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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1896.

NO 231

The Weekly Exam

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1896

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun rises, Sun sets, High water. Rows for days of the week.

Men's Clothing. Boys' Clothing.

The Bargain Corner

will be loaded down to-night with Bargains for Easter Tide. Every want in Men's wearing apparel has been provided for to a dot—better goods, bigger variety and lower prices than you ever had to pay before.

Gents' Spring Overcoats, Suits for Boys and Men, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear and General Furnishings. No house in town better able to serve you, and few, if any, as well. Try the Bargain Corner to-night.

McKay Woolen Co.

English Hats. American Hats.

seems to indicate that there is a secret treaty between Germany and the Transvaal, which is certainly in direct opposition to England's suzerainty.

"I know I may count on the Germans in future, and I hope Transvaalers will do their best to strengthen and foster the friendship existing between them."

Now, such affectionate sentiments are not uttered by men like Kruger from a mere complimentary motive. They seem to infer the existence of a mutual understanding between him and the Germans.

Now, it is easily seen why Mr. Rhodes, having a knowledge of the above facts, should have ordered Dr. Jameson to enlist troops and hold them in readiness for an immediate call to action.

Desirable Business Stand NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE, For Sale by Auction.

Wednesday, 15th of April, 1896, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

That desirable property situated on the north side of Queen Square, having a frontage of 58 feet on Grafton Street, and extending back 160 feet and 84 feet at rear, being one of the most desirable business stands for sale in the city.

MOLASSES

NEW CROP, 1896.

250 puns. Choice Trinidad, 100 " Bright Barbadoes, 100 " Extra Demerara, 50 " Porto Rico.

Our record for extra good quality and lowest prices will be maintained. Above lots due opening navigation, direct from West Indies.

CARVELL BROS.

TENDERS!

Sealed Tenders will be received at the City Clerk's Office, until noon on Monday, April 13th,

from any person or persons willing to supply the City of Charlottetown with 5,000 feet Juniper, 3 1/2 inch, in 4, 6 or 12 feet lengths.

One-half of each description of Plank to be delivered on any of the Wharves in Charlottetown as ordered (free of all charges, including wharfage) on or before the 15th day of May next, and the balance on or before the 1st day of July next.

Tenders must specify price per thousand feet, plank measurement.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, H. M. DAVIDSON, City Clerk.

Cheese. 100 Boxes September make.

BUTTER. 100 Tubs Good Quality.

N. RATTENBURY, 100 Tubs Good Quality.

WAR

SHARP'S BALSAM. WARS Against Croup, WARS Against Coughs, WARS Against Colds,

and for 50 YEARS has been doing this with great success. All Druggists sell it, 25c. a bottle.

Armstrong & Co Proprietors St. John, N. B. m9

PETERS, PETERS & INGS, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, &c.

MONEY TO LOAN. Frederick Peters, Q. C., Arthur Peters, A. Ernest Ings.

W. N. TANTON'S, Late of the employ of W. W. Wellner Great George Street, NEAR QUEEN SQUARE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

By mutual consent the partnership heretofore existing between James Paton, J. A. McLaren and Ingram Wood has been dissolved.

JAMES PATON, JOHN A. McLAREN, INGRAM WOOD.

Witness—W. A. Martin. Charlottetown, April 1, 1896.

The business will be carried on from this day by the undersigned.

JAMES PATON, JOHN A. McLAREN.

Witness—W. A. Martin. Charlottetown, April 1, 1896.

Beaver Line Steamers.

Winter Service.

DIRECT SAILINGS BETWEEN ST. JOHN, N. B., AND LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool, Steamer St. John N. B. Sat. Dec. 7. Lake Ontario, Wed. Dec. 11.

Regular Fortnightly Sailings between LONDON and HALIFAX. Under special contract with the Dominion Government.

S. S. HALIFAX CITY, 3,000 Tons. S. S. ST. JOHN CITY, 3,000 Tons. S. S. DAMARA, 2,500 Tons.

MOTHER

By May E. MacMahon.

'Tis only a little word; but oh, it has a sound that reaches every heart.

When'er we hear it uttered—our feeling turns to tenderness and love, and those who are bereft

With sorrowing smart remember that their loved one is above.

Who can explain the sweetness of this name, or hear it Spoken without thrill of joy or pain?

What tender memories come to one and all, And this we know, with name none other held

So much of tenderness that's e'er the same. If from a little word we can derive so much

Of meaning, and hold it dear to listen to and speak;

If good and true, how much more must the one who claims that name

Be worthy of a love all tender, strong and meek?

Can we return a mother's love unselfish, true and free

It comes to us in later years, this memory of a tie that stronger is than all, And carries back our thoughts, some saddened thoughts,

To things that ne'er again can be. This, when that mother kind and loving,

(She who filled the home with purest sunshine, And sheltered on her bosom those she loved)

Has left us here alone. No! there is not a sorrow can compare

With this, a loving mother's loss. Her place can ne'er be filled again,

And should we try, we cannot lighten or avoid this cross,

"We would not wish it so, if it could be, Yea, though our hearts are torn and rent

With pain. Our sufferings must be blessed to us,

As with our eyes raised to our Father dear We whisper with a faith all trusting,

Our loss must be her gain! Father above, Thy sheltering arms may they enfold us here.

Remember that we're here alone, Depend on Thine own supporting care.

And since that dear one thou hast taken from us With Thine own self, fill up the aching void,

And let us feel with hearts renewed and strong, That Thou art near.

"Through all temptations to despair or sin Be Thou at hand, oh gentle Jesus,

And to our hearts may each Thy children beg, That Thou wilt enter in.

God of all strength be'er at hand to guide us, God of all mercy pity and forgive.

HARDWARE!

While doing the largest Bicycle business on P. E. Island, I am not forgetting to attend to my customers who want HARDWARE, and wish to inform the public that for real genuine values I LEAD. My prices are the lowest of the low, and I keep nothing but the best goods.

Contractors, Painters, Carriage Makers, Saddlers, and all others who want anything in my line will save money by getting my prices before buying.

W. E. DAWSON, THE LEADER.

Charlottetown, March 23, 1896—135 & w y

WAR IN AFRICA!

but I am pursuing the even tenor of my business, making and importing all kinds of up-to-date Furniture. I am now selling the greatest variety of Parlor Sets ever offered at bargains.

JOHN NEWSON, THE BARGAIN GIVER.

Cl'town, March 30, 1896.

Killarney Serge, Tyke Serge, Blenheim Serge, Bellwarp Serge, Craven Serge.

New Stock now opening. Order your Suit early D. A. BRUCE.

Charlottetown, March 26, 1896—j y

Transvaal and the Boers.

(From the Collegium.)

AS the present trouble in South Africa is a question of grave importance to our readers, we propose to lay before them a few facts bearing on the case, gathered from various sources.

The Transvaal, a Republic in the southeastern portion of Africa, was originally about the size of Quebec.

Now it is much smaller, the native inhabitants, the Kaffirs, having lost much of their territory.

It consists of two divisions named Velds,—the High, which is undulating, devoid of trees, and possesses an atmosphere somewhat similar to our own, and the Bush Veld

which is covered with bushy forests. Malaria and the tsetse fly infest this region.

The High Veld is well adapted for grazing and is rich in minerals. The inhabitants sometimes retire to the Bush Veld to escape the cold of winter.

The principal rivers are the Limpopo and the Vaal. The towns are small and are situated at considerable distance from each other. Pretoria is the capital and has a population of 5,000.

Other towns are Johannesburg and Potchefstroom. The principal occupations are farming and mining.

The inhabitants are of Dutch extraction, whose forefathers came to Cape Town in 1602.

The latter wrested from the natives a footing on this portion of Africa in order to establish a fort for the Dutch East India Company.

The original inhabitants, called Quaqueas, were either driven out of the country or forced into subjection by the invading Dutch.

The Dutch exercised despotic control over the natives, subjecting them to many cruelties. They were re-inforced by some French Huguenots who likewise came to this country, and from the issue of their inter-marrying came the Boers of the Transvaal.

The Cape became a British possession in 1795. Early in the present century it reverted to the Dutch, but in 1814 it was finally ceded to Great Britain.

Immediately the Boers became troublesome. They still retained their slaves, but were warned against using any ill treatment towards them.

In spite of this one of the Boers inhumanly illused a slave. He was summoned to court, but failed to appear.

A company of soldiers was sent for him, but he fled upon them and was killed. The neighboring farmers rushed to arms, but were defeated and their leaders hanged.

This constitutes the first outbreak of hostilities between the Boers and Great Britain. This defeat still rankles in their breasts.

They became so enraged at the check thus put to their barbarous and inhuman practices, that they resolved to abandon the Cape and retire to a region where they could exercise their brutal authority with impunity.

They claimed to have abandoned the Cape on account of the losses occasioned by the emancipation of their slaves, and the odium they had to endure from the missionaries. Of the latter we shall speak again.

They divided in various sections, one portion, after much wandering, settling in the Transvaal. Hence sprung the race that are now claiming the attention of the civilized world.

The native inhabitants of the Transvaal were Kaffirs, whose origin is of very remote antiquity. These were treated in much the same manner as were the Quaqueas by the Boers' ancestors.

They were forced to leave the country or swear allegiance to the invading Boer. This usurpation of the Transvaal by the Boers occurred about the middle of the present century.

When it had dragged through twenty-five years of miserable existence, harassed by civil or alien wars, the Transvaal was annexed to Britain.

The country now began to assume an appearance of prosperity. Foreigners began to enter, who were termed Uitlanders.

Affairs went along smoothly for a time, until the Boers rose in arms against British authority.

Thus they returned their thanks for the valuable assistance Great Britain had rendered them. In 1884 the Boers received a complete form of self-government, relative to internal affairs, but Great Britain reserved a suzerainty over native affairs. Hence at this period, we find in the Republic, three

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different bodies,—the original inhabitants, or Kaffirs; the usurpers, or Boers; and the last comers the Uitlanders.

In spite of the dogged opposition of the Dutch Boer to advances towards civilization, the Republic continued to prosper, and the population increased rapidly.

With jealous eye the Boer looked upon the elimination of the customs and practices of his ancestors at the Cape 250 years ago.

He is deeply opposed to missionaries; he stoutly resisted Dr. Livingstone, and invited the neighboring tribes against him.

The Uitlanders, an honest and industrious class of people, continued to open up the country, and finally in the year 1886, gold was discovered.

A large number of workmen, relying on the protection of Great Britain, flocked to the Transvaal to share in the treasures of the mining districts.

The influx was similar to that occasioned by the discovery of gold in California in '49.

Hence at present the numbers of the different bodies are about as follows:—Kaffirs, 250,000; Uitlanders, 70,000; Boers, 15,000.

The Boer has an abhorrence for mining and mercantile pursuits. A few, however, such as Kruger, the President of the Republic, and Joubert, an influential citizen, have amassed great fortunes, and are in easy circumstances.

A few others are making feeble efforts to imitate European customs. But the majority of the Boers are determined to maintain the doctrine of their forefathers in unimpaired.

Hence, under existing circumstances, affairs in the Transvaal are in a bad condition. The largest body in the Republic, the Kaffirs, have been deprived of their rights by the invading Boer; the next class, to whom is attributed the prosperity of the Republic, is excluded from the franchise; while the smallest body exercises a despotic sway over the whole country.

Boers of sixteen are permitted to vote, while honest, hard-working laborers have no voice in the government.

The Executive Council have affairs almost in their own hands. In this body of despots are some Dutchmen imported direct from Holland to assist in keeping the Uitlanders under subjection.

Kruger, with his handful of co-workers, rules with an iron hand.

The Uitlander has done everything for the country. He found it laboring under a heavy debt, and possessing an empty treasury.

When the protection of Great Britain was guaranteed, and the Uitlander entered the Republic, a new order of things was established.

The onsets of hostile tribes were checked by him, towns built; railways constructed, mines developed, lands opened up and settled, taxes paid; commerce established,—in fact so prosperous has been the Republic, that the treasury is said now to contain £7,000,000.

In spite of all this, he is not allowed to vote; his children are aliens in the land of their birth.

The place most affected by this condition of affairs was Johannesburg. This town is in the vicinity of the richest mining districts, and within the last few years, has increased in population to almost 100,000.

A railway connects it with Pretoria and Delagoa Bay on the Pacific Coast. The mines in this district yield about nine millions of dollars worth of gold a year, making it one of the richest gold deposits in the world.

The Uitlanders were incessantly demanding more consideration from the hands of President Kruger, but all to no purpose, and consequently they resolved to strengthen their demands by force of arms.

Such a condition of affairs was not unnoticed by the authorities of the South African Chartered Company at Cape Colony. At the head of affairs in that part of the British possessions was the skillful statesman Cecil Rhodes, ably assisted by his administrator, the now

famous Dr. Jameson. The territory under the protectorate of Mr. Rhodes borders on the Transvaal.

It appears that Rhodes directed Jameson to enlist a force of troopers for a year, and hold them in readiness for any contingency that might arise.

Why this was done will be seen later. Jameson had his forces concentrated at Mafeking, a town near the frontier of the Transvaal and west of Johannesburg.

He was conversant with the state of affairs in the Transvaal, and deeply sympathetic towards the Uitlanders. On Dec. 29th Jameson received the following despatch from Johannesburg:

"We feel justified in taking steps to prevent the shedding of blood, and to insure the protection of our rights. It is under these circumstances that we feel constrained to call upon you to come to our aid. Should disturbances arise here, circumstances are so extreme that we cannot avoid this step, and we cannot but believe that you and the men under your will not fail to come to the rescue, etc."

Hence it was, that Jameson with 500 followers dashed across the frontier and on to Johannesburg. Everyone has read of how the Uitlanders failed to join him, how he was prevented from entering Johannesburg, was surrounded by the Boers, most of his followers cut down, and he, with his remaining followers, forced unconditionally to surrender.

When the disaster reached the Cape, Sir H. Robinson, High Commissioner, hastened to the scene. He found Johannesburg in arms. He secured the disarmament of Johannesburg and prevailed on Kruger to deliver Jameson up to British authorities.

This Kruger did, and they are now undergoing their trial in England.

No doubt it seems strange that the Uitlanders should summon Jameson to their aid and then failed to render him any assistance. But it appears that, on account of an error in punctuation, the despatch received by Jameson was interpreted to mean other than that intended by the "Uitlanders."

It seems that a full stop was placed after "aid" instead of "here," consequently the message read by Jameson as above quoted, whereas the clause "should disturbances arise here" should be construed with the clause which precedes it, not that which follows.

Hence, a summons for aid in case of trouble was resolved into an appeal for immediate assistance. It is likewise alleged that Kruger sent a bogus message to Jameson to precipitate the latter's ruin.

But, as the sequel has proved, it turns out that this unfortunate blunder was the means of disclosing a deep laid plot of Germany against British authority in South Africa.

Immediately upon the receipt at Berlin of the news of Jameson's defeat, the Kaiser telegraphed Kruger the following message:

"I express to you my sincere congratulations upon not appealing to the help of friendly powers, and upon your people having succeeded in repelling with your own forces the armed bands which had broken into your country, and in maintaining the independence of your country against foreign aggressions."

Suddenly facts began to be linked together. For some time previous a German man-of-war had been cruising in Delagoa Bay; Germany had asked permission of Portugal to march troops from Delagoa Bay across Portuguese territory into the Transvaal (which was not granted); in 1884 Germany failed to extend that wished-for belt across Africa by way of Upper Congo so as to cripple British influence in South Africa, and now everything indicates that such is the purpose of the present conspiracy.

Moreover, a number of German marines visited Pretoria some months ago and were accorded a royal reception by Kruger. Shortly after this the Boers threw up extensive earth works around Pretoria and Johannesburg, and were also providing themselves with all the implements of war.

Evidence of even an earlier date