

# In Kruger's Hands

Peace or War Rests With Oom Paul—  
Stead's Latest: 'Shall I Slay My Brother  
Boer?'—South Africa Must Be British  
or Dutch.

Snow Mantles the Hills of Scotland—Burial Earth  
Brought From the Mount of Olives—Gray Is  
Fashion's Color.

London, Sept. 25.—Never at any stage of the Transvaal crisis have peace of war rested so entirely within the hands of President Kruger. The longer he delays precipitating a definite issue, the better are the chances for peace.

He now 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 has been most in the minds of the thinking British, and which prompts them to fear that before this week's cabinet meeting the Boers will have passed over Natal's border. If they have not, there will be much ground for believing President Kruger intends an ultimate back-down, though whether he is strong enough to carry his people with him in such a course is open to grave doubts.

**BOERS WILL NOT SUBMIT.**

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 impression that war is inevitable, which is now fairly general, is based almost solely upon the belief that the Boers will not submit, while it is impossible for Great Britain to recede from the position which the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, brought about. The recent negotiations upon the part of the colonial secretary 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 the suzerainty being the whole basis of the dispute. The speaker, and some of the other Liberal members, takes the view that Mr. Chamberlain has made it as hard as possible for President Kruger to accept his terms.

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

**MR. STEAD'S LATEST.**

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 "we should be a stain on Great Britain's escutcheon, as foul as that by which the Dreyfus case has sullied the fair fame of France." He compares Mr. Chamberlain to Gen. Mercler, and the South African committee to the Rhine court-martial. But such diatribes do not represent the popular feeling. If President Kruger decides to hold his ground with the only means at his disposal, i. e., almost immediate hostilities, he will find he has but small sympathy from any class of British.

The Transvaal negotiations are now so long drawn out that the papers devote great space to them, popular interest seems flagging. The government organs, while regretting the attitude of the Orange Free State, point out that its open hostility will eventually prove advantageous in riding Great Britain of the annoyance of having a presumably neutral but really hostile power on the border. The attitude of action and enabling Great Britain to take the free state to her possessions without encountering foreign protests or accusations of inhuman aggression.

**DREYFUS DROPS.**

Dreyfus and Guerin have practically passed out of the public mind here, but echoes of the case, congratulations and otherwise, of the French Government, appear with English weeklies. Expecting these topics and the Transvaal there is a dearth of interesting matters.

**THE CHURCH FIGHT.**

The church fight drags along. The bishops' issuing of orders to their episcopate enforcing the archbishop's decision to meet with compliance, except in a few cases, and none of these being very prominent ritualists. The bellcoke clergy will probably be requested to resign and may be tried. But apparently the majority of the high churchmen have made up their minds to swallow the pill rather than precipitate disestablishment.

**RAILWAYS CAMPARED.**

The controversy as to the comparative merits of British and American railroads continues. W. M. Ackworth, a railroad expert, writing at length to the Times, draws attention to the many good American features yet unappreciated in England, laying stress on American punctuality and speed, and maintaining, especially the special service between New York and Philadelphia, comparing so unfavorably with the London and Brighton service.

**WILLIAM PENN'S COFFIN.**

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, buried there, according to several English papers, in 1888, or 89 years before his decease. It is probably one of Penn's descendants. Similar instances are not uncommon in the London papers. Only the other day the Westminster Gazette referred to the "State of Penn-

delphia." The closer political Anglo-American relations have apparently failed to produce on this side corresponding interest in American history and geography.

**GERMANS FEAR WAR.**

Berlin, Sept. 25.—An outbreak of war in the Transvaal is regarded here as a question of a few days, or, at the most, of weeks. The whole press devotes considerable space to the matter.

Neither the attitude of the people or press has changed materially. Without exception, they disapprove of such a war, and blame Great Britain of endangering the Transvaal beyond endurance. The liberal press also blames the Transvaal for its illegal stand in first sanctioning Great Britain's attempt at interference in its internal affairs, and then rejecting such attempts and making thereof a casus belli. Thus argues the Vossische Zeitung, Cologne Gacette, Tagblatt and others. The whole Conservative, jingo, anti-Semitic, agrarian, ultra-montane and center press sides with the Boers.

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "No matter how things may develop, it is certain England is preparing another act of brutal coercion." The National Zeitung doubts whether it is still possible to adjust things in South Africa except by force of arms.

The Deutsche Zeitung severely blames the government for its inactivity in the quarrel, saying: "This is a dangerous game for German interests."

A foreign office official said to the correspondent here of the Associated Press:

**WILL BE WIPE OUT.**

"Of course, it is in no sense to our interest to have Britain 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 material interests there, for our trade with the Boer states is increasing, and is only next to that of England. Other interests will also be jeopardized or injured in such a struggle. Still, there is no occasion and no political or moral 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 understanding with Great Britain or whether the agreement of a year ago, on the subject of South Africa, included German neutrality in the event of war with the Transvaal.

**OUTCOME OF A WAR.**

Experts are beginning to speculate on the probable outcome of the war and the losses on both sides. The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"The British plan is an invasion on three sides, simultaneously from Rhodesia, Natal and Mafeking, or Kimberley. The best and most effective part of the English forces will probably be the volunteers raised in South Africa. There are 5,000 mounted men already in Rhodesia, who, with other volunteers, will be the real corps of the expedition."

In the Frankfurt Zeitung, Gen. Von Boguslawski, military writer of note, predicts that the British will sustain enormous losses in the Transvaal, owing, mainly, to the inferiority of their officers and their inability to understand or apply modern tactics."

**BLOW TO THE SPY SYSTEM.**

The Dreyfus excitement has largely subsided here since the pardon, though many papers express the belief that the mystery surrounding the case will be one day removed. Others say the end is wholly unsatisfactory. In military and diplomatic circles the opinion seems to prevail that Dreyfus was indeed a spy, but for Russia. This has found utterance in many papers. An interesting outcome of the case is the fact that the emperor, who has been deeply stirred by the revelations made at Rennes of the espionage system between France and Germany of the extent and elaborateness of which he has hitherto been ignorant, has instructed Gen. Von Hahnke, chief of his private military cabinet, to thoroughly investigate how and to what extent the system can be abolished or reduced to a minimum.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns reliably that his majesty's military attaches of both countries, while personally men of the highest sense of honor, had been so deeply involved in the scandal, and he instructed Gen. Von Hahnke to ascertain if it were possible for Germany to take the initiative in abolishing extra territoriality for attaches and other members of the embassies, thus abolishing the most heinous and dangerous form of espionage.

**SUMMED UP.**

One correspondent sums up the situation thus: No retreat, no provocation, but more troops to the front. That is a brief summary of Friday'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 view 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 that the ministers require time for reconsidering the subject of England's relations with the Dutch Republic, and the door will not be closed against pacific diplomacy. If President Kruger wishes to make fresh overtures, the ministers are determined not to provoke a declaration of war, 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 of military preparation prevailing at army headquarters today betokens the dispatch of

large reinforcements to the Cape and Natal. The prolonged conference between Mr. Balfour and Lord Rothchild indicates that the spending departments are settling the details, and that parliament may be summoned in October unless temporary 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 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.

**BRITAIN BOUND TO WIN.**

Another correspondent says: Nobody doubts the British Government's ability to subdue both the South African republics if it seriously undertakes the task, and perhaps a majority of Englishmen would like to see the job put through at once. The most bellicose among them see in the delay in dispatching an ultimatum only a tactical military maneuver to enable the war office to assemble the greater force made necessary by the Orange Free State's espousing the Transvaal's cause. They are right in one sense. The British army and navy are not inadequate at the present moment to deal with the hostile Boers of the two republics, and a month must elapse before a sufficient force can be massed there to enable Great Britain to undertake a successful campaign.

**EITHER BRITISH OR DUTCH.**

It is recognized that South Africa must either be English or Dutch. As the Dutch have been, in the opinion of Englishmen, too strenuous in their efforts to make it Dutch, they must be taught a lasting lesson. The task may take more time than is expected, like the pacification of the Philippines; but, like the latter, it must be accomplished. Meanwhile, the Boers may not wait. That is the ever-present fear here. That is the cause of the panic in and exodus from Johannesburg and other Boers in the last fortnight. The ferocious cruelties of the Boers in the last fortnight, and there is little hope that they will not be duplicated next time, if the opportunity occurs. The English people have an unpleasant sensation of sitting on a mine, which may explode at any moment. They would like to manage the fuse, but are aware they are not yet in a position to do so. Ultimatum that result in refusal are not satisfying. A war that may be inaugurated on the other side is lacking in glamor.

**GOLD IN DEMAND.**

The Statist, commenting on the financial position brought about by the Transvaal crisis and the New York stringency, says: The competition for gold during the next few weeks promises to be great. No gold is available in Australia for export, and we have to send gold to the Cape, instead of to the Transvaal, and also meet the demand for Egypt, to pay for the cotton, as well as South America. Beyond these considerations, we have the probability that America and Germany will endeavor to obtain gold at home. The usual autumnal drain, consequently, will further advance the official minimum. It appears nearly probable that our own government will require to issue a considerable loan, probably by the issue of treasury bills. Such a loan would, of course, give the Bank of England control, enabling it to keep its rate effective whatever it might be.

**SEPTEMBER SNOW!**

What a change! Before we have had time to recover from the sultry breath of a prolonged summer, soft, white messengers of winter are upon us. Snow, yes, snow, and nothing uncertain about it, either. Not a few flakes, merely, but a regular carpet of white and blue purple hills of Scotland to white and laying a thick carpet upon the Yorkshire wolds. Then the snow was followed by a storm of wind and rain, creating havoc on land and sea. We are having some sunshine again in London, but summer undoubtedly feels over. It is growing colder every day. Overcast and fairs are making their appearance again. The weather has sadly spoiled sport in the Highlands, to the great disappointment of crowds of society people there. The weather control, which has been looked forward to as one of the great fashionable events of the Scottish season next to the Braemar gathering. That was the presentation of new colors to the Gordon Highlanders by the Prince of Wales, on the picturesque grounds of Glenmuir, last Monday. The Queen was to be there. All the royal household were to be there. Lords, knights, and ladies were expected to drive over by the hundred from London, and the neighborhood of Balmoral. The crowd was there. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Cornwall were there. But, not the Queen or the royal ladies. It was a dismal day.

**BICYCLE COMBINE.**

Cyclists here are worked up over the rumor of a manufacturers' combine, which is expected to produce a high-grade wheel for £42. The St. James' Gazette says: The combine will be controlled by those having at heart the interests of British for the Americans and Germans are fast driving the English makers out of the field. Truth, say, is a part of the same subject, says: Once the combine is effected there will arise from the ashes of the Hooveyized bicycle trade prosperous British industries.

**SOIL FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.**

Jordan water is often used for baptisms, and always for royal baptisms in this country, but a new idea in drawing upon the Holy Land for funeral purposes took shape at the burial of a lady in Abney Park cemetery the other day. One of the mourners at the words, "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," sprinkled on the coffin some gray earth from the Mount of Olives, just above Jerusalem. It is a part of some earth brought to England by him last year to be used at his own interment when he is ready for it.

**FASHION'S COLOR.**

The silk hat and frock coat are beginning to make their reappearance with the advent of colder weather. Gray is the fashionable color just now. One of those Draconian laws made by no one knows who, but which nobody dares break, is laying it down that only steel gray gloves may be worn in the street. Nor does the protocol stop at the color. The material must be untanned kid, and the gloves must be at least a size too large and must have two mother-of-pearl buttons. As a matter of fact, it is not easy to form an indubitable opinion as to what is truly "chanteclair." People are returning to Paris, it is true, but a

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English Eider Quilts, silk and sateen, our prices \$12 50, \$8, \$5 50, \$4 45

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To Great Britain—Cheese Also Going Ahead.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Canada's butter and cheese makers should be in effluence this year, and, in addition to thanking themselves for keeping their goods up to the standard, they owe gratitude to the minister of agriculture for his energy in facilitating the increase of our cheese trade with Great Britain. It is not so many years since our cheese trade amounted to very little, while that in butter was absolutely nil. Business with Great Britain in both lines has increased with rapidity, but the advance for the eight months ending Aug. 31 is simply amazing. Figures prepared by the British board of trade show an increase in the importation of Canadian butter and cheese that is unprecedented in any line. The export of Great Britain of Canadian butter for the first eight months of the years 1897, 1898, and 1899 is shown to have been: 1897, 28,668 cwt.; 1898, 45,450 cwt.; 1899, 117,850 cwt. For the month of August, 1897, the quantity of Canadian butter shipped to Great Britain was 10,888 cwt. In August, 1898, this figure was increased to 15,736 cwt., but in August, 1899, the amount had jumped to the tremendous figure of 60,957 cwt., or something over 150 tons a day. In cheese the increase was not so large as that in butter, but it is only by comparison that it would seem small. Up to Aug. 31 the quantity of Canadian cheese sent to Great Britain since Jan. 1 was 781,080 cwt., as against 687,683 cwt. during the corresponding eight months in 1898.

**NOTABLE MEN AT DINNER.**

Toronto, Sept. 25.—At a dinner party given by the Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. Hardy, in honor of Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, of Ireland, the following guests were present: Hon. Chief Justice of Ontario, Sir George Burton; Hon. Chief Justice Armour; Hon. Chief Justice Sir William Meredith; Hon. Mr. Justice MacLennan; Hon. Mr. Justice Moss; Hon. Mr. Justice Rose; Hon. Mr. Justice MacMahon; Hon. S. H. Blake; Hon. George W. Ross; Hon. William Hart, Mr. Aemilius Irving, Q. C.; Mr. W. H. Beatty, Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q. C.; Mr. Leont, Q. C.; Mr. Morimer Clark, Q. C.; Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, Q. C.; Mr. George H. Watson, Q. C.; Mr. J. S. Willison, Mr. Dickson Patterson. His honor the lieutenant-governor of Ontario and the Hon. Edward Blake were unable to be present owing to temporary illness.

**Volcanic Eruptions.**

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Willie Curran, between 2 and 3 years of age, was run over and killed Friday evening on Parliament street, Toronto, by a trolley car. The little fellow was in charge of his brother Norman, and the two boys tried to cross the street just as a car came along. The elder one escaped with slight injuries.

### Gained 20 Pounds.

People who suffer from dyspepsia or indigestion soon lose flesh, become weak and run down. The food they take instead of being converted into blood, bone and flesh, goes undigested through the system, poisoning the body, instead of nourishing it.

Those who desire a permanent cure of dyspepsia—who want their stomach made right so that their food will give them strength, should take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Miss Emily Howard, Port Hope, Ont., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for indigestion and it worked with me like a charm."

"Before I started taking it I was thin and run down in health, as I could get little strength from my food."

Two bottles of B.B.B. have completely cured me, and I have gained 20 pounds in weight. I strongly advise any one troubled with indigestion to use B.B.B."

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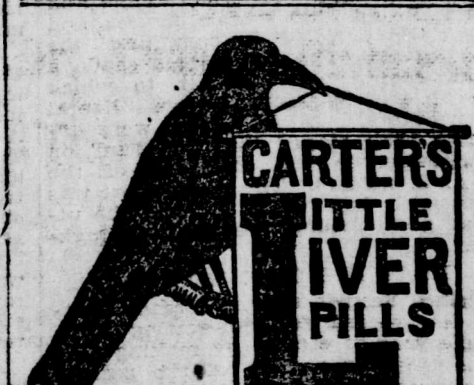
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