

AN APPEAL AND A WARNING

British Commissioner Urges the Imperial Authorities to Terminate the Suspense in South Africa.

PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY CONFLICT

Boers Will Gather on the Frontier After the Dispatch of Kruger's Reply--The Real Crisis Yet to Come--Oom Paul Interviewed.

(Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 15.—A bluebook containing the last Transvaal dispatch of Secretary Chamberlain relating to matters which led to its being sent was issued today.

The text of Chamberlain's note is identical with the dispatch cabled to the Associated Press.

The only important feature revealed is a telegram from British High Commissioner Milner, dated August 31st, referring to the commercial distress and saying:

"I am receiving representations from many quarters to urge the Imperial government to terminate the suspense. British South Africa is prepared for extreme measures and is ready to suffer much more in order to see the vindication of British authority. It is the prolongation of the negotiations, endless and undecided, that is dreaded. I fear seriously there will be a strong reaction of feeling against the policy of the Imperial government if matters drag. Please understand I invariably preach confidence and patience and tact without effect, but if I did not inform you of the increasing difficulty of doing this and the unmistakable growth of uneasiness about the present situation and the desire to see it terminated at any cost I should be failing in my duty."

Other lengthy dispatches from the British High Commissioner are made public, but they only reiterate the Outlanders' claims regarding the franchise and the commissioner's ideas regarding the proposition already made.

The bluebook throws no new light on the situation as it is to-day, except to show that the commissioner's patience has reached the ebbing point.

Kruger interviewed.

A published interview with Kruger, said to have taken place at Pretoria yesterday, is far more important. He is quoted as saying:

"I have tried all along to place the aliens in the Transvaal on the same footing politically as burghers. Mr. Chamberlain says I have not kept my promise. This," thundered Kruger, "I deny."

Continuing, Kruger added: "The aliens of the Transvaal have the same commercial rights as the burghers, and have always enjoyed them without interference. I wanted to let them have the same political rights, but they would not avail themselves of this. Roughly, there are more than fifty thousand aliens who have been here more than seven years and have registered, thus being eligible to the franchise. Yet of the British subjects who have availed themselves of it, the chief part has been the Afrikaners, and not the English."

This shows the British in the Transvaal do not want the franchise. In my opinion there is no cause whatever for war. Everything could be settled by arbitration."

Protest Against Further Delay.

The second edition of the London Times today prints a special dispatch from Newcastle, Natal, dated September 15th, which bears out the British High Commissioner's statement, as it says the Outlanders' council has transmitted to the Imperial government what practically amounts to a protest against further delay. The correspondent says:

"They cannot contemplate without indignation the possibility that the Pretoria government will be permitted to further delay matters on the plea of sending the burghers."

The correspondent adds: "There is nothing to confirm the reports that the Boers will concede Chamberlain's demands. On the contrary, it is stated that three thousand men will be dispatched to the border immediately after the Transvaal reply is sent. Every-thing points to the prospect of an early conflict."

Shipping Mules.

New York, Sept. 16.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says the war department has been approached by the representatives of the British government who want to buy at once one thousand mules for shipment to South Africa for army uses. The department, however, had disposed of all surplus stock. The Englishmen will buy mules in the open market in the South

and then ship to South Africa as fast as obtained.

Great Britain also recently let several large contracts for canvas wagons for South Africa to the principal wagon-makers in this country.

Kruger's Reply.

Capetown, Sept. 16.—Further telegrams to-day from Pretoria confirm the forecast of the reply to Great Britain, which does not accept the demands of the British government as a whole.

Great excitement prevails in Pretoria over the consequences which may ensue. Young Boers are asking to be led into the field immediately.

It is impossible to predict what will be the situation after the delivery of the reply in London. The feeling here is it will be impossible for the Imperial government, and undignified upon its part, to again enter upon an interchange of argument.

The Royal Munster Regiment has arrived here.

Crowds Cheer Departing Soldiers.

London, Sept. 16.—The first battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, 900 strong, and detachments of the army service corps and ambulance corps, sailed in the steamer Gaul at 2 p.m. to-day from Southampton, en route to Natal amid great enthusiasm. The men appeared to be in splendid condition and openly anxious for fighting.

The Fusiliers went direct from Aldershot, but many officers of the regiment and a number of special service officers started for London, receiving at Waterloo station an enthusiastic send-off from the large crowd present. A porter cried: "All aboard for Pretoria!" which was taken up by the crowd uproariously.

General Sir George Stewart White, V.C., formerly quartermaster-general, who is going to command the troops in Natal, sailed with his staff on the Tantalion Castle from Plymouth. He left London subsequent to the main body of officers. Though General White tried to keep quiet the hour of his departure from London a large crowd was present and gave him an ovation.

Captain Sir Edward Chichester, who commanded the British cruiser Immortal at Manila, is among the officers accompanying General White. He is going to Capetown to command the second-class cruiser Doris, the flagship of Admiral Harris.

Captain Chichester said to a reporter: "This is my first march. It is difficult to say which way events will turn. My work is among the hewers of wood and drawers of water. I am to hustle between Capetown and Delagoa Bay, the prospective seat of war, in the Do-ny provisions and equipments for the troops."

Note Handed To British Agent.

Pretoria, Sept. 16.—The reply of the Transvaal government was handed to the British agent here, Mr. Conyngham Greene, this morning at 11 o'clock. It will be officially published here on Monday at 9 a.m.

How Fighting Will Begin

It Will Not Be Necessary For Britain to Declare War.

General Sir George Stewart White and Staff Sail for South Africa.

Newspaper Correspondents Hastening to the Probable Scene of Hostilities.

(Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 16.—Speculation regarding the events which would immediately precede and follow hostilities with the Transvaal continues to occupy the public attention. It appears no declaration of war is necessary, the process, according to good authority, would be a proclamation by the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, stating that the concentration of London was annulled and that Queen Victoria had resumed the government of the country known as the South African Republic.

The general commanding the British expeditionary forces was to be instructed to occupy the Transvaal and hold it until a fresh government should be established. When the country should be pacified, a commission, doubtless including all classes of the inhabitants of the Transvaal, would be appointed to

Draft a New Constitution.

That all this is easier said than done is quite palpable, even to the most enthusiastic Englishman.

Estimates of the strength of the Boers widely diverge. Mr. John Morley referred to them as able to put an army of 50,000 men in the field, while the war office officials seem to think 25,000 would be all they could muster. As a matter of fact their strength depends entirely upon the assistance received from the Orange Free State and natives, which it is impossible to gauge.

The present atmosphere of war has enormously stimulated army recruiting. Crowds of young men surround the offices daily, and large batches take the Queen's shilling.

The indignation over the Dreyfus verdict seems to have subsided. This is doubtless due to the rumors of

GERMANS IN CHINA.

Telegrams to the Minister Intercepted by the Government--Mission Sacrificed.

(Associated Press.)
Berlin, Sept. 15.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung to-day prints a despatch from Shan Tung which reports a serious condition of affairs in the Hinterland. The German minister at Peking has not received telegrams from there, as the Chinese government intercepted them.

The German mission at Shan Tung is reported to have been annihilated, and railway communication is only possible with a strong military escort.

DREYFUS'S PARDON.

London, Sept. 16.—M. De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, says: "I learn that Capt. Dreyfus will shortly withdraw his appeal for a revision of the Rennes trial, which will leave the ground clear for the government to take immediate steps to pardon him."

"This pardon will not annul the civil and military consequences of the verdict, and he will therefore no longer belong to the army. There is nothing, however, to prevent him from applying to the court of cassation to quash the Rennes trial whenever the new fact required by law is produced."

"When liberated he will settle in the south of France, as the members of his family do not wish to expose him to such demonstrations of sympathy abroad as might be used against him by his adversaries at home."

According to the Paris correspondent of the Daily News, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier, has promised to propose a pardon for Dreyfus at Tuesday's meeting of the cabinet council.

RESCUE IN MID-OCEAN.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Sept. 15.—Capt. McKay, of the British steamer Panther, which sailed from New York on September 8th for St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and arrived here to-day, reported having encountered a hurricane, during which the steamer lost her deck load, including 49 mules and 24 sheep, and also two boats. He also reported that on September 13th from the schooner Isaac Newton the captain, his wife and the crew. The vessel had been dismantled and waterlogged since the Sunday previous.

PRINTERS BURNED OUT.

(Associated Press.)
Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 16.—Half a million loss was caused by a fire which broke out early to-day in the North block, occupied entirely by printing firms. The flames spread rapidly through the building and jumped to the Masonic Temple, the Methodist church and the Webster block, which were destroyed. Several smaller buildings were also burned.

A JURY OF WOMEN.

Who have tested the merits of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, return the verdict that for backache and kidney disorders there is no preparation in any way equal to this great discovery of Dr. A. W. Chase, America's greatest physician. This great kidney cure is sold by all dealers at 25 cents a box, and has proved most effectual as a remedy for the many ills to which woman is subject.

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Will Dreyfus Be Pardoned?

It Is Rumored the Court Has Decided to Release the Prisoner.

And That the Decree Will Be Signed on Tuesday--Esterhazy Challenged.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Matin this morning asserts that the cabinet has agreed to pardon Dreyfus, and that the decree will be signed on September 19th.

Many of the provincial papers publish articles insisting on the granting of a pardon.

The Figaro says many of the officers of the army are asking that Dreyfus be pardoned.

A Challenge for Esterhazy.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 15.—Paul E. Ayer, of Anderson, S. C., has called a challenge to Comte Ferdinand Wetsin Esterhazy to fight a duel on behalf of Captain Dreyfus.

Ayer is a son of the late General Ayer of the Confederate army, and was sergeant in the First South Carolina Volunteers during the Spanish war.

Far Beyond Expectations

Financial Statement For the Year Makes Interesting Reading for Canadians.

The Surplus Exceeds the Finance Minister's Estimate by Nearly \$500,000.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The finance department has prepared a statement of the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30th last. It includes all accounts received for that year up to the 31st of August last, and there will be no further change of any consequence.

As already predicted the surplus will be over \$5,000,000, which exceeds the estimate of the finance minister in his budget speech by nearly half a million dollars.

The revenue is \$46,796,386 and expenditure \$41,796,386, leaving a surplus of \$5,000,000. The revenue of the year 1898 exceeded 1897 by \$6,500,000, and the expenditure increased by about \$3,000,000. There was added to the public debt \$1,770,000, as against \$2,779,000 last year.

Next year, it is safe to say that the public debt will be reduced, something which has only happened twice since confederation.

For two months, from the present fiscal year ending August 31st, the revenue has slightly increased over the same time of last year, and this in spite of the great rush of imports in July of last year, so as to get the advantage of reductions on duties before the remissions of the Belgian and German treaties. There was also a small decrease in expenditure on both ordinary and capital accounts.

Liquor Permits.

The following order-in-council has been passed in regard to liquor permits: That each permit so issued by the minister of the interior shall be signed by such officer as the minister may designate for the purpose.

"That the fee to be paid for each permit shall be the sum of \$2 per gallon under proof, and that such fees shall be and become part of the liquor revenue of the Yukon Territory."

"That any person taking or importing or attempting to take or import spirituous or malt liquors or other intoxicants into the Yukon territory who has not first obtained a permit from the minister of the interior herebefore mentioned, shall be liable to the penalties provided by ordinance in that behalf enacted by the commissioner and council of the Yukon territory."

Action Against Walsh.

The reason for Tupper's bitterness against Major Walsh and Hon. C. Sifton, but particularly Walsh, is leading out here. Hon. Edgar Dewdney, who was manager of Sir Charles Tupper's Klondike company, is suing Walsh for \$25,000. Walsh refused to let 3,000 gallons of liquor enter the Yukon and Northwest Territories on a permit which Dewdney got. Later on it got through, but Dewdney claims that the price of whiskey went down, and he lost \$35,000 over the transaction. Needless to say, Sir Hibbert Tupper's firm is acting as attorneys for Dewdney.

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ME RAIN IN INDIA.

Sept. 11.—Rain has improved look in Western India, and famine have been removed. Crop has also been benefited.

12.—There has been a good the Madras and Bombay situation elsewhere is un-

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