

Cannot Turn Back Now

Opinion in London Is That Neither Chamberlain Nor Kruger Can Yield.

And That War Alone Will Settle the South African Dispute.

Meeting of Cabinet Ministers—No New Developments in the Situation.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 22.—A meeting of the cabinet council was held to-day, beginning at 12:30 p.m.

A large crowd assembled about Downing street early in the day. The cabinet ministers were loudly cheered, Mr. Chamberlain receiving the lion's share of the applause.

Previous to the meeting of the cabinet Baron Rothschild visited the first lord of the treasury, Hon. A. J. Balfour. The circumstance is unusual, and is said to be in connection with money difficulties the government is encountering regarding the military campaign.

When the cabinet went into session no new developments in the Transvaal situation had transpired.

Dispatches from the Cape continued of a warlike tone, and voice the indignation of the British contingent against the Orange Free State.

An impression current here, though not based on anything tangible, was that publicly the cabinet would only take steps tending to protract the negotiations, while secretly it would prepare details of an aggressive campaign, perhaps deciding to convoke parliament, though it was scarcely believed the latter determination would be announced immediately.

Later.—The cabinet meeting ended at 2:40 p.m. The ministers were cheered as they came out of the foreign office.

Nothing transpired regarding the action taken, though the general impression is that a vigorous line has been adopted.

The secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the first lord of the admiralty, George J. Goschen, immediately proceeded to the war office.

Britain and Delagoa Bay.

Allahabad, British India, Sept. 22.—The Pioneer to-day prints dispatches saying that negotiations have been conducted by Great Britain for taking possession of Delagoa Bay on November 12th.

"Nothing To Do But Fight."

New York, Sept. 22.—A despatch to the Tribune from London says:

"The correspondence between Sir Milner and President Steyn strengthens the current belief here that to-morrow's Cabinet Council will decide to send out from 10,000 to 20,000 additional troops to South Africa and leave all questions of diplomacy open till their arrival.

"Meanwhile the Orange Free State's leaders and the Afrikaner bond will bestir themselves to keep peace between England and the Transvaal, and will have the best wishes of the English Conservatives, like Sir Edward Clarke, who are hoping that war may be averted.

"Leading financiers in the city are convinced that

War is inevitable since neither President Kruger nor Mr. Chamberlain can retreat with honor, and there is no other way out of it. The commonest expression heard in Lombard street is that each side has gone too far to turn back, and hence there is nothing to do but fight it out.

"An experienced banker remarked that the government here is waiting in order to put all the reinforcements ashore, and the Boers are holding back for rain, which will give water and grass on the veldt for their cavalry, and that in the course of six weeks there will be a quick three weeks' campaign.

"Mr. Chamberlain will provide a draft of

An Alternative Policy

when the Cabinet meets, and his friends assert that it will turn on the pivot of the paramount authority of the British government in South Africa.

"The rumors that the Transvaal government will be asked to disarm and abandon its lines of fortification in Pretoria and Johannesburg are premature, but not unfounded.

"Mr. Chamberlain keeps his own counsel, and shows no sign by his next movement in the game can be anticipated."

Another Message to Kruger.

London, Sept. 22.—Immediately after the cabinet council the German ambassador visited Premier Salisbury and had a long conference with him.

The fact that a similar visit immediately followed the previous cabinet council leads some persons to attach significance and to infer that the Emperor William is taking an active part in Transvaal affairs.

It is much more probable the question of Delagoa Bay was discussed, if the despatch printed to-day by the Pioneer of Allahabad, saying negotiations had

been concluded by Great Britain for taking possession of Delagoa Bay on November 1st, is correct.

Later in the day various rumors were current regarding the cabinet meeting, but the following, which the Pall Mall Gazette published, is believed to be correct:

"The comparatively short duration of the council warrants the conclusion that nothing of supreme importance was decided as yet, and such we believe to be the fact."

"Information in our possession is to the effect that it was an interim cabinet summoned to consider an interim dispatch. It is believed this paper, which met with the approval of Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues, will be published as soon as received by the Boer government on Monday or Tuesday."

According to the Gazette the dispatch opens with an expression of regret at the unfavorable character of Secretary Steyn's latest reply and continues with a very firm insistence upon the repudiation of the claim of the Transvaal to the status of a sovereign state, once more pointing out Britain's readiness to settle at once the nature of the proposed arbitration tribunal, provided the British conditions are promptly and unreservedly accepted, and concluding with the intimation that the Imperial government is now engaged in drawing up its own terms, and the Transvaal may expect to hear from them shortly.

Four Thousand Soldiers at Pretoria.

Pretoria, Sept. 22.—The executive council sat until 5 o'clock yesterday evening.

A telegram containing President Steyn's reply to the British high commissioner in South Africa was loudly cheered.

A large order for horses has been given in the Orange Free State.

The field cornets says that in the event of mobilizing four thousand men will be available in Pretoria alone.

It is reported that an experiment with a locally manufactured dynamite gun resulted in the gun bursting, though no one was hurt.

Cavalry For the Cape.

Bombay, Sept. 22.—The remainder of the Nineteenth Hussars and the cavalry staff has sailed for the Cape. The cost of transporting the Indian contingent to South Africa is estimated at \$400,000.

Boys May Have to Fight.

Durban, Natal, Sept. 22.—Refugees from Barbeton complain bitterly of the arrogance of field cornets. They say British boys of 15 years are placed on the lists of the commanders.

London, Sept. 23.—The departure of more officers for the Cape and denial of the Portuguese minister that Great Britain is to take Delagoa Bay, are the only developments in the Transvaal situation this morning.

The cabinet ministers have left town. Their action yesterday evoked nothing extraordinary in the way of comment.

The expectation that their meeting would be followed by a border outbreak has, so far, been unfulfilled, though the news from Johannesburg tells of unrest that is not assuring.

In spite of the Portuguese minister's denial, there is good reason to believe Great Britain would lease Delagoa Bay.

The most notable among the officers who sailed to-day was Major-General French, a number of staff officers, special service officers and war correspondents accompanied him.

Will Support Imperial Authorities.

Capetown, Sept. 23.—The Onstrand, the Afrikaner bond organ, commenting on the British cabinet meeting, heads its article "More demands, more troops, more dum-dum bullets." It says there is no casus belli, but that the British troops on the border are likely to make one, and hopes the Afrikaner's protest will be heeded before it is too late.

At a meeting of 48 progressive members of the assembly yesterday evening, resolutions were passed deprecating the Transvaal and pledging the Imperial government the strongest support.

Gordons Sail.

Bombay, Sept. 23.—The second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders and other detachments of troops sailed to-day on three transports for Natal.

Situation at Johannesburg.

Johannesburg, Sept. 23.—(Delayed in transmission).—The feeling of uneasiness here has not abated. There is more rowdiness and street barricading.

Scene in Cape Assembly.

London, Sept. 23.—A special despatch from Capetown to-day says there was an extraordinary scene in the assembly on Friday during the debate on the Registrar of Voters' Bill.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who hitherto has depreciated the possibility of hostilities, repeated the statement that several members had "accepted money for electioneering purposes from the Transvaal government, with which England is now on the verge of war." The statement created a great impression.

Later, speaking on the same bill, Mr. Rhodes pointedly indicated that some members were politically guilty of treason, that they "were supporters of a ministerial party who lived entirely on off" and were "nothing more than political scavengers." He called on the Premier to hold these in check.

THE TRADES CONGRESS.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—At the closing sitting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council to-day resolutions were passed dealing with a variety of subjects, the most important of which was one censuring Sir Wilfrid Laurier for failure to keep promises made to Western Liberals prior to the last general election, that he would put an end to Chinese immigration, which he has since had an opportunity, and neglected to do, because such a course was out of line with Imperial policy.

What Did Dewey Do?

Goldwin Smith on American Adoration of the Hero of Manila.

Canada, He Says, Cannot Take Part in the Celebration Without Offending Spain.

Filipinos Ditch a Railway Train and Open Fire on the Passengers.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Sept. 22.—Goldwin Smith, writing in a local paper, says:

"Nothing could show the extent to which the head of Columbia had been turned by the war more than her adoration of the hero Dewey. What did the hero Dewey and his comrades do? They sat in almost perfect safety and destroyed, at long range, a line of helpless tubs, with some hundreds of the poor Spaniards who manned them, and who alone had no opportunity of showing heroism on the occasion. So perfectly secure did the American feel that they adjourned to breakfast in the middle of their sport. There was among them a single casualty, and had they all gone tiger-hunting, one casualty at least probably would have occurred. For this, however, Dewey is declared to be the equal of the great seamen who conquered in the terrible days of Aboukir, Copenhagen, Trafalgar. If he were so inclined he might probably be elected President of the United States.

"Canada cannot possibly take part in the celebration of Dewey's triumphs without an evidence of discourtesy toward Spain, a friendly nation, which has done Canada no wrong. Spain, let it be remembered, though deprived of her possessions in this hemisphere, is still a Mediterranean power, decayed at present, but capable of restoration. The British government will hardly thank

the Canadian government for making her an implacable enemy."

Filipinos Attack a Railway Train.

Manila, Sept. 22.—(2:35 p.m.)—A party of insurgents ditched a railroad train a mile and a half south of Angeles this morning and then opened fire upon the derailed cars from a bamboo thicket close to the track, killing two Americans and wounding five others.

Lieut. Lome and five of his scouts, who were on the train, made a vigorous defence and caused the enemy to flee.

Six dead rebels were afterwards found in the thicket from which the rebel fire came.

General Wheaton, with six companies, proceeded from Calumet to the relief of the train, but his forces were not needed.

Churches Occupied by Soldiers.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General Otis regarding the military use of church property in the Philippines:

"Referring to your cablegram of September 18th, sixteen churches in different localities have been occupied by United States troops. Four were only partially occupied and religious services were not interfered with. Three convents were also occupied. These three and ten of the sixteen churches were formerly occupied by insurgents. Church property was respected and protected by our troops."

Otis and the Chinese.

Washington, Sept. 22.—At a cabinet meeting to-day the subject of Chinese exclusion in the Philippines was discussed at some length. It is proposed to ask General Otis for definite information as to what has been done, and especially with regard to the particular complaint from the Chinese minister that one ship load of Chinese has been stopped. Otis will be asked to give the reasons why this action was taken.

Volunteers Near Home.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—The transport Zealandia, with a portion of the first Montana volunteers on board, has been sighted.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 22.—Twelve fresh cases of what is believed to be bubonic plague have occurred at Marquez, a small town near here. Two of the cases resulted fatally.

Four firemen were injured by falling walls during a fire at Strathroy last evening.

Jingoes Not Satisfied

British Government Taken to Task for Its Dealings With Kruger

The Transvaal Given Until October 5 to Reply to New Proposals.

An Invasion of Scotland—Parnell's Estate for Sale—"Battle of Mullingar."

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 23.—The sands in Mr. Chamberlain's hour glass are running out but very leisurely, much too slow in fact for the jingo party.

The Morning Post, editorially, warns the government that it runs a two-fold risk by its renewed hesitancy, first of exhausting the patience of the loyalists in South Africa, and secondly, of its supporters at home, who are not too enthusiastic over its previous dealings with Imperial questions.

The Daily Chronicle bluntly tells the government that "their proceedings are undignified." The paper adds: "The fact remains that President Kruger has been given another period of grace, thanks, primarily, to the fact that we are

Not Yet Prepared for War, but, also, probably to Lord Salisbury's moderating influence on Mr. Chamberlain's impetuosity. It may be taken for granted that the Transvaal has at least until October 5th to decide, as no doubt it will be allowed a week to consider Great Britain's new proposals, which cannot be presented until after the next cabinet council. By this time the attitude of the Orange Free State will be known. Whilst the hostility of the Free State will be of futile advantage—the opening of an easier way to Pretoria—it is asserted at Capetown that the combined Transvaal and Orange Free State tactics are to prevent the British advance from the Natal border and

Assume the Offensive against British territory from along the

unprotected Orange river border. President Kruger's hope is thus to get a snatch victory, as in 1881, and secure easy terms for peace."

An interesting note in connection with the attitude of the Afrikaners is that Secretary of State Retz is Premier Schreiner's brother-in-law.

Grant Allen, the author, is still in a precarious condition, but his doctors are hopeful that his disease, which has now been localized, will yield to treatment.

Society, if such a thing can be said to exist this time of the year, has decided

To Invade Scotland

in full force. The Queen and royalists of all degrees and their intimates are flocking around Inverness. Among the gay crowds the Bradley-Martins, the William Waldorf Astors, Mr. Andrew Carnegie and other well known Americans are well able to keep up their reputation.

An anonymous book of poems, just published in London, is being much praised by the reviewers for the purity, beauty and strength of verse. While people wondered at the identity of author, it is now learned that

Lord Alfred Douglas Wrote Them.

They were first published in Paris under his own name but they were brought here anonymously, fearing the effect of scandal caused by Lord Douglas's connection with the Oscar Wilde case. Lord Douglas is living quietly in England with his mother, having separated from Wilde, who is living a dog's life in Paris eking out his existence on a small annuity and the few dollars he can make by writing. Wilde recently negotiated with an American theatrical manager for the sale of a new play, but nothing resulted from it. Wilde's boys, whom no one has seen since the trial, are at a school in England, cared for by an uncle. One of them is being educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Arundale, the historic seat of the Parnells, is to be sold by an order of a court on November 3rd.

The Parnell Monument Committee has taken up the matter, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. John Redmond, while in America, will appeal for funds to buy in the mansion and settle it upon the Parnell family. If the Parnells die out they propose to turn the estate into a public park.

That the Irish flag sometimes creates discussion in other places than over New York's city hall was amusingly instanced this week, when Lord Greville, chairman of the newly-formed Westmeath county council, attempted to fly the green emblem over the county court at Mullingar. Captain Greville, who is high sheriff and a son of Lord Greville, said he would be shot before his father or his council.

Hoisted That Flag

over his court. The council reaffirmed its decision and Greville, the younger, prepared to resist. On Thursday there occurred what is now called the "Battle of Mullingar." The council, led by Lord Greville, entered the court yard, while a crowd of about a thousand people looked on, kept outside by a large force of police. The councillors were endeavoring gingerly to get into the court, when the crowd broke through the police lines, stormed the court, forced an entrance and tore down the green flag, which was waved from a window. This was the signal for tremendous cheering. The triumph was short lived, for the police drove out the mob and captured the flag leaving Greville, the younger, the victor.

SITUATION IN SAN DOMINGO.

Political Exiles Return to Their Homes—The Presidential Campaign.

(Associated Press.)

San Domingo, Sept. 22.—A warship from Porto Rico, with forty political exiles on board, arrived here to-day. The return of the exiles aroused much enthusiasm among the people.

The decree of the government fixing from October 5th to October 8th for primary elections, and providing for a meeting of the electoral college during the last week of October, although a revolutionary action and against the constitution, has been well received. The government's action was ratified by popular demonstration, the crowds crying: "Down with the constitution." There was apparently no opposition to the decree. Officers will be elected for the full term of four years. Jimenez is only candidate for the presidency of the Republic.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Washington, Sept. 22.—John W. Foster has arrived here and has begun to take up the threads of his work in connection with the arrangement of a modus vivendi relating to the Alaskan boundary.

There has been no change in the status of this question recently. At last accounts the British government had before it Secretary Hay's proposition, and as it had received the approval of Mr. Tower, the British charge d'affaires here, it was assumed that it would prove acceptable to the foreign office. The proposition, however, was referred to the Canadian authorities to ascertain whether or not they were able to discover any reasonable objection to it, and so far as is known the two principals are still awaiting to learn the disposition of the Canadians.

GENERAL BRAULE DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Sept. 22.—General Braule, who succeeded General Renouard as chief of the general staff on November 4, 1898, is dead.

A Government Inquiry

is being made by the United States Senate Food Commission into the matter of food adulteration, now so prevalent.

Twice before the United States Government has made inquiries as to the ingredients and quality of the baking powders of the market.

Each time the government report has shown Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder of highest leavening strength, a grape cream of tartar powder of sterling worth, and absolutely pure and wholesome.

This is very gratifying, for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is depended upon by millions of people to raise their daily bread.

All tests, official and practical, prove Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder to be an economical, healthful and dependable article.

NOTE.—These Government inquiries also developed the fact that there are many mixtures upon the market made in imitation of baking powder, but containing alum or other caustic acid whose use in food is dangerous.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

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Castoria, so well adapted to children and is superior to any other.

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