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**The Mountain.** The work of the Park and Ferries Committee in connection with The Mountain will meet with the warm approval of our citizens. It is deserving of all the improvements which may be contemplated by its guardians. It is the favorite drive of the wealthy, and the play-ground of the poor. On its summit, after a sweltering day in the city below, "ankle deep in moss and flowery thyme," one can enjoy the gloom and coolness of declining day, and, far away from the dust, heat, filth, and noisomeness, revel in the fresh air, and rest the tired brain and body. It is the sanitarium of our city, and must be carefully kept and guarded.

**Lest We Forget:**

The Times says: "There will be no commiseration for the Transvaal, but there will be some sentimental regret over the obliteration of the Orange Free State."

Now that we are almost in sight of Pretoria and Peace, it may be well to recall the position of affairs in South Africa at the time of Mr. Kruger's insolent declaration of war. Many months have come and gone since Great Britain was called upon to consider the grimly ludicrous demands contained in Mr. Reitz's despatch—that at the bidding of a petty State, which owed its very existence to much misplaced magnanimity in the past, British troops were to be withdrawn from British territory, and a promise given not to land any more. Much has been made clear to us since then, and nothing more so than that the Transvaal Government never intended from the outset to grant any real reforms, fully believed in the ability of the Boers to drive the British into the sea, and purposed setting up a Dutch Federation in South Africa. The Lord Mayor of London was not alone in regarding the Boer ultimatum as "confounded cheek." The majority of us deplored the suicidal

madness of Messrs. Kruger and Steyn in attempting to throw off British supremacy. Yet, the maintenance of that supremacy, although it has welded the Empire together, has cost enough in blood and money to justify punishment of the Free State leader and the Africander traitors in the Cape Colony.

Let it be remembered that Mr. Schreiner, the Prime Minister of the Cape, as the brother-in-law of Mr. Reitz, permitted arms and ammunition to be imported into the Transvaal, never protested against the theft of gold that was in the custody of the Cape Railway, or the seizure of coal belonging to that railway by the Orange Free State. More, though Prime Minister of one of Her Majesty's possessions, he made the amazing announcement that civil servants of the Cape must not bear arms because the Colony would be neutral. As if, when the British Empire was in danger, every one of its sons is not free to rally round the flag. We wonder what Mr. Schreiner now thinks of the conduct of the Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders. In any case, Mr. Schreiner must be removed from office, and replaced by someone of whose loyalty to the Queen and Empire there is no doubt. Messrs. Kruger and Steyn will probably be punished by the surviving relatives of the poor, misguided burghers whom they have lured to death and disaster.

Then having convinced the Africander population that she has not only the intention, but the means, to maintain her supremacy in South Africa, and having punished traitors and frustrated their knavish tricks, the Queen can be relied upon to give to all her subjects in South Africa peace and happiness. But Messrs. Kruger, Steyn, Reitz and Company's dream of conquest and power has vanished with Lord Salisbury's latest declaration: "Not a shred of independence shall remain."