Cornering Kruger.

British Government Will Leave It to Him to Commence Hostilities.

But Send Large Reinforcements to the Garrisons of the Cape and Natal.

Hostile Declaration by Orange Free State Would Simplify Matters.

By Associated Press.

London, Sept. 23.—Never, at any stage of the Transvaal crisis, has the question of peace or war rested so entirely in the hands of President Kruger. The longer he delays his decision, the better are the chances for peace. He knows to what extent he can rely on sections of South Africa to uphold him. He realizes that the British will, if possible, avoid a conflict until the last transport lands her men, and he is too wily a leader not to know the military advantage that comes to the aggressor. His appeals to the foreign powers to intervene have, apparently, been hopeless, but his efforts to drag in the Orange Free State, however, have been successful, and if he honestly intends to defy Great Britain, he will never have a better opportunity than at present. It is such reasoning, which is uppermost in the minds of thinking Britishers, that prompts them to fear that before next week's cabinet meeting the Boers will have passed over Natal border. If they have not, there will be much ground for believing President Kruger intends an ultimate backdown, though whether he is strong enough to carry his people with him in such a course is open to grave doubt.

The cabinet council merely verified the logical supposition that Great Britain will issue no hostile ultimatum until she is in a position to back it up. The recent negotiations on the part of the colonial section have not tended to appease the peace party in England. The Speaker declares that to fight over a question of etymology is naturally impossible, by which the paper refers to suzerainty being the whole base of dispute.

Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., the former solicitor-general, writes to the Times that he sees no casus belli, and hopes parliament will be summoned that the whole affair may be explained to him and other Conservatives.

W. T. Stead, Mr. Chamberlain's bitter opponent, is bringing out a pamphlet, entitled "Shall I Slay My Brother Boer? An Appeal to the Conscience of Great Britain," in which he reiterates his accusation of Mr. Chamberlain's complicity in the Rhodesian conspiracy of 1895, and declares that "war would be a stain on Great Britain's escutcheon as foul as the affair of Dreyfus has stained the fair name of France."

The Transvaal negotiations are so long drawn out that though the papers devote great space to them, popular interest seems flagging. The government organs, while regretting the present attitude of the Orange Free State, point out that its open hostility will eventually prove advantageous in ridding Great Britain of the annoyance of having a presumably neutral but really hostile power so close to the scene of action, and enabling Great Britain to add the Free State without encountering foreign protests or accusations of inhuman aggrandizement

The German View.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—An outbreak of war in the Transvaal is regarded as a question of a few days, or at most of weeks. The whole press devotes considerable space to the matter. Neither the attitude of the people or the press has changed materially. Without exception, they disapprove of a war, and they blame Great Britain for badgering the Transvaal beyond endurance. The Liberal press also blames the Transvaal for its illogical stand in first sanctioning Great Britain's attempts at interference in its internal affairs, and then rejecting such attempts and making thereof a casus belli. The National Zeitung doubts whether it is still possible to adjust things in South Africa, except by force of arms. A foreign officer, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"Of course, it it is not to our interest to have England and the Transvaal go to war. That little Boer nation will finally succumb, and probably will be wiped out of existence. It is only too likely that this will diminish our prestige in South Africa and injure our not inconsiderable interests there, for our trade with the Boer states is increasing, and is only next to that of England.

"Still there is no occasion and no political or material right for us to interfere. So long as our undoubted rights are respected by the belligerents, we shall not interfere."

The informant of the correspondent refused to say whether it was a distinct formal or informal understanding with Great Britain, or agreement of a year ago that Germany remain neutral in the event of war with Transvaal.

Another of the series of meetings of friends of the Transvaal was held here to-day, and a telegraphic message was sent to Emperor William asking for his aid in preventing a war between Great Britain and the South African Republic.

The British Programme.

New York, Sept. 23.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables the following regarding Friday's cabinet meeting:

"No retreat; no provocation, but more troops to the front." That is a brief summary of to-day's cabinet meeting. The continuance of negotiations with the Transvaal on former lines is not considered desirable, and a fresh start will be made as soon as the ministers have leisure for a deliberate review of the whole situation. Meanwhile the military forces in South Africa will be increased by 10,000 or 20,000 men. The Transvaal government will be courteously informed by the ministers that it is time for reconsidering the subject of England's relations with the Dutch Republic, and the door will not be closed against diplomacy if President Kruger wishes to make fresh overtures. The ministers are determined not to provoke a declaration of war, and especially when they are not in readiness for hostilities, but they will not modify the terms of the last communication sent out by Mr. Chamberlain.

The great stir in military preparations prevailing at army headquarters to-day betokens the despatch of large reinforcements to the Cape and Natal. The prolonged conference between Mr. Balfour and Lord Rothschild indicates that the spending departments are short of money and that parliament may be summoned in October unless arrangements can be made with the great financiers for bridging over the crisis. The drift of affairs this week has been strongly in the direction of war, although no one in authority is yet willing to admit that the last word has been said in favor of peace. Military experts complain that the ministers have been too optimistic, and that Kruger now has a chance of striking Natal before the British garrison is prepared to defend the frontier adequately.

The Boers' Big Guns.

Capetown, Sept. 23.—A special despatch from Charlestown announces that the town is filled with sensational rumors. From these advices there is reason to believe that 14 large guns have been stationed on the Boer frontier in the direction of Utrecht.

DIPLOMATIC SPIES.

Emperor William of Opinion That Germany Can Do Without Them.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—An interesting outcome of the Dreyfus case is the fact that the Emperor, who has been deeply stirred by the Rennes exposure of the espionage system between France and Germany, of the extent and elaborateness of which he has heretofore been ignorant, has instructed General von Haake, chief of his private military cabinet, to thoroughly investigate as to what extent the system can be abolished or reduced to a minimum.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns reliably that His Majesty above all was startled by the fact that the military attaches of both countries, while personally men of the highest sense of honor, have been so deeply involved in the scandal, and he instructed the General to ascertain if it was possible for Germany to take the initiative for abolishing extra territoriality for attaches and other members of the embassy, thus abolishing the most heinous and dangerous form of espionage.

The correspondent understands that General von Haake has reported that it is impossible for one state, especially a military one, to do this alone. He gave many potent reasons for this view.

DISTRESS IN THE INDIES.

Water Scarce, as Well as Food Supply —Fire Adds to the Misery.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 23.—Plymouth, the capital of the Island of Montserrat, reports the destruction by fire of many buildings which had escaped the hurricane, greatly intensifying the distress of the people, who are growing demoralized over the tardy relief. The laborers refuse to unload the relief cargo, unless spaid double.

At Angolia 500 inhabitants are wildly appealing for immediate help cmfwywR appealing for immediate supplies of water, besides food, the recent hurricane having destroyed all the provisions and wrecked the shops and habitations, and the sea washed to the wells and rain cisterns.

TRUE TO HIS HOROSCOPE.

President of Astrological Society Dies Four Hours Later Than Forecast.

By Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 23.—Dr. Luke D. Broughton, president of the Astrological Society of America, died to-day. His horoscope was read many years ago, and showed that the critical periods of his life were the 15th, 16th and 21st days of the present month and year. His death, he predicted, would occur September 22. Dr. Broughton died at 4 a. m. to-day.

His health was good all summer, but an evil influence, he said, was exerted over him. On his evil days, September 15 and 16, he was very ill, but rallied. As September 21 appeared, he made all preparations for death. Friday he thought he would died at 4 a. m., but when that hour lapsed, he said it would be early on the 23rd.

Dr. Broughton was born April 20, 1828, in Leeds, Yorkshire, England. He came from a family of astrologers, and early began the study of astrology. On his advice, his eldest son did not marry, as his father had predicted his death in 1889. Mrs. Broughton also died as predicted in 1891.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Montreal Millionaire Booms Transvaal Regiment—Washington Billed for Extortions at Skagway.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—The department of customs is sending to Washington the claims of Canadians who were wrongfully assessed by the Collector at Skagway for duty on perishable goods destined for Yukon.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has gone East, and Mr. Scott is the only minister in town.

Civil service examinations will be held on November 14, at the usual points, including Victoria and Vancouver.

A prominent Montrealer has made a generous offer in connection with the proposed Canadian regiment for Transvaal. He has undertaken to insure the lives of 1,000 Canadian soldiers, to the extent of $1,000,000, so that in the event of any of them being killed or wounded, those dependant on them would receive insurance.

YELLOW FEVER.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 23.—There were 40 new cases of yellow fever to-day and three deaths. The weather continues rainy.

New Orleans, Sept. 23.—There was one new case of yellow fever to-day; no deaths.

SIX PASSENGERS KILLED.

Their Train Collided at Full Speed With a Fast Freight.

Denver, Col., Sept. 23.—Six passengers were killed and five injured in a collision on the Denver & Rio Grande railway at Reno siding, near Florence, this afternoon. The trains in collision were the Phillips-Judson excursion from the East and the east-bound fast freight. The passenger train was running at the rate of 35 miles an hour when the collision occurred.

Political Perfidy.

Stinging Rebuke by Labor Congress to Tricksters Now in Office.

Violated the Solemn Pledge on Which They Caught Workingmen's Votes.

Failed to Introduce Promised Bill and Defeated Private Member's Attempt.

Special to the Colonist.

Montreal, Sept. 23.—Before adjournment the Trades and Labor Congress passed the following resolution: "Whereas, in the Dominion political campaign of 1896 Sir Wilfrid Laurier pledged his government to be guided by the advice of Western Liberals in respect to legislating against Chinese immigration; and

"Whereas Western members of parliament, both Conservatives and Liberals alike, are unanimous in their expression of opinion that unrestricted immigration of Orientals must inevitably result in permanent and incalculable injury to the labor and business interests of the country; and

"Whereas Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M. P., of Vancouver, introduced in the sessions of 1897 and 1898 in the Dominion parliament legislation to increase the head tax on Chinese coming into Canada from $50 to $500, but without avail, as the same, instead of being passed to a final issue, has been held in abeyance, and the reasons submitted therefor are extremely unsatisfactory to this body;

"Therefore be it resolved that this congress expresses hearty endorsation of the aforesaid legislation, and demands that the government of the day support the same, thereby redeeming their ante-election pledges in regard to this question, solemnly made to and accepted in good faith by the people of Western Canada.

"Be it further resolved that in the opinion of this congress, the subject of Chinese immigration is of sufficient importance to justify united and determined efforts on the part of organized labor throughout the entire Dominion to defeat any party or politician engaged in the federal elections who opposes this much needed and desired law from being placed on the statute books of Canada."

W. J. Wilkes was elected vice-president for British Columbia. The executive for the province is: J. B. McLaren, Rossland; H. Harrison, Vancouver; and G. A. Coldwell, Victoria. The next meeting will be held in Ottawa.

GOAT LYMPH FOR INSANITY.

Report of Successful Application in Illinois Institution.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 23.—Irwin Fuller Bush, a young man of Joliet, was sent to Kankakee asylum last March, pronounced hopelessly insane. To-day in consequence of treatment with lymph from the glands of goats Bush is at home, completely recovered in mind. The lymph was discovered by Dr. Roberts, a physician of Green City, Mo. Its application to cases of insanity was made at the Chicago laboratory where Bush was taken. He has shown a steady gain until he was discharged last Saturday, cured.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Attempt to Overhaul the Missing Lawyer—Conservative Delegates—Medals For Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 23.—The steamer Cutch sailed again last night for Skagway. She had on board a special despatch to the chief of police to arrest lawyer Simpson of Vancouver, on the already reported charge of misappropriating $1,300 belonging to the Dominion Permanent Loan Company.

The following is a complete list of delegates chosen by the senior and junior Conservative clubs to attend the New Westminster convention: The senior club chose Mayor Garden, Sir C. Hibbert Tupper, R. B. Ellis, W. J. Bowser, Dr. Carroll, Dr. Wilson, Charles Wilson, G. H. Cowan, J. W. Hackett, J. R. Seymour, A. E. Shelton, B. G. Walker, A. McAllister, Dr McPhillips, J. D. Townley, G. I. Wilson, Dr. McGuigan, A. C. Stewart, C. B. Macneill, Ald. W. H. Wood and C. Douglas; and as alternates L. G. McPhillips, A. Williams, J. Clendenning, C. J. South, A. W. Mowat, W. S. McDonald, J. Young, W. Hunt, D. H. Boyd, A. C. Stirrit.

The Young Men's Conservative Club elected nine delegates and three alternates, as below: Delegates, G. A. Walkem, A. B. Pottenger, H. O. Alexander, O. Plunkett, H. W. Robinson, W. W. Walsh, W. H. Ker, Major Vaughan and George Dyke. Alternates—H. G. Ross, A. Larwill, B. Martin.

The presentation of medals donated by the Governor-General to the McGill University Society of Vancouver, and by Mayor Garden to the High school students were presented on Friday afternoon. Principal Shaw delivered an interesting address previous to the presentation of medals, dealing with the High school's affiliation with McGill University. Mr. Shaw stated that in the first McGill matriculation held, eight out of ten of those entering passed, and with a high average, 66 per cent. being the lowest, and only 33 per cent. being required to pass. This year the matriculation class will number 20. The papers are identically the same as those used at the Montreal examination. This year will be the Vancouver school's first year in arts, and the course will be, as far as possible, identical with that at McGill University, whilst the examinations will be the same.

The small steamer Dreadnaught is reported to have sunk at her moorings at Texada Island on Wednesday.

EXPLOSION AT OIL WELL.

Working Party Victims of an Overflow —Two Killed and Three Injured.

Wellsville, Ohio, Sept. 23.—While men were making preparations to shoot an oil well on the Ridner farm, near here, the well overflowed and the oil ignited from fire under the boiler, causing a terrible explosion. Two men were killed outright and three others injured, two of them, it is thought, fatally.

CARPETS, RUGS, ART SQUARES

UP-TO-DATE GOODS IN EVERY LINE

We show 10 patterns to any other stores one.

Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, Riche Velvets, Tapestry, 370 Pieces Carpets, 324 Rugs, 214 Art Squares

Above Goods were just received by us in one shipment from the manufacturer.

WEILER BROS, . Victoria, B. C.

LACROSSE IN THE EAST.

Championship For This Season Still in Doubt as Result of Saturday's Play.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—(Special)—Owing to the result of Saturday afternoon's match between the Nationals and Shamrocks, the lacrosse championship of 1899 is still in the balance.

The Nationals by defeating the Shamrocks 3 to 2, tie them for the championship, and Cornwall, too, is still in the running game, as the Shamrocks, Nationals and Cornwalls have each lost an equal number of matches.

If the Cornwalls win their protest in the Cornwall-Toronto match and beat Toronto, they will stand a show for the championship, and there will have to be two more matches; but if Toronto beats Cornwall, the struggle for the championship will be narrowed down to the Shamrocks and Nationals.

Worst Quake Yet Recorded.

Skagway's Apprehension of Disaster Perhaps on Way to Realization.

Two Severe Shocks Noted on the Seismograph Yesterday Morning.

The seismograph which Mr. Denison, of the government meteorological station, has installed in Victoria, has given fresh proof of its usefulness, indicating yesterday severe shocks of earthquake, of which the world has yet to learn particulars. The supposition is that Alaska again was the scene, and the vibration being even greater than recently recorded, the arrival of a steamer from the North will be awaited with great interest.

Mr. Denison says that the instrument shows a slight shock, not hitherto reported, at 5 a. m. on Sunday, September 17. Then there was a quiet period until 3:20 a. m. yesterday, when a short but pronounced shock, lasting 30 seconds, occurred. This was followed at 5:48 by a severe vibration of two minutes' duration.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Sifton's Western Trip—Highlanders Disappointed—Letter Carriers' Pay—A Big Tree.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Mr. Sifton goes West early in October.

Lord and Lady Minto returned to Ottawa to-day.

Gen. Hutton made short work to-day of the request of the Toronto Highlanders to visit New York. His telegram sent to Col. Otter, D. O. C. at Toronto, was as follows: "The general officer commanding does not approve of the 48th Highlanders taking part in the celebration of Admiral Dewey's victory over Spain, a power friendly to the British Empire."

The postmaster-general promised a Winnipeg delegation to-day an increase in pay to the Winnipeg letter carriers.

Forestry exhibits for the Paris exposition are arriving here for shipment. The Ontario government having declined to furnish any, the federal authorities had to arrange an Ontario display. A carload of British Columbia products arrived here to-day. A section of a big tree, 14 feet in diameter, from Vancouver Island, will be exhibited here before being forwarded to Paris.

AUTOMOBILE ARRIVES.

Vancouver Folk Have a Sight of the Long Promised Horseless Carriage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 25.—The first automobile ever seen in British Columbia moved gently but swiftly over the paved streets of Vancouver to-day, with W. H. Armstrong at the crank. It is run by steam. The beautiful horseless carriage answered the steering gear to a hair's breadth as with rubber tires it noiselessly rolled along the asphalt with its motive power entirely hidden from sight it looked like some graceful animal curving its way in and out of heavy traffic. Messrs. Armstrong & Morrison purchased the machine in the States and had it shipped to Vancouver by express. A double machine capable of holding four will likely be here in a few weeks. The first honored guest to see how the thing felt was His Worship Mayor Garden, who with a pleased smile looked as if there was a patent attachment to his arm, so automatically and incessantly did he touch his hat to the admiring crowds who craned their necks on the curb to see the Mayor roll by. It is the intention of a syndicate with which Messrs. Armstrong & Morrison are prominently identified, to manufacture the automobile at their factory here for use on the streets of Vancouver, both for pleasure and for the purpose of delivering goods.

BOMBARDING AT EASE.

Four American Warships Destroy a Filipino Town and Have Only One Man Hurt.

Manila, Sept. 23.—The United States cruiser Charleston, the monitor Monterey, the gunboat Concord and the supply ship Zafiro this morning attacked Olangaho, on Subig Bay. The warships after briskly bombarding Olangaho, landed 250 sailors, who destroyed the insurgent position. One American was wounded.

BERLIN GIVES OFFENSE.

Refuses to Spare Money for Emperor's Scheme to Improve Castle Surroundings.

Berlin, Sept. 24.—The Emperor is wroth at the Berlin municipalities' refusal to co-operate with his plan for the embellishment of the vicinity of the royal castle by the removal of all the neighboring old ramshackle buildings. The municipality, of which Herr Singer and other Socialists are prominent members, justifies the refusal by the plea that the money required to carry out the plan cannot be spared, as it is needed to meet increasing demands for the municipal treasury, for the assistance of the poor, and for the communal schools.

His Majesty is convinced that the real reason for the refusal is the influence of the radical and revolutionary members. The movement to erect a suitable monument over the grave of the victims of the revolution of 1848, which the Emperor calls glorifying the revolution, he considers a good example of this domination.

TO CHEAPEN WHEELS.

English Manufacturers Will Combine to Meet Foreign Competition.

London, Sept. 24.—Cyclists here are much worked up over the rumors of a manufacturers' combine which is expected to produce a high-grade wheel for $42. The St. James Gazette says: "The combine will be welcomed by those having at heart the best interest of British commerce, for it is an undoubted fact that the cheaper cycles of American concerns and Germans are fast driving British makers out of all the foreign markets. 'To-day,' commenting on the same subject, says: "Once the combine is effected, there will arise from the ashes of the Hooleyized bicycle trade a prosperous British industry."

THE INDIAN CRICKETER.

His English Team Briskly Opens Match Against Twenty-Two Colts.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—Prince Ranjitsinhji, the famous Indian cricketer, and his eleven began their first match in this country to-day on the grounds of the Belmont Cricket Club at Elmwood, a suburb of this city. They had as their opponents the Philadelphia "colts," a team picked from the various local amateur cricket clubs. The weather was most favorable, and the grounds were in condition for excellent play.

The attendance was disappointing. When the game began at noon but 300 persons were present, the crowd increasing during the afternoon to 1,200.

When stumps were drawn at 3 o'clock the locals, who won the toss and went first to bat, had made 180 runs for a loss of 15 wickets. It had been arranged to allow 22 colts to take the field against the Prince's team, but at his suggestion it was decided to use 14 fielders, 22 men to bat. The Prince stated that in a match in Australia 22 men had taken the field against his team, and that the effect on his men was depressing. He stipulated that he could send 12 men to bat and 11 to the field.

The feature of to-day's playing was the fielding of the visitors. The Prince put in several of his bowlers, Townsend being the most effective. The biggest individual score was 27, made by Jordan. White following with 21. The Prince will go to bat to-morrow. Summary—Byes, 17; leg byes, 5; no balls, 2, wides, 1; total, 180.

ANOTHER PENN.

London, Sept. 24.—The discovery under the nave of an old church at Penn, Buckinghamshire, of a coffin bearing the name of William Penn caused the circulation of a report that it contained the body of the founder of Pennsylvania but as the body was buried there, according to several English papers, in 1638, or eighty years prior to his decease, it is probably one of Penn's ancestors.

TO STE. ANNE'S SHRINE.

Waterville, Maine, Sept. 25.—Two hundred members of St. Francis de Sales Catholic church of this city to-day entered upon a pilgrimage for absolution to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec, under the escort of Rev. Father Garland. The pilgrimage will extend over a period of two weeks.

PONTON'S ACQUITTAL.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—The Mail says the Ponton verdict voices public opinion, as the testimony of a professional criminal was not considered sufficient to condemn.

TAILORS QUIT.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—The custom tailors here ceased work this morning, pending arrangements for a new scale of wages.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Military Train's Progress—Harvesting and Hunting Accidents—Suicide —Mr. Mills' Trip.

Winnipeg, Sept. 25.—(Special)—The special train conveying the detachment of Royal Artillery from Halifax to Esquimalt to replace the Royal Marine Artillery now there, will pass through Winnipeg to-morrow.

The Victoria Lacrosse Club, of this city, have received word from New Westminster cancelling their engagement with that town as the Toronto team is going to the Coast.

A harvest hand named Thomson was badly injured by a threshing machine accident near Wawanesa.

Members of the half-breed commission sent to the Peace and Athabasca river districts, have reached Edmonton on their return.

Hon. David Mills has gone to Portage la Prairie, whence he will proceed to one or two points in Northwestern Manitoba in company with Mr. Frank Pedley, superintendent of immigration. On returning to Portage, he will go direct to Regina and other Western points.

John Rutherford, a prominent resident of Strathclair, attempted suicide by emptying the contents of a shotgun into his head. He will probably die.

A son of Dr. Young, of Selkirk, lost his right arm in a shooting accident.

Rev. Charles W. Gordon, of St. Stephen's church, left to-day for Toronto, where he will be united in marriage on Thursday with Miss King, daughter of the late Principal King. Miss King is at present in Toronto, the guest of Sir Thomas and Lady Taylor.

Wilfrid Boivin, a young French Canadian farmer, was drowned yesterday while crossing the Assiniboine river at St. Francois Xavier. The accident was witnessed by his wife, a bride of but six weeks, and occurred while they were going to service at the parish church.

FOR PARTY LINES.

A Liberal Organ's Endorsement of Conservative Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 25.—The World to-night declares for party lines in provincial politics and says: "It has already been declared for by Conservatives, and so far as the World is concerned, such men in that party as we know to be honest and upright, possessed of probity doing or political iniquity, and who have the best interests of the country at heart, hold similar views to those we accord cordial but independent support. So far as Liberalism is concerned, especially in this province, there is an urgent immediate and absolute necessity for reconstruction. That there are and ability, above suspicion of wrong-many good men and true in the ranks of Reform throughout British Columbia goes without saying, but unfortunately there at present exists a breach and chasm which will require to be bridged over at the earliest possible period, if such a victory as was gained on the 23rd of June, 1896, in British Columbia is to be repeated."

IRISH SOCIETIES ON THE WARPATH

Denounce Invitation to Highlanders and Commend War Upon England.

By Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 25.—At a meeting of the United States secret societies the following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, a committee of officers representing the Irish volunteers waited upon Major General Rose, grand marshal of the Dewey parade, and asked and were refused a place in the parade;

"And, whereas the Scottish Highlanders of Toronto, a body of men alien to our republic and hostile to our institutions, have been honored with the right of line, immediately following the Olympia's crew and preceding the State National Guards;

Therefore, Be it resolved that we take emphatic exception to this action as invidious, if not hostile, to the Irish volunteers, and resent the unjust discrimination as depriving the regiment of the honor of a position in the line of march as admirers and fellow citizens of the hero of Manila, Admiral Dewey."

A despatch was received from Toronto last night, saying that the Scottish Highlanders would not participate in the Dewey parade.

New York, Sept. 25.—The executive committee of the United Irish American Societies of New York city met last night. P. J. McNulty, of the Cavan Young Men's Association, was elected temporary chairman. The principal question before the committee was the threatened war between Great Britain and the Republic of Transvaal. Col. Gillingham, who has just organized a regiment of Irishmen resident in the Transvaal to fight with the Boers, was warmly commended. A committee was named to confer with the Holland Society for the arrangement of a public demonstration in the near future to denounce England.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

PURE AND WHOLESOME.
ONE POUND CAN 25 ¢
LONDON ENG. E.W. GILLETT. CHICAGO, ILL.
TORONTO, ONT.

Transvaal's Destiny.

British Government Preparing to Inaugurate a New Era There.

Useless to Further Pursue Negotiations on Lines Hitherto Followed.

Accusation of Breach of Faith Sharply Answered by Mr. Chamberlain.

By Associated Press.

London, Sept. 25.—The officials of the foreign office this evening gave out the text of the letter of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, dated September 22. The British reply expressed regret that Her Majesty's latest offer had been refused, and says: "The only object Her Majesty's government had in view in the recent negotiations has been stated in a manner which cannot admit of misapprehensions, viz., to obtain such substantial and immediate representation for the Outlanders as will enable them to secure for themselves more fair and just treatment, which was formally promised them in 1881, and which Her Majesty intended to secure for them when she granted the privilege of self-government to the Transvaal.

"No conditions less comprehensive than those contained in the telegram of September 3 can be relied on to effect this object. The refusal of the South African government to entertain the offer thus made, coming as it does after four months of prolonged negotiations, themselves the climax of five years of extended agitation, makes it useless to pursue the discussions on the lines hitherto followed, and the Imperial government is now compelled to consider the situation afresh, and to formulate new proposals for settlement of the issues which have been created in South Africa by the policy constantly followed for many years by the government of South Africa. They will communicate the results of their deliberations in a later despatch."

In a later communication, dated September 22, the Imperial government takes up the charge of breach of faith insinuated by Secretary of State Reitz on September 16, "which," it is pointed out, "we cannot pass over in silence." Mr. Chamberlain then says:

"The proposals made by the South African Republic in its letters of August 19 and August 20 were not induced by suggestions given by the British agent to the State Attorney, as claimed, but on the contrary, the State Attorney sounded the British Agent, both in writing and in conversation, as to the conditions on which the Imperial government would waive the invitation to adjourn the inquiry, and the result of these communications was the proposals made by the South African government in these letters. It is impossible that the South African government could have had any doubt as to the Imperial government's answer to the conditions named, and my reply was actually the same as the British Agent had foreshadowed to the State Attorney, and which, therefore, they must have anticipated in making the proposals."

The Imperial government also denies that its telegram of September 8 substituted an entirely new proposal for the invitation to the joint commission of inquiry. The Imperial government then requotes the despatch from South Africa of August 19, containing an alternative proposal identical with that which the Imperial government is said to have substituted, and the communication then proceeds as follows:

"The Imperial government has given no reason for misapprehension on the part of the South African Republic as to its answer regarding non-interference and suzerainty, as the Imperial government had already stated it would not press for the appointment of a commission of inquiry, in view of the fact that such an inquiry would be, in the opinion of the government of South Africa prejudicial to the right of full independence repeatedly recognized by the Imperial government.

"As to the use of the English language in the volksraad, the Imperial government regards this as reasonable, and is astonished that the government of the South African Republic should deem it unnecessary, and make it a point of denial that the government of the South African Republic ever proposed such a thing to the British Agent."

London, Sept. 26.—A special despatch from Pretoria says that the members of the volksraad, believing that the British notes are intended to gain time for the concentration of troops, urge the government to adjourn the raad immediately, and to send Great Britain a note declaring that further mobilization will be regarded as an unfriendly act. Trenches, earthworks and sandbag defences are being erected in all the available approaches to the capital.

Durban, Natal, Sept. 25.—Seven hundred and fifty men of the Leicestershire regiment, 750 of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 200 mounted infantry and the Eighteenth Hussars have arrived at Dundee from Ladysmith.

Johannesburg, Sept. 25.—Von Velheim, the former trooper in the police who shot and killed Woolon Johnson, nephew, partner and executor of the late Barney Barnato, in Johannesburg in March of last year, after failing in an attempt to blackmail, has been arrested while crossing the frontier. It was said he was returning with the object of giving the government information.

London, Sept. 26.—The Brussels correspondent of the Standard says that Dr. Leyds, European representative of the South African Republic, now recognizes the hopelessness of any attempt to obtain European intervention.

Pretoria, Sept. 25.—The Imperial despatch was read to-day in the volksraad. President Kruger announced that the reply of the South African Republic would be presented to the volksraad to-morrow.