath the electric motor early this morning, and the car, with its passengers, was precipitated to the water 150 below. It is known that at least two persons were killed outright and a number seriously injured.

When about half way across the trestle, the passengers felt the swaying motion, and the next moment the light steel structure collapsed, and the cars, with their human load, went down with a crash to the creek below. The accident occurred at a point a short distance north of Bedford township. The cause of the collapse of the bridge is not yet known. One theory is that the car jumped the tracks and the jar caused the iron girders to snap. Later reports show that there were no passengers on the motor, and that only the crew, consisting of three men, went down in the wreck.

Portsmouth, O., Jan. 9.—A wreck on the Baltimore & Southwestern was averted last night by little Mary Och, a 9 year old girl. The little thing was out with a lantern hunting a stray horse, which she discovered was caught fast in a bridge over a sharp curve of the railroad. Knowing that the evening accommodation train, which is generally crowded with passengers, was nearly due, the child crawled across the lofty trestle, passed the frightened and plunging horse, then around a curve, where she built a large fire in the centre of the track to attract the attention of the train men. Her efforts were successful, for the train stopped only within a few feet of the beacon. Had the engine struck the horse, it, with the train, would have been thrown into the creek below, a distance of 80 feet. Over 100 passengers were on the train, and their gratitude to the brave little girl was very great.

PEACE IS RESTORED

The Utländers Have Unconditionally Surrendered to President Kruger.

And He Undertakes to Hand Over Dr. Jameson and the Other Prisoners Taken.

So That All the Great War Talk and Preparations May End in Smoke.

London, Jan. 9.—Dispatches from Berlin announce that Emperor William had an important conference with Dr. Kruger, chief of the German colonial office, this morning. Further dispatches have been exchanged between Berlin and Pretoria. Great Britain evidently is determined not to be caught unprepared for war. The report that officers have been sent to Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham for the immediate commissioning of the flying squadron of warships, was confirmed this afternoon, and caused a profound impression in all circles. The flying squadron, it is said, will be ready for sea by January 14, Tuesday next, and will consist of the following ships: Revenge, first class battleship, 14,150 tons, four 6-inch guns, ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, 36 smaller rapid-firing guns, 18 inches steel armor, speed 17 1/2 knots; Royal Oak, first class battleship, 14,150 tons, four 6-inch guns, ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, 36 smaller rapid-firing guns, 18 inches steel armor, speed 17 1/2 knots; two 22 ton guns, ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, 19-7,110 tons. Thesus, first class steamer, 7,500 tons, two 10-ton guns, ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, 24 smaller rapid-firing guns, 20 knots; Charybdis, second class steel cruiser, 4,360 tons, two quick-firing guns, 8 four-inch quick-firing guns, 13 small quick fire guns, 19-5-10 knots; Albatross, second class steel cruiser, 4,360 tons, two 6-inch quick-firing guns, eight 4.7 quick-firing guns, 13 smaller quick-fire guns, 19-5-10 knots. In addition Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, commanding the Cape of Good Hope and West African stations, has been ordered to proceed to Delagoa Bay on board his flagship, the St. George, a first class steel cruiser, of the same tonnage and equipment of the Gibraltar, and he is now on his way to Delagoa Bay, accompanied by another cruiser, with all possible speed. The German Emperor, it appears, had planned to land forces of Germans at Delagoa Bay in order to assist the Boers against the British, and only desisted from so doing when he learned of Dr. Jameson's defeat and capture. This, it is claimed, is proof that his message to President Kruger congratulating him on the victory over the British that His Majesty's reported intention to send Dr. W. L. Leyds, secretary of state for the Transvaal, that Germany refused to recognize the suzerainty of Britain over the Transvaal was well weighed over and the result of a pre-arranged policy.

Admiral Bedford has also been instructed to report immediately to the admiralty what additional steps are necessary to reinforce his squadron, and that such assistance will be sent to him as promptly as possible. The preparations the greatest activity is displayed at all dock yards, where the men are making ready for a call for commissioning more ships as soon as needed, and the naval reserve units are being prepared for any emergency. The military authorities no longer attempt to conceal the fact that they are actively preparing for the possibility of war. All the regiments of the British army, except the volunteers, are being held in readiness to be mobilized at any moment. It seems to be felt here that Great Britain has endured all she can in the way of studied opposition upon the part of Germany, and that she is backed by France and Russia, which is not considered by any means certain.

The Globe, for instance, says this afternoon: There is absolutely no difference of opinion among Britons in their own country, and the world-wide sympathy invoked put upon this proud land by Emperor William and his foehdly counselors. Instead of working England hard with the Americans, the Emperor's insolent attitude has served to bring a feeling of kinship and is making easier the friendly arrangement of the Venezuelan question.

It may be added that there is little doubt that the Chronicle's Washington dispatches have had good effect here, showing it is more than likely that Great Britain is wrong in the boundary dispute, and that some means of arbitration in the matter should be promptly found.

Regarding the report that Germany has prevailed upon Portugal to allow German troops to traverse Portuguese South African territory adjoining the Transvaal with a view to reinforcing the Boers, a special dispatch from Berlin this afternoon says it is rumored there that Portugal has positively refused consent to any movement upon the part of Germany. The idea that a combination of Powers had been formed against Great Britain, does not stand on a very firm basis. It is a movement is really on foot to establish an anti-British alliance.

From Cape Town to-day the news is much more satisfactory than for some time past. A dispatch to the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated yesterday, and just made public, says the Utländers of Johannesburg have surrendered unconditionally and given up arms to the representatives of President Kruger. In addition the latter has intimated his intention of

handing over Dr. Jameson and other prisoners captured by the Boers to the British high commissioner on the borders of Natal. Sir Hercules Robinson's dispatch adds: "You may, therefore, be satisfied that the crisis is over and all danger ended." This dispatch is considered as practically settling the crisis in the Transvaal as far as the Boers are concerned, and is also looked upon as disposing of the report that Dr. Jameson had been sent to Cape Town recently. The most bitter contempt is felt at Cape Town, says a dispatch dated January 5th, for the Utländers, who are classed as cowards for abandoning Dr. Jameson, and the howl of execration that President Kruger would reject their demands.

A third dispatch from Governor Robinson to Mr. Chamberlain dated Pretoria Jan. 7th, communicates a message from the imperial agent at Rhodesia, Lt. Colonel, fourth of the started from Bechuanaland nearly a fortnight prior to Dr. Jameson's move. I arrived at Mafeking on Sunday December 29th, and heard then, after the telegraph line had been closed, that his force was going to leave that night. The first message which came through on Monday, Dec. 30th, was your message directing me to send after Dr. Jameson to force him to return. About one-fifth only of the force which yielded started from Mafeking or Cape Colony, fourth of the started from Camp Pitsani, in the British South African Company's territory. No portion of the force started from Bechuanaland. Dr. Jameson left me an officer and two men at Mafeking and 20 men at Pitsani. He appears to have taken all the available men. There are now ten police in the whole of Bechuanaland, four of whom are doing customs duty. The country is practically without police, and there is no magistrate in the British chartered company's new territory. I have no reason to believe any local officials in Bechuanaland have any knowledge of the raid: 'The magistrate who was in the British chartered company's territory accompanied the force.'

Governor Robinson also telegraphs that Captain Charles John Coventry, one of Dr. Jameson's officers who was reported to have died from wounds received in fighting, is alive and recovering from his wounds.

A dispatch to Reuters from Johannesburg dated Jan. 3rd, says that the wounds inflicted by the bullets of the Meford rifle are remarkably clean. The correspondent instances a case in which a Meford rifle bullet penetrated the brain of a man and the man is still alive. Another dispatch also says that the Bechuanaland contingent of Dr. Jameson's force unite in declaring that when they left Mafeking they were told they were going to Johannesburg to the relief of the residents of that place, and that they would be joined by a detachment of the Cape Mounted rifles numbering 2,000. The Johannesburg volunteers and a regiment from Capetown.

An editorial in the Times admits that the Chartered South African companies ought to indemnify the Transvaal for Dr. Jameson's raid, but says there is not a shadow of pretext for the demand for Hon. Cecil Rhodes' expulsion.

Count von Hatzfeldt Wildenburg, German ambassador to Great Britain, had a conference with the Marquis of Salisbury this afternoon.

NEW REVENUE CUTTERS. For Lake and Coast Service—Women Don't Want War.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senator Cullom to-day introduced two bills, one for the construction of two steam revenue cutters for service on the Great Lakes, and another for two similar vessels for service on the Pacific coast. The cost of the cutters for the lakes is limited to \$200,000 each, and the others to \$400,000 each.

The senate committee on foreign relations to-day held its first meeting since the reorganization. Senator Sherman presiding. The committee decided to hold a special session on Saturday for consideration of the Venezuelan, Cuban and Armenian questions. It is expected the committee will consider the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Venezuelan matter.

A DERELICT GOVERNMENT

Floating Helplessly About at Ottawa, and Drifting to Inevitable Destruction.

Trying to Hoop Themselves Up With Hopes of a Temporary Reconstruction.

Lord Aberdeen Cannot Stand This Disorganized State of Affairs Much Longer.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—In the senate to-day Premier Bowell stated that Lord Aberdeen would not accept his resignation until the speech from the throne had been dealt with. On these grounds he was going to try to form an administration, and he asked an adjournment to do this until Tuesday next, and both houses have adjourned, although under protest from the Liberals. It is not conditional to adjourn otherwise than from day to day.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Mackenzie Bowell were together all the forenoon trying to arrange a cabinet. It looks now pretty clear that Sir Mackenzie Bowell is to remain for the present, and that Tupper senior will join him. After a time Bowell is to retire.

It is said the Messrs. Weldon and Kenny will join the Bowell-Tupper combination. Others say that Tupper is only making arrangements with Bowell to take over the premiership himself. Later—the political situation is changing every few minutes. The latest report is that Premier Bowell will remain for a time and that Tupper senior will join him, Tupper taking the leadership after Bowell can be more easily and more respectably dropped.

Lord Aberdeen is so puzzled over the mix up which is now going on in the cabinet that he has sent a cipher message to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, asking his advice under the present difficulties.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Referring to the cabinet crisis at Ottawa, the Mail and Empire says: "It would seem to be agreed at Ottawa that Sir Mackenzie Bowell has tendered his resignation, and that His Excellency is taking into consideration the selection of his successor. The Crown, of course, has the choice of its chief adviser. The conditions, judging by Sir Mackenzie's relation to the party generally, the high esteem in which he is held, the removal of misapprehensions, and the desire he entertains for the smooth working of affairs in parliament, and the triumph of his party are gradually improving. On the whole, the crisis, judging from yesterday's developments, seems to be subsiding. It cannot be said to be over, but the interests of the country are to prevail."

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—An Associated Press dispatch says: The crowds who went to the house of commons yesterday in expectation of hearing the announcement of Premier Bowell's resignation or the formation of a new cabinet, were disappointed. On the orders of the day being reached Sir A. P. Caron rose and made the following statement: "I take notice of the house expects some further information in relation to the announcement I made Tuesday. I then had the honor of asking the house to consent to an adjournment of ten days, which was refused, and I had given notice of motion to come up to-morrow. I am not in a position to say anything more to the house than I had yesterday, except that the prime minister is now with His Excellency, and I can make no further announcement. I will again ask the house if the motion I made yesterday can be agreed to, and if not, it will of course come up in the regular order to-morrow."

Sir Adolphe then moved the adjournment of the house, which Mr. Laurier arose and said: "I am sure my honorable friend remembers that yesterday he stated that he was in a position to declare to the house the course the government intended to take under existing circumstances." "I have been disappointed."

Mr. Laurier: "Yes, in more ways than one, perhaps. Under such circumstances the honorable gentleman will not find it extraordinary if I again cannot agree to an adjournment of ten days. He will admit that it is most reasonable that we should not separate, at all events for such a length of time, until we have been informed of the intentions of the government in reference to the present state of affairs. He tells us to-day that the prime minister is in consultation with His Excellency. That being the case I cannot press for more information, but will expect it to-morrow." Hon. David Mills spoke of some length, saying that the bolting members of the government for their treachery to the leader; and the whole cabinet in general for their gross misdeed, as he termed it.

Hon. Charles Wallace denied that he had charged Hon. Dr. Montague with writing anonymous letters about Caron. Montague replied that he wished to have the matter investigated in the courts, and then Wallace would have an opportunity of sustaining his denial. Dr. Montague, in the most emphatic terms, denied that he wrote the letters, and characterized the whole affair as a dastardly plot to ruin him politically. Caron denied that he gave the letters for publication and considered it his duty to accept Dr. Montague's denial until an investigation could be held.

The prospects of learning the intentions of Premier Bowell attracted a large crowd to the senate galleries last night, but disappointment again awaited the people. After the new senators, Aikins, Baker and Adams, had been sworn in, Premier Bowell asked the senate to adjourn until to-day, out of respect for the late Senator Kaubach. He paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased, and concluded by promising that to-day he would be in a position to give definite information regarding the reconstruction of the cabinet. He took occasion to say that Sir Charles Tupper had come to Canada at his solicitation to advise on the fast Atlantic steamship service and the Manitoba school question. He also said he had not intended to leave the inference that his dissenting colleagues had repudiated the policy as outlined in the speech from the throne. His speech is taken to indicate an extending of the olive branch of peace, and Tupper will be invited to come to the capital to assist in the formation of the cabinet.

On Appelle's Trial, Jan. 9.—Thos. Hannah accidentally shot himself yesterday afternoon. The charge entered the left breast. Deceased had borrowed the gun for the purpose of shooting rabbits, and how the accident occurred is a mystery.

Moosemin, Jan. 9.—The trial of Sylvester and Nancy Smith for the murder of Sarah Jane Thompson, was concluded yesterday when the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

WANT TO EMBROIL UNCLE SAM. That Is Said to Be the Intention of President Crespo of Venezuela.

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 9.—The Argentine, with rumors that the lead is given to prominent revolutionists continue, with rumors that the leaders will be executed. Simon Barceles and Jose Olaverria, brother-in-law of ex-Minister Matros, are among the lot. Juan Faul, the chief revolutionist, is said to be on the island of Trinidad at present, which supports the theory of the government that the revolutionists are seeking aid for their cause from Great Britain at this juncture. The manifestoes issued by President Crespo, have had the effect of arousing an anti-British feeling and the excitement here is intense.

London, Jan. 9.—A letter from Caracas, Venezuela, to the London Times, states it is evident that the present intention of President Crespo is not to give any satisfaction for the Uruman incident, and that he has determined to combine the Uruman and frontier questions, regarding them as one dispute. The correspondent adds that this is directly contrary to President Crespo's previous assurances, and recites at length that the change was brought about by President Cleveland's message. He arrives at the conclusion that by hook or by crook President Crespo and his friends hope to entangle the United States and that they will not leave a stone unturned to accomplish this end. The colonial office this evening publishes a denial of the report which reached here from Caracas, Venezuela, via New York, that British troops with cannon, from Demerara, arrived at Orinoco station at the extreme limit of the British claims in the disputed territory, and the scene of the Uruman incident.

RUSSIAN SAILORS MUTINY.

Thirty to Be Executed—Bank Statement—Japan's Latest Move.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from St. Petersburg says the crew of the first-class Russian steel cruiser Burik, 10,623 tons, mutinied recently while the vessel was in the harbor at Algiers. The mutiny, it is supposed, was suppressed by the French authorities. Thirty of the mutineers are now said to be on the way to Cronstadt, where they will be executed.

London, Jan. 9.—The statement of the Bank of England, issued to-day, shows the following changes compared with the previous account: The total reserve increased, £1,000,000; circulation decreased £489,000; bullion increased £571,754; other securities decreased £7,020,000; other deposits decreased £3,732,000; note reserve increased £91,000; government securities decreased £254,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to its liability, which last week was 53.05 per cent, is now 80.44 per cent.

Paris, Jan. 9.—Vicente Elie Cirio, editor of the Echo del Armeo, has been arrested on a charge of having blackmailed the late Max Lebada, the unfortunate wealthy manufacturer, for torments for his extravagances with here and who died of typhoid fever while serving with his regiment as a private soldier December 24th.

Milan, Italy, Jan. 3.—The boiler of a torpedo boat exploded to-day in the harbor and drowning thirteen people on board.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—The Yokohama correspondent of the Noreo Vremya cables that Japan has offered free and unlimited anchorage to Russian warships in all Japanese harbors, with a view to diverting Russia from the intention of acquiring a harbor at Corea.

BARON BLACKBURN DEAD. A Distinguished British Jurist Passed on to a Higher Court.

London, Jan. 9.—Lord Blackburn is dead. The Rt. Hon. Colin Blackburn, second son of the late John Blackburn, Esq., of Kilmearn, County Strirling, by Rebecca, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gillies, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. as a High Wrangler in 1835. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and for some years went on the northern circuit. For about eight years he conduced, with the late Mr. Ellis, the regular recognized Reports of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the eight or ten volumes of "Ellis and Blackburn" are of high authority. He published an excellent legal work "On Sales." At Liverpool he had secured a large amount of business in heavy commercial cases, when, in 1853, he was made a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench. On that occasion he received the honor of knighthood. In October, 1876, he was made a Lord of Appeal under the provisions of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, and created a new bar for life under the title of Baron Blackburn. In August, 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the provisions of a draft code relating to indictable offences.

THE TAILOR'S STRIKE ENDED. Five Hundred of the Locked Out Workers Have Been Taken Back.

New York, Jan. 9.—A local paper says: Nearly five hundred of the locked out tailors have been taken back by contractors and the backbone of the strike is broken. The clothing contractors' mutual protective association has been beaten. After repudiating the yearly agreement which the members of the association made with the brotherhood of tailors, the contractors hoped to precipitate a general strike by locking up a few of their shops. By this they hoped to gain the support of the large clothing manufacturers. The tailors frustrated the plans of all contractors and then the latter tried to make the lockout extend not only to all the shops in this city, but in other cities as well. There was great rejoicing at the mass meeting of the tailors held in Wallhalla hall last night.

Another Hamilton Citizen Cured of Rheumatism in Three Days. Mr. I. McFarlane, 246 Wellington street, Hamilton: "For many weeks I have suffered intense pain from rheumatism, and was so badly crippled that I could not attend to business. I procured South American Rheumatic Cure on the recommendation of my druggist, and was completely cured in three or four days by the use of this remedy only. It is the best remedy I ever saw." Sold by druggists. For sale by Deen & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

From Cape Town to-day the news is much more satisfactory than for some time past. A dispatch to the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated yesterday, and just made public, says the Utländers of Johannesburg have surrendered unconditionally and given up arms to the representatives of President Kruger. In addition the latter has intimated his intention of

HEART DISEASE.

Heart Disease. It is perhaps the most common of all diseases, and is often the cause of sudden death. It is caused by a weakening of the heart muscle, and is often the result of over-exertion, or of a diseased condition of the heart.

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SE IN WAR.

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It is



THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

Rothschilds Attribute the Trouble to the Disturbing Political Questions.

These Must be Removed Before Confidence is Restored. Then All Will be Well.

New York, Jan. 6.—The World publishes the following cablegram: London, Jan. 6.—The World, New York.—In answer to your telegram of the fourth, we are always ready to give our opinion on any practical issue which we are asked to do so by those who have power.

As you have now done us the honor of taking our opinion, we must tell you very frankly that in our judgment the severe financial situation at present is chiefly caused by the political crisis, and as soon as the American and English governments have amicably settled their differences the financial strain will be considerably relaxed, if it does not altogether disappear.

Until this boundary question is arranged, we do not believe that either the European public or capitalists will buy any American bonds for investment, and we believe that although a certain number of people on this side of the Atlantic have signified their intention of taking a share in a syndicate formed in New York, they have only done so in the belief that at the present moment they would obtain terms which would enable them to once resell the bonds in America.

London, Jan. 7.—Not having part in the negotiations for a new loan we think it inappropriate to give an opinion on the subject. S. Bleichroder & Company, bankers.

Retarding Instead of Speeding the Development of Flowers is the Idea.

During the past decade horticulture has been undergoing a revolution which seems likely to add largely to its profits. This revolution is yet in its infancy, but has already proceeded so far that its methods are beyond the stage of experiment and have produced practical results on a large scale in Germany and England.

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The new departure is a method of retarding, instead of speeding, the development of flowers. Experimenters have found that by reversing their usual methods they have obtained better results at less cost. Applying cold instead of heat they keep their plants dormant all out of season, and then with the use of this method apply particularly to the lily of the valley, Deutzias, Spirea japonica, the ordinary lilac and Ghent azaleas.

The London times refers to the "lily factory" at Sandringham, where for some years past a Mr. Jannoch has obtained surprising results by his process of retardation. Mr. Jannoch simply places the "crowns" of the lily plant in an ordinary ice house. The crown, it may be explained, is the bud in which are enclosed both leaves and flower in embryo.

It is fully formed during the autumn, or some six months before it flowers in the ordinary course of events. When forced during the winter prevalent during the last few years, about 50 per cent of the buds could be got to flower early in January, and perhaps two-thirds of that proportion before Christmas.

to plants which are hardy in England, and which will withstand temperatures about the freezing point. It does not apply, for example, to the camellia, hyacinth, tulip, etc. A refrigerating apparatus was recently constructed for a firm of florists near London at a cost of \$5000, but an efficient plant could be doubtless be erected for less than that sum.

The new method explains what has been a mystery to the general public—the existence of large quantities of lilies of the valley flowers in the market from the late summer up to Christmas. Some 20,000 sprays of this plant are said to have been used at the recent wedding of the Duke of Marlborough. America, in fact, is one of the principal markets for lily crowns retarded by the refrigerating method. Large supplies are obtained from Germany, where science now so often finds its earliest industrial application. Not far from Berlin there are, it is stated, 300 acres under cultivation for the production of lilies alone, to say nothing of other flowers susceptible of treatment by the new method. There is no reason why our winter supply of flowers from Germany should be brought across the Atlantic, when the conditions for their profitable cultivation exist right here among us.

THE TRANSVAAL

Its Population and Its Means of Raising a Force.

In view of the existing situation, a few statistics relating to the inhabitants of the Transvaal will be found of interest. The total white population is estimated approximately at 119,128. Of these about two thirds are aliens, the vast majority of whom are British subjects. The seat of government is at Pretoria, a town with a white population of five thousand; but the largest town is Johannesburg, with a population of over 40,000 and a floating population of 30,000 in the gold fields along the Rand.

The inhabitants of Johannesburg are almost entirely aliens, a circumstance which will explain the scene in the theatre a few nights ago, when the audience hissed the "Volkslied," the national anthem of the Boers and wildly applauded "God save the Queen."

The republic has no standing army with the exception of a small force of horse artillery. In case of war all able bodied citizens are called upon to serve. According to the census of 1894, the number of able bodied men between sixteen and sixty amounts to 23,923. The skill of the Boers in using the rifle is well known, while their doggedness and courage helps to render them formidable enemies in the field.

A TERRIBLE VERDICT.

A Man Plainly Told That He Would Never Walk Out Again.

SO THE DOCTORS SAID

He is Saved and Cured by Paine's Celery Compound.

The Only Reliable Cure for Kidney Diseases.

When Mr. H. Ball, the well known auctioneer of Chatham, Ont., was told by his physicians that he would never walk again, it simply amounted to telling him his days on earth were short. Kidney disease was doing its deadly work; physicians and medicines had failed, and the last ray of hope had almost fled forever.

"I was so seriously ill I was obliged to take to my bed, where I laid for four months. The doctors here and in Toronto said my trouble was Addison's disease of the kidneys, and told me I would never walk again. I commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound. After having used a number of bottles I was enabled to attend to business, and felt like a new man. Before using the Compound I was much reduced in flesh; today I weigh over 200 pounds. I can affirm with confidence and honesty that Paine's Celery Compound saved my life."

It is said that Gainesville has the meekest man on record. He is a miserly yeoman, who refuses to allow his daughter to receive a sealink jacket as a present because he could not afford to pay for the camphor which would be needed to keep the moths out of it during the summer.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by a disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

SINGULAR VISION.

A Strange Story of the Whaling Trade By a New England Woman.

A writer in the New York Sun says: In 1843 the bark Thomas, E. Wilson, master, from Sag Harbor, bound for the North Pacific on a whaling expedition, at a point in the South Pacific, about four degrees below the equator (the exact latitude and longitude not now remembered) by his son, who applies to the facts, fell in with a monster sperm whale and lowered boats for its capture. Capt. Wilson succeeded in making fast to the whale, which started off at a terrible rate of speed, towing the heavy boat with him, four sailors, and swam so fast and far that the mate, Thomas Brown, left in charge of the bark, entirely lost sight of the chase. Finally, the creature, in a fit of destructive rage, charged the boat and closed his ponderous jaws upon it. Three of the four men at the oars disappeared at once, and the boat was reduced to splinters. Capt. Wilson and the surviving sailor, a Portuguese, clung to and supported themselves by the floating tub in which the harpoon line had been coiled, having thus escaped their effectually disposed of his tormentors, swam away.

That catastrophe happened about noon. The Portuguese sailor held on to his side of the tub for about four hours. Then, overcome by fatigue, he let go and sank. After he had gone Capt. Wilson found difficulty in keeping the boat from tipping and filling, and was compelled to climb upon it and balance himself across it. That position was far from comfortable, but, for safety, he always said that he did not feel well perched on the tub, so long as he remained conscious of the slightest anxiety. It seemed to him that he was simply waiting for certain rescue, and the loss of the men and the boat troubled him more than his fears for his own fate. Night fell; the long hours of darkness passed; day dawned; he sun rose higher and higher, shedding on him a fierce heat; still the undaunted skipper floated and calmly waited. The water was not cold, but hunger, thirst, and the strain of his cramped position, gradually weakened him, until he lost consciousness. The last thing he remembered was thinking it was about time for Brown to be "taking the sun."

The next he knew he found himself lying in a bunk, aboard a French whaling bark, and was told that he had been picked up—after first being almost run down—three days before. Capt. Wilson's wife, at home in Sag Harbor, was startled about four o'clock in the morning into sudden wakefulness by her husband entering the room where she slept and sitting down near the front of the bed, when, according to the programme, he ought to have been somewhere in the Pacific ocean catching whales, and not due to return for thirty months more. She sprang up, calling him by name and asking excitedly: "What is the matter? Where did you come from? Is your vessel in again? What has happened?"

Of course she imagined that the bark had come into Gardner's Bay, and that he had come across the neck of land to Sag Harbor, but his untimely return could mean nothing else than disaster of some sort.

He held up his hand as if to calm her excitement and replied pleasantly: "No, it isn't that, Nim. I only want you to know that if you hear that any accident has happened to me, it is all right and I'm coming home with my ship."

"Why, you are home! It is all right," she rejoined; "and you haven't had any breakfast." Saying this, she jumped out of bed, and throwing on a wrapper, hurried past him toward the kitchen, calling as she went to her mother, who slept in an adjacent room: "Ed has come home, mother! The ship is in. Get up." He called after her, as if to detain her: "Oh, no, my ship has not come home. I have come to tell you that, so that you may be prepared. But she went on into the kitchen and threw open the shutters to let in the early light and prepared to make a fire, when her mother, who had looked into the room she had just left, called to her: "Where is he?"

Mrs. Wilson hastened back to her bedroom and looked about, but her husband was no longer to be seen. Her mother, having found the door locked and bolted on the inside, and the shutters and windows fastened, denied that the captain had been there, and she concluded that her daughter had dreamed it all, but the wife stoutly maintained that she was wide awake, had seen him as plainly as ever in her life, and that he himself had been there and told her things she believed and would continue to believe, even if she could not explain how he had got in or away.

Mate Brown, when the captain and his boat went away in the wake of the big whale, did his best to follow them with the bark, but failed, and before it served they were far out of sight, the mischief had been done, and he would have needed to sail close to them to see what was left of the objects of his pursuit—merely a floating tub, with two men's heads near it, nothing more than a speck of the waste of waters. For three days he cruised about, and then sadly abandoned his search as hopeless. Shortly afterwards, encountering a whaler homeward-bound, he sent a letter to Mrs. Wilson, announcing the loss of her husband and the boat's crew. That letter reached its destination in six or eight months, and with it went other letters from the surviving crew of the Thames, and the reports of the men on the whaler that brought these news, so that nothing seemed to be better established in Sag Harbor than Captain Wilson's death at sea. But one person, utterly refused to believe the report, scoffed, and even laughed at it, and that was his supposed widow. His funeral sermon was preached in the church he used to attend, and she was present, but not in mourning. A headstone was set up at an empty grave in the family burying ground, over in Greenwich, Conn., by sorrowing relatives to commemorate his virtues, but Mrs. Wilson said, "What nonsense!" and went on wearing gay colors. The whole village censured her heartlessness, but she would not be put on mourning, could not be got to shed a tear for her husband, and persisted in the face of the scandalized community, in affirming: "He is not dead. He is all right and will come home with his ship. I know he will, because he told me so."

home with his ship. I know he will, because he told me so." Menwhile, Captain Wilson had to remain on board the French whaler some three months, as she was out for business, and doing rather well among the whales of the South Pacific, until finally she ran up near Honolulu, and put in there. The Thames, under the command of Brown's directions, was also doing quite well, taking a considerable part of her cargo of oil long before nearing the field to which she was destined, but when nearing the Sandwich Islands the mate thought it would be a good idea to stop there for fresh provisions, and, if possible, to get men to replace those who had been lost. So it came, to the unspeakable amazement of the mate and crew, that, as they passed the quarter of the French vessel, running into the Honolulu harbor, they were hailed by Captain Wilson, who, standing on the taffrail, shouted to them to "Send a boat!" The Thames went up to the Aleutian Islands, filled up with oil in extraordinary quick time, and made altogether one of the shortest voyages to the North Pacific, her absence from port being only two years and three months. Incoming vessels were then signalled from Cedar Island to Sag Harbor, and when the Thames was announced as in the offing, nearly the entire community went down to the wharf. Among them was the woman who was looked upon as the heartless widow, and the disfavor with which she was regarded deepened when it was seen that she was dressed in white with bright ribbons flying, and had a happy look of glad expectancy on her face.

Few pitied her for the grievous shock she was about to receive. But when the vessel approached the wharf, to the dumb astonishment of everybody except her, Capt. Wilson stood upon the taffrail silently watching the mate "bring her in," and he was the first man who leaped ashore. Then the cheers of his townsmen burst forth, and while he embraced his wife, he surrounded him and overwhelmed him with congratulations. The reception quite dazed him. He could not account for it until they told him that he had been supposed dead.

"But I knew you were all right," interposed his wife, "because you told me so." "Oh! I did, eh?" he replied, looking questioningly at her. In most similar cases of apparent manifestation of the astral double, the person unconsciously projecting it has subsequently been aware of having an intense desire to make the communication, but has been without consciousness generally of having done so. Capt. Wilson, however, had no recollection of having ever thought of sending any message to his wife, or wishing that she should know anything of the disaster that had befallen him. When he came to figure upon the time allowance between Sag Harbor and the point where he was picked up, he found that his double had appeared to his wife after his last conscious thought was that he was adrift and before he was rescued by the French vessel.

For cases of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. Only five cents per bottle for the price in the market.

MARKETS UNSETTLED

Disturbances in the Transvaal Have a Depressing Effect on the Stock Exchange.

Prospects of the Gold Question Discussed—The New York Markets Dull.

London, Jan. 7.—The stock markets here fell to-day on continued serious news from the Transvaal, and the unconfirmed reports of the resignation of the German minister, together with the wildest rumors, all more or less untrue. The Transvaal position was regarded during the day as very grave. Unless the British intervention is almost certain, Consols have been 106 1/4, but closed for Americans have been especially flat on the gloomy anticipation of the effect of the breakdown of the syndicate operations, but they closed better. All orders for gold to America, which undoubtedly existed, appear to be completely null. The Paris and Berlin markets were flat to-day, but the latter closed better.

London, Jan. 7.—The Evening Post, in its financial article to-day, says: To-day's stock market, like yesterday's, reflected the most part the utter confusion into which the situation has drifted. It opened early, but the market was very nervous, and it certainly is to be wished that it is true, the plain fact is that under the law there remains, during this period, only one method of relief by the voluntary exchange of gold for treasury legal tenders. The prospects for a return to such arrangements, each observer may judge for himself. Towards this issue the market became extremely irregular and unsettled, in the majority of stocks with numerous broken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail a sealed letter, particularly of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak broken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to say, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address: Mr. Edward Lambert, P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.

One Honest Man.

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ROYAL SCALP FOOD. Price \$1.00. 6 Bottles \$5.00 Exp. Pd. ONE HONEST MAN AND BUT ONE RELIABLE HAIR FOOD. NO DYE. We feed the Hair that which it lacks and nature restores the color. THEORY. ROYAL SCALP FOOD destroys the diseased germ of the scalp and a healthy action is set up. It contains the principal properties of the hair that are necessary to its life without which it will not grow. It restores the scalp to its normal condition, cleanses it and thoroughly eradicates all dandruff, which is the forerunner of baldness. It is the ONLY remedy ever discovered that will restore the hair, Beauty and Natural Color to the hair without harm. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. SEND FOR FREE PAMPHLET. STATE AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

SWEET REFLECTION. Something New and Light: SEA FOAM SOAP, for the Toilet. We offer Prunes 3lbs. for 25c. Island Eggs for 30c. Don't forget a box of Electric Soap. 65c. Yosemita Hams down to 14c. Yosemita Bacon down to 14c. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

The Great Muscle-Former. The nutritious elements of Beef that make muscle, sinew, and give strength, are supplied by Johnston's Fluid Beef. Largely used by Athletes when training.

LENZ & LEISER, IMPORTERS OF Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC. Nos. 9 and 11 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, COR. WHARF AND JOHNSON STS., VICTORIA, B. C. This popular and well known Hotel will re-open about November 15th under the management of W. JENSEN, its founder, with everything new and bright. It will be conducted as in former years, aiming to make it homelike for its guests.

Old Dr. Gordon's Remedy for Men. CURES POSITIVELY. Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Falling Manhood, Secret Discharges, caused by the errors and excesses of youth. Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of follies and excesses, restored to health, manhood and vigor. Price \$1.00, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail securely sealed. Write for our book, "Starting Points," for Men only, tells you how to get well and stay well. Address, QUEEN MEDICINE CO., Box 947 MONTREAL.

Land Registry Act. The South half of Section Ten (10) and Section Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) Coombs District, excepting that portion of Section Twelve conveyed to Alexander Urquhart by indenture dated the 30th day of December, 1878. Whereas the Certificate of Title of George McFarlane to the above hereditaments, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1894, and numbered 317A, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate thereof: Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof. S. Y. WOOTTON, Deputy Registrar General. Land Registry Office, Victoria, 31st December, 1895. She (in tones of despair)—Shall, then my father's wealth form an obstacle to the union of our hearts? He (in the character of a hero)—No, beloved being, it shall not; I will remove it out of the way. "Brown seems to be very excited. I saw him chase his hat to-day down a crowded street." "I feel what of that?" "It has only been cool and wadded, somebody would have caught it, brushed it and brought it back to him." —The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

New Kennedy's... EVIDENCE... COURT... morning resumed... Diamond Dyes and... HELP... are suffering from... RE... AD... SHE



ITAL. Held Yesterday. Board of directors... The secretary... The duty of the... The graduation... The amounting to... The morning and... The trouble was... The Amateur... The record in... The club's invitation... The Morning Ad... The charges were...

WAR SCARE IS OVER.

Jingolists Will be Deprived of the Pleasure of Going to War With Germany.

Possibility That the Whole Matter Will be Amicably Settled in a Few Days.

German Press Hasten to Explain that the Emperor Had no Unfriendly Intentions.

London, Jan. 9.—Outwardly, at least, there is little if any change in the political crisis between Great Britain and Germany. A dispatch from Berlin to the Times, published this morning, says that the German press is only desirous of protesting against the demand for a withdrawal of German troops from Delagoa Bay, and that no arrangement on the subject had previously been made with Portugal. But this slight change for the better has been counteracted by the receipt of a special dispatch from Pretoria saying that the Boers demanded the surrender of all British rights and sovereignty over the Transvaal, a proclamation of Delagoa Bay, and the cancellation of the charter of the British South Africa Co.

It is further stated that the Boers have arrested on a charge of treason several leaders in the recent movement among the Uitlanders of Johannesburg. These demands, if the dispatch is based on facts, coupled with the previously reported insistence of the Boers upon the evacuation of Delagoa Bay, and the demand for indemnity of £300,000 from Great Britain, or both, are not likely to be granted by the British government without a struggle. The opposition to the demands of the Boers, however, will mainly rest on the facts. It is generally admitted they are instigated on the whole by Emperor William, and they are the studied opposition upon his majesty's part to the colonial policy of Great Britain in Africa. It is admitted in some quarters, however, on the face of things, that the Transvaal republic would be justified in demanding indemnity from Great Britain for the invasion of the Boer territory, and there is a general sentiment in favor of dealing severely with the British Chartered company, especially as it is claimed in Pretoria that the Transvaal authorities have documentary evidence showing that the raid and uprising in Johannesburg, which was the pretext for the Transvaal to British South Africa.

A special dispatch from Berlin this afternoon says Russia's co-operation with Germany in the Transvaal matter has been assured. France will not ally with Russia. This apparently tends to confirm the report of an anti-British alliance, and that the action of Emperor William towards the Boer republic was not altogether weighed step. Lisbon, Jan. 9.—Portugal, it is announced, will remain neutral in the dispute between Great Britain and Germany regarding the Transvaal, and will not permit the Germans or British to send troops at Delagoa Bay, or traverse Portuguese territory in South Africa. Berlin and Vienna newspapers this morning regard the warlike preparations of Great Britain as being of little importance, however, and more in the nature of a political move than a military undertaking, so far as Germany is concerned; but the same publications take a more serious view of the proposed strengthening of the British forces in South Africa, which they think is possibly intended with a view of taking aggressive action towards the Transvaal. At the same time, it should be added, the chances of war between Germany and Great Britain are looked upon as remote, and there is a decided tone of backing down in the utterances of the German press toward Great Britain.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says "Steps have been taken in the highest quarters to obtain, by family influence, a full explanation of the Emperor's will, and the communications which have passed have done more than anything else to bring about the change towards Great Britain in the German official press, commenting on this change of tone, the Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "German newspapers, official, semi-official and otherwise, are tumbling over one another in their anxiety to explain that the tension of the relations was the fault of England. We are now told that it was not a concerted action toward the Transvaal, but that the extreme point of German interference would have been reached by the landing of a few policemen at Delagoa Bay to protect the German Uitlanders, and that the Emperor's program was not meant for what was thought to mean."

There is little or no abatement of the anti-German feeling here. At a meeting of the London Radical Federation today, after many fiery speeches, a resolution was passed demanding the immediate removal of the name of Emperor William from the British army and navy lists, and a resolution was received that the officers of the First Dragoons, in garrison at Dublin, which regiment the Emperor was made honorary colonel by Queen Victoria, should be ordered to resign. There was a loud and prolonged outburst of cheering. The Colonel of the First Dragoons this afternoon telegraphed that there was absolutely no ground for the story, although for quite a time it was generally believed to be true. It is said that the German ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt Wildenbrunn, made representations on the subject to the Marquis of Salisbury asking to be informed as to the truth of the story. At the foreign office this afternoon,

dispatches saying that the Boers demanded the banishment of Mr. Rhodes from Africa and the abandonment of any right of Great Britain regarding the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay, are discredited on the ground that Sir Hercules Robinson made no mention of any such demands or conditions.

REV. MUNGO FRASER, D. D. Of Hamilton, Ont.—This Well Known Presbyterian Divine, Pastor of Knox Church, Hamilton, Ont., Has Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and Tells Its Virtues.

Few ministers in the Presbyterian church of Canada are better known than the Rev. Mungo Fraser, D. D., of Hamilton. His great talents have been over and over again recognized in the church courts. As a preacher he has few equals, and the people of Knox church, one of the largest Presbyterian churches in Canada, believe he stands at the head of the list. He had suffered, as so many in his profession suffer, from cold in the head—a serious hindrance to those who have mental work to do. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal powder was brought under his notice, and over his own signature he has told of the great benefits it has conferred on him, as it does on all who use it.

One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, and deafness, 60 cents. Sold by druggists. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. G. Detchen, 44 Church street, Toronto. For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

CAN'T CATCH GOMEZ

He is Not to be Found Napping by General Campos, but is Biding His Time.

Insurgents Seem to Have an Understanding With Their Sympathizers in Havana.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Havana received here says the advance column of Gomez's army is camped in the mountainous country in Pinar del Rio, thirty-five miles west of the capital. The main body of the insurgent troops is in sight of Havana, and skirmishes with the Spanish troops are common. It is not believed, however, that Gomez will attack Havana. He is too wary for that. There are in the insurgent army under Gomez nearly 10,000 men. The Spanish army in Havana numbers at least 70,000 men. Marshal Campos would welcome an attack under these circumstances, but General Gomez is too shrewd to accommodate the Spanish commander. He has sent couriers to the eastern provinces to urge the campaign until the recruits arrive, and until the insurgents' sympathizers in Havana have perfected their plans. Campos is apparently afraid to engage the insurgent army outside the city. Gomez has attempted several times to draw the enemy out, but without avail. He will continue to harass Campos until a definite understanding with the people of Havana has been reached. General Gomez is counting upon an uprising in the capital, and plans an attack on the city simultaneously with this outbreak.

Havana, Jan. 9.—The insurgents, according to advices from the front to-day, are still mostly in the province of Pinar del Rio, and as they are keeping to the coast, it is believed they are awaiting the arrival of an expedition having with it a large supply of ammunition, arms, etc. A column of Spanish troops commanded by General Prat is announced to be continuing in pursuit of the insurgents under Generals Masco, Sotomayor, and one of the Munoz brothers. This force is reported to have passed by Malomino, following the coast line in the direction of Mount Guanaja. The Spanish troops have been advanced to positions on Mounts Baracoa, Valenciano, Guain, Central Luiza and Mameyes. The insurgents, on retiring, left eight killed, and thirty-two fire-arms behind them. The owner of the plantation of Salan Lucia claims that the insurgents retreated carrying with them 120 wounded men, among whom is the insurgent leader Miro.

In the skirmish between the insurgent cavalry and the Spanish troops in pursuit of the enemy, three officers and seven soldiers were wounded. The insurgent leader, Manuel Sanchez, has attacked the troops who were engaged in repairing the telegraph lines at Navajas. The soldiers repelled the attack, and the insurgents left five killed upon the field. Among the wounded was the leader Sanchez, hit by two bullets.

QUEER PROTECTION.

The national police imposes duty on buter, cheese, lard, mutton, beef, pork and other farm produce for the protection of Canadian farmers—so the national police say. If the duty is any benefit at all to farmers—on which point there is grave doubt—why does the Dominion government seek to neutralize that benefit by heavily subsidizing a steamship line between Canada and Australia in order to enable the farmers of the Antipodes to compete with the Canadian farmer in his home market. In the fiscal year 1884 we imported \$102,815 worth of farm products from Australia, and in order that these might be more effectively compete with the products of Canadian farmers, we paid the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company \$125,000 in subsidy to enable it to bring the Australian products into Canada at low rates of freight. With one hand the men in power have imposed taxes on the imported article, and with the other they have taken nearly from the treasury \$125,000 of the people's money to overcome the duty. The taxes levied, they assert, are to discourage imports of Australian produce. Wouldn't it be cheaper all round to abolish the duty on the basis by the ancient consignment of a complete ancient consignment of hydraulic works dating from so remote a

STRANGELY THWARTED.

The Crime a Driver in India Would Have Committed But for a Fatality.

A rich lady with her two children, both infants, was going to her own ekka from Rannagar, to a place in the center of the Bar tract, says the Times of India. The driver was a trustworthy servant of the family, and it was for this reason that the lady had not divested herself of the ornaments she usually wore. But the sight of the jewelry was too much for him, and in an exceptionally lonely spot in that lonely country he suddenly asked his mistress to hand him her valuables. On her suspecting his real designs and hesitating, he miscerant desisted himself in his real colors. He bound her and her children, and informed her that he would first slay her children and then kill her. By her earnest entreaties she prevailed over him to begin with her first. He had an axe in his hand, with which he aimed a blow at her, but the head being loose, it flew away a few paces off, the handle only remaining in his grasp. He stepped into the grass to look for it, and disappeared behind a mound. She awaited her doom with all her nerves on the strain until she gradually fell into a swoon, when she came round the first thing she saw was her husband bending over her and her babies crying and tugging at her clothes. After she had left a nameless unreasoning hand seized her throat, and he did not reason away his rage, but tried to kill her, and at last he mounted his horse and followed the ekka. He had proceeded but a few miles when the dreadful sight of his wife and children lying on the ground bound with cords struck his eyes. Having heard that they both went in the direction the miscreant had taken to pick up his axe, they found the corpse already lying blue and bloated. Retribution had come in the shape of a khandak, but even in these snake-infested parts, whose bite instantly paralyzes the victim and decomposes the body in an hour.

NEW SALEM HAS VANISHED.

The reader of Lincoln history is acquainted with New Salem, the village in Menard county where Lincoln passed a few years of his early manhood. It has a place in history only in connection with Lincoln's life. It was where his character formed and grew. It flourished while he lived with it. It died when he left it. Not a trace of its buildings remains. The dusty highway which led to it was years ago overgrown with grass. It is now but a Lincoln memory. On the brow of the high bluff overlooking the Sangamon river, where the village stood, there is a depression in the soil, which marks the site of the Offut grocery. It was here that Lincoln clerked. It was here that he read law and studied grammar, and from the door watched Anne Rutledge drawing water from the well. From the centre of this depression there grows a double tree—an elm and a sycamore—springing apparently from a common stump and root. A few inches above the ground they separate—the sycamore inclining a single angle to the south, the elm to the north. The line of demarcation of the trunk is marked by a faint seam in the bark, but, apparently, the trunks form two main branches of a single tree. Some years ago a local artist carved on the trunk of the southern tree the face of Lincoln in red-lead. It was a remarkable work, and the likeness is remarkable. It has grown and enlarged with the tree, and is now about fifteen feet above the ground.—Boston Globe.

REMARKABLE WORKS.

Feats of Ancient Engineering in the North of Greece.

This is the age of great engineering works, and we are so thoroughly cognizant of that fact that we are apt to forget that there were great engineers in antiquity. They built neither suspension bridges nor transatlantic liners, but in masonry constructions and drainage works they respect our equals. Those who doubt should read an article on the recently discovered remains of some great Greek engineering works, contributed to Appleton's Popular Science Monthly by John D. Champlin. We quote a few paragraphs below: "Strabo says: 'The spot which the present Lake Copaic (northern Greece) occupies, was formerly, it is said, dry ground, and was cultivated in various crops by the Orchomenians, who lived near it.' This traditional account, about the only record of the prehistoric condition of the Copaic basin we possess, would seem to imply that it was once a dry plain, and we find a partial explanation in other passages in which he describes certain subterranean caverns and fissures through which the waters were carried off. 'If the subterranean passages were stopped up, the waters of the lake increase so as to inundate and cover cities and whole districts, which become uncovered if the same or any other passages are again opened.' The memory of such a catastrophe, caused by the stoppage of the natural conduits, the result of the seismic disturbances, as Strabo intimates, or from want of care in consequence of political disturbances, is embalmed no doubt in the tradition of the Oryzæan Deluge, Oryzæa being the original name of Boetia. A similar trouble must have occurred about the time of Alexander the Great, who appears to have contemplated the reclaiming of the basin. Strabo says: 'When the outlets were again obstructed, Crates, the miner, a man of Chalcis, began to clear away the obstructions, but desisted in the sequence of the Boetians being in a state of insurrection, which he himself says in a letter to Alexander, many places had been already drained. These statements of Strabo would lead to the inference that the drainage of the basin by the ancients consisted only in keeping free from obstruction certain subterranean passages through which the waters flowed to the sea; and this would probably have been the conclusion to-day but for the recent efforts of the Greek government to reclaim the submerged lands. These efforts, under the supervision of experienced engineers, have resulted in nearly draining the basin, and have led to the discovery of a complete ancient system of hydraulic works dating from so remote a

HOUSES ARE LUCKY.

There is an old theatrical superstition that houses are very lucky to have in a play, or in a contest, or in a battle, like all others, die hard. There are one or two leading London managers who, if they were to reveal their most treasured thoughts, believe in this superstition to this very day. "Out the crickets and come to the 'osses," was the favorite maxim of the celebrated Durov, and he had good cause to believe in it, for they made him one of the most prominent men in his time.

Sir Augustus Harris is a firm believer in the horse theory, for there has not been a recent successful Drury Lane drama in which a horse has not appeared, while a great many of them have owed their success in a great measure to the introduction of the equine. In the present drama running at Drury Lane is represented for the first time in the history of the theatre, a match with trained polo ponies, that have often played in matches on the actual ground at Hurlingham, in the miniature representation of which, on the stage, they appear to great advantage. Sir Augustus Harris tells a good story of one of these ponies, a beautiful little grey, formerly the property of Sir George Scott. During one of the rehearsals the pony was brought down near the footlights that they might get accustomed to the glare and not get frightened during the performance at night. It so happened that one of the dummy horses, which were used in the battle scene—"The Last Stand"—was lying on the stage. The little grey pony caught sight of it, and struggled until he got over to where it lay. He sniffed and sniffed it for some minutes, and seemed to be very much puzzled, finally, to the great amusement of everybody on the stage, he made a vicious bite at the dummy's ear, which, not being very firmly attached, came off.

A NEW ANIMAL.

Once in a while we hear that some fossilized antediluvian beast not yet known on the books. But the discovery of anything new in the animal and vegetable kingdom is exceedingly rare. The "greater" must be the surprise of the scientific world at the find which Prof. E. C. Sterling of Adelaide made lately in the central desert of the Australian continent. The newly found animal is only a small mole, but, like its big neighbor, the kangaroo, it seems to be a remnant of a period beyond the ken of man. It resembles the kangaroo, for the female has a pouch in which to carry its young. Its general color is a pale gray, relieved in some parts by silvery and golden tints. The color of its stranger presents a queer sight, being simply a horny plate crossed by a dividing line and having two nose holes where there is no plate. The mouth is underneath this nose. Eyes there are none, and minutely small holes are the only outward indications of the organs of hearing. The tail resembles a truncated cone, and is bald-headed, so to speak. As the mole has forty teeth it is more liable to toothache. Prof. Sterling was astonished at the strength of the animal demonstrated by the rapidity with which it uses its forefoot, encumbered with enormous, oddly-shaped nails. With these feet and horny snout it digs with such speed into and through the loose sand of the desert, that the hole lost to sight, it cannot be traced again.

SHE RAN A BANK.

A woman died at Munich recently, penniless and destitute, after having squandered millions of dollars. This woman, Adele Spitzner, became notorious in the early seventies, when she founded the Dachauer Bank, pretending to be assisted by the clergy of Bavaria. She took advantage of the wild stock speculations of these years, and, by promising depositors large interest for their investments, she had at first immense success. For some time she paid large dividends, and every one of her customers praised her as the greatest financial genius of the time. Within eighteen months deposits in her bank amounted to \$5,000,000, equivalent to about \$3,500,000. The senseless speculation, and the almost incredible prodigality of the woman, were the causes of the break, which occurred in the early part of 1873. When the crash came some thirty thousand depositors poured losses varying from a few dollars to hundreds of thousands. Being arrested under the bankruptcy law, she was sentenced on July 20, 1873, for fraudulent bankruptcy to three years in Star prison. After her discharge she started a ladies' orchestra, which she conducted under the alias of De Vio. At her debut with this orchestra she was hissed from the hall by students of the University. She then disappeared for several years, but some years since she again began the banking business. Her old efforts resulted in another sentence of imprisonment. Since then she was confined to her room, and disappeared a few years ago. She disappeared again from the surface.

My Husband Says I Can BEAT HIS BAKING My Husband Says I Can BEAT HIS BAKING WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER WHITE STAR BAKING BOWDER. Diploma awarded 1895.

RUBBER TRADE BOOM.

Many Modern Improvements and Much Economy in the Manufacture. One of the most interesting of current events, from the view point of the electrician, is the newly developed production of rubber in Lagos. In 1839 no imports of this article were recorded as received from the colony, and last year the amount was only \$29,970. By a single steamer which left Lagos at the beginning of last month, however, the value of the rubber shipped to Liverpool was \$75,000. The rubber industry has taken hold of the inhabitants of Lagos indiscriminately with the rush of a gold craze. Numbers of clerks, small traders and others—even, it is said, professional men—have packed their traps and gone into the interior to take their chance in collecting and manufacturing the gum. The native owners of the forests have a shrewd appreciation of the bearing of this unwonted excitement and are insisting upon the payment of royalties. Some of them are even entering into the business of preparing the rubber for market. Prices in the interior have been considerably advanced, and there is no longer as much profit as there was in purchasing and transporting the products to the coast. The fear among electricians that an artificial rubber would have to be resorted to in consequence of the increasing scarcity of the natural product has, for the present at all events, been allayed. In many rubber sources the wholesale destruction of trees by the methods of tapping, and odd kinds of rubber are cropping up from unexpected quarters. Several new sorts, together with the familiar little black balls with a white center, come from the west coast of Africa. The produce comes from Madagascar. It has a horny appearance and contains much earth. Nothing certain is known of its botanical origin. From New Zealand have been received packages of rubber which appears very elastic, but which does not bear cutting well. It is the product of the banyan, and the rapidity and facility with which the tree reproduces itself is an important factor in view of the wasteful methods still adopted by the natives, who practically destroy the tree to obtain the rubber. Improvements and economy in the manufacture of rubber have also been effected by the use of more efficient machinery, and especially of the application of large rollers. So far it has not been possible to eliminate the sulphur contained in vulcanized rubber, and all processes for the manufacture of old rubber are more or less unsatisfactory.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE RAINLESS DISTRICT.

In a recent "Curious Little Note" in the St. Louis Republic, we said," regarding the author of that department, that "the driest region in the world is between the first and second cataracts of the Nile. In that part of Africa rain has never been known to fall and the natives do not believe missionaries who tell them about water falling from the skies." "T. A. K." an Arkansas reader of the Republic, read the above and then wrote as follows to the editor of "Notes for the Curious": "I think I have found a curious note equal to your late African article regarding the Nile region, where rain is unknown. My quotation from one of the United States weather bulletins and on that account must be official. It is as follows: 'The most rainless tract in the United States at which regular meteorological observations have been taken for a series of years is at Fort Garland, Col. At that place less than six inches of rainfall have been recorded annually since 1885, and during three years of that time not more than two inches of precipitation between January 1st and December 31st. That part of the Centennial State is almost as much of a desert as is any portion of the Sahara, but there are regions within the limits of the United States that are worse off in that respect than Colorado.' There are deserts in Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California where no drop of rain or dew has ever been known. In the last named state there are head-boards put up to mark the Spanish pioneers which show the chalk marks that were put on them over 100 years ago, and they are as plain as on the day when first made."

ATTRACTED BY A MIRROR.

Women Miss a Train While Fixing Their Bangs. A mirror is to most women what a razor is to most men—an indispensable adjunct of the toilet, and though the razor has been relegated to the possession of the colored brother, the pocket mirror holds her mirror, by the despotism of every well equipped social being. Of course, for the accommodation of the ladies, the Man About Town was forcibly impressed the other day with the high esteem in which a woman holds her mirror, by the desperate means some women resorted to when needing a reflection. The darky employed at the Laclede bank was busily engaged polishing the brass signs of the institution. He rubbed and scoured and brayed and wiped until the perspiration stood out upon the black marble of his brow, notwithstanding the day was chilly in the extreme. He finished his task with a sigh of satisfaction, gathered up his utensils he had employed and disappeared into the bank just as three ladies turned the corner of a semi-gallop to catch a cable car which had already reached Broadway. Strange to say, they made no attempt to catch the train. The bright convex brass surface, glistening in the occasion of a burst of sunshine, focused their attention, and in just three seconds the group were busily engaged in front of it arranging their bangs, putting on little dabs of powder where they would do the most good with a powder rag, and a sundry and divers ways finishing their toilet. It was an exhilarating spectacle and hugely enjoyed by the dudes loitering in the vicinity. The Man About Town is firmly convinced that a retailer could attract attention in no better way than by exposing a French mirror in some conspicuous position where it could be available for use.—Ex.

A DEAD MAN'S EAR.

This Gruesome Object Said to Have Suggested the Idea of the Telephone. As we looked at the original telephone, I asked Mr. Bell, says a writer to the Pittsburg Dispatch, if he could remember the time when he first realized that he had inventive power, and if he had a model of the very first invention he had ever made. "As to the first question, I can't answer, but here is a part of what I suppose to be my first invention," and he took from a book a kind of a cross between a rat trap and a human jaw, made in the shape of a mouth, what appeared to be a set of makers' wax and rubber, or soft leather, which he rubbed like soap, and the jaws were hinged like those of a man. "This," continued Mr. Bell, "is my first attempt at a speaking machine. When I was a little boy my father took myself and brother to see an automaton which uttered words which were spoken, and he offered a prize to the one of us who could invent a mechanism of which this is a part, and I succeeded in making it say some words. We were living at that time in one of those Scotch flats in which each family has a floor with a common hall. When I had completed the machine we took it out into the hall one day and made it cry 'mamma.' It made a noise much like that of a baby, and the other families in the flat ran out and saw what the baby was doing, and they were crying. I remember this delighted us very much. I had a friend at school who was inter-

OPPOSITION GAIN.

Mr. Templeman Polls a Splendid Vote Against Col. Prior.

Lack of Organization in Some Divisions Lost the Liberals the Fight.

Striking Contrast Between the Result of Yesterday's and the Last Election.

Although defeated, the opponents of the Dominion government are well pleased with the result of yesterday's election. The figures 1567 for Col. Prior and 1440 for Mr. Templeman are a striking contrast to the figures of five years ago...

Table showing election results for Prior and Templeman across various districts.

Majority for Prior 107. The votes cast for Col. Prior and Mr. Templeman in 1891 were as follows, a comparison between the results of the two elections being very interesting.

There was an immense crowd in Mr. Templeman's central committee room when the returns were coming in, and although disappointed the opponents of the government considered that they had done very well.

MR. HAGGART ENJOINED

From Destroying the Property of the West Wellington Mine.

In the supreme court yesterday Mr. Barker, of Barker & Potts, applied for an injunction to restrain Mr. James Haggart from destroying the tramway or otherwise preventing the operation of the West Wellington coal mines.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. TUCKETT'S BAKING POWDER.

Advertisement for Dr. Tuckett's Baking Powder, highlighting its quality and awards.

THE MISCHIEF SAFE

She Returns to Port From the West Coast at an Early Hour This Morning.

Claims of the Mineola and Miowera Against the Steamship Strathnevis.

From Wednesday's Daily.

All fears for the safety of the steamship Mischief were removed by the arrival of the staunch little vessel at an early hour this morning.

As reported to me by a dozen different people, the story appears to be this: That I made a bet with two members of your party as to the result of the election...

HOW VICTORIA GAINS?

To the Editor: Under the above heading—but without query—we are interested in the Colonist on the 5th and 6th inst.

The examination of witnesses in behalf of the steamship Mineola, libellant of the steamer Strathnevis, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Worden.

Northern Pacific liner Hankow, Captain Orr, sailed from Yokohama Saturday, January 4, for Tacoma.

British ship Mooltan has arrived at Vancouver and the H.M. cutter the Hastings mills for Adelaide.

The steamer Princess Louise, Captain Roberts, will leave for the west coast this evening.

The C. P. N. liner Empress of India, which should have sailed for the Orient on Monday, has not yet left.

The following passengers leave for San Francisco by the Umatilla, which sails this evening.

PORTUGUESE REBELLION.

That in Portuguese India Has Been Most Likely Ended.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The acting Portuguese minister, Senor T. Avelar, received a cablegram bringing intelligence of the capture of Gungahama.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books. Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros. Ltd.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Candidates Who Have Announced Themselves.

Nominations for mayor, aldermen and school trustees take place on Monday and the election on the following Thursday.

For mayor—John Teague, Robert Beaven, A. J. McLellan and John Robertson.

For North Ward—John Macmillan, W. J. Dewar, William Marchant, Edward Brazg and George Glover.

For Centre Ward—William Humphrey, John Partridge, Jos. E. Phillips and R. T. Williams.

For school trustees—D. Cartmel and A. L. Bely.

GANG OF BURGLARS.

Numbers of Robberies Committed During the Last Few Days.

A gang of burglars, who are evidently satisfied with small "game" have been at work in this city during the last few days.

The little steamer Falcon ran on the rocks near Gonzales Point about nine o'clock this morning.

The steamer Daisy, Capt. Cayn, which left for Nanaimo about noon today, saw the Falcon, but she was so surrounded by rocks and so close to the shore that it was impossible to render her any assistance.

The steamer Dunsuir & Sons and other employees of the Victoria Electric Railway are in this case.

R. Dunsuir & Sons and other employees of the Victoria Electric Railway are in this case.

A big cave has been discovered on the ocean side of Point Loma, near San Diego, Cal.

The discovery was made by Horace Metcalf and Vernon G. Matthews, who live on Point Loma.

Going farther north they found an easier place of descent, where they let themselves down with a rope.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT

Committees of the City Council Present Annual Reports for 1895.

The City Enters Into an Agreement With Telephone Co. for Use of Poles.

Her Propeller Broken Off by Drift Wood, She Was at the Mercy of the Sea.

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For every 12 "Sunlight" Wrappers sent to the Canadian Head Office, 23 South Street, Toronto, Lever Bros., Ltd., will send you a valuable paper-bound book, 100 pages.

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QUILL Knit 15 pairs of set a day. Will do all Knitting requiring a machine in a few minutes of factory work.

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This is the one to use. Knit on it. We guarantee to furnish ribbing attachments for the machine. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

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