

SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS. APPARENTLY A SETTLEMENT IS NOT NOW IMPOSSIBLE.

The Boers Will Grant Concessions and a Conference—Krugger, How ever, Will Not Be Allowed to Leave the Transvaal—The Schreiner Cabinet May Be Dismissed.

PRETORIA, August 31.—The Transvaal's note to Great Britain and other countries, was strongly worded and explained that the concessions were made with a sincere desire to settle all differences and to avert a disastrous war. Therefore, a prompt answer was requested.

The note of Mr. Conyngham Green in reply was conciliatory and tantamount to an acceptance of the five year offer. It agreed to waive the suggestion of a commission of inquiry provided a representative, to be appointed by Sir Alfred Milner, should be desired to be invited to make an investigation of the franchise question and provided the report of such representative should prove satisfactory. Otherwise the Transvaal government was requested to await further suggestions from the Imperial government before submitting any proposals to the Volksraad. Mr. Green's note in conclusion suggested a further conference at Cape Town.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Much disappointment is felt here at the proposal of a conference, as leading to prolonging the agony indefinitely. The rumors that the Schreiner cabinet would be dismissed caused an unusual episode in the house of assembly. Mr. Cecil Rhodes asked a speedy passage of the estimates in order to enable him to go to Rhodesia. The other leaders of the opposition supported the demand; but the ministerialists, fearing that the completion of the estimates would be the signal for their downfall, declined to be forced, and after the passage of a few votes the house proceeded to other business.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Chronicle is not likely to agree to confer with Sir Alfred Milner at Cape Town but he might go to Colerberg, just within the borders of the Cape Colony.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from Cape Town: "It is rumored here that Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the Cape Colony, contemplates dismissing the Schreiner ministry under his special powers. If he does, it is feared that a rebellion will break out, as the Dutch element of the Cape Colony is again looking to Cecil Rhodes to the front."

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The situation in Africa has become rather complicated. The strong feeling against Great Britain in the Cape Colony evidently influences the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to do everything possible to avert a rupture and explains the further endeavor after a conference at Cape Town to arrange for the constitution of an arbitration court and to deal with the question of suzerainty which, rather than franchise, now takes the leading place in the controversy.

Portugal's action in permitting the transit of the armament on, consigned to the Transvaal by way of Delagoa Bay, occasioned some uneasiness among the British papers who were not slow to point out that the British papers now raise themselves with the remark that England has a duty to prevent such shipments, if a crisis demands extreme measures and that the action of Portugal does not imply unqualified consent to deal with the Transvaal on the basis of a five years' residence.

BLANCKENBURG, Orange Free State, Aug. 27.—It is asserted by a local newspaper that orders have been given for the immediate supply of equipment and cartridges to the Orange Free State artillery.

Another Car Blown Up. CHELSEA, O., Aug. 30.—A combination car on the Wilson avenue line was blown up by a powerful explosion between Scovill and Quincy streets to-night. There were six passengers on board and several of them sus-

tained broken legs. The other passengers and the crew of the car escaped without injury. The explosion lifted the car entirely off the track, destroying the trucks and demolishing the flooring. The car fell again on the tracks and in such a way as to imprison the injured and frantic passengers. They were rescued by the crew of the car. The report of the explosion was heard three miles from the scene. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the explosion.

Dalton Gets a Third. HALIFAX, Aug. 30.—The regatta, held at Waverly today, proved a grand success. Over 5,000 were present from Halifax, Dartmouth and other nearby towns. The day was beautifully fine and the events were all well contested. The single scull professional was won by Mark Lynch, James Norris was second, and George Dalton, of St. John, was third. Time, 18:15. The distance was three miles, but, it is said, the course was short.

An Excursion to Boston. OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—The Panit line steamer La Grande Duchesse, which leaves here in the morning for Boston, will take a special excursion party of 200. They will be accompanied by a life and drum band in British uniform, members of the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers. They have the special permission to land in the United States in uniform.

The Bubonic Plague. OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—The military cordon against the bubonic plague is now complete. A mass meeting of representatives of the commercial community was held today to protest, and a resolution was adopted to ask official permission for the continuance of exports. If this is refused, all the manufacturers and shops will be closed, throwing 20,000 men out of employment.

Boycott Declared. NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Brooklyn Eagle says: "A boycott has been declared against the Rapid Transit Railroad Company by the allied labor unions of Greater New York. This information was given by one of the leaders in the recent railroad strike and it was said that the boycott would never be lifted until the railroad company recognized the Knights of Labor."

Fire in Old Town. BANGOR, Me., Aug. 30.—A special to the Whig says that the building known as the Carleton James Bldg., at 101 1/2 Broadway, owned and occupied at present by I. W. Bussell, a canoe manufacturer, were totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss will be about \$2,000, and is covered by insurance. The storehouse of the Old Town woolen mill was threatened but has been saved.

New Cars for Grain. MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—The Canadian Pacific will use about 2,000 new 30-ton box cars constructed at the car works of the company, for the western grain business this season. The new cars will have a capacity of a thousand bushels each.

Will Meet Half Way. MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—Lieut. General Digby Baker, governor of Bermuda, arrived in Montreal last night on his way to the Pacific coast to meet and spend a couple of weeks with his son-in-law, Hon. Henry May, who, accompanied by his wife and family, is coming from Hong Kong for the purpose.

Will Not Come to Montreal. BLANCKENBURG, Aug. 31.—Rev. D. Hutcheon, pastor of the Park Baptist church of this city, has decided to decline a call he received from Moncton, N. B., church on the ground that his work here is not yet done.

"YES OR NO." "A young man answers 'yes' to the impetuous young man, it depends largely upon her health whether she will be a happy or an unhappy wife. A young wife who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine is sure to fall of happy wifehood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription imparts health, strength and elasticity to the womanly organism. It fits for healthy matrimony and capable motherhood. It cures inflammation, bleeds, ulcers, sooths pain and invigorates and vitalizes. It banishes the nausea and complaints of the expectant period and makes the little one's arrival easy and almost painless. It insures baby's health and a beautiful supply of nourishment. Thousands of honored mothers for years had only needed the added tie of a baby to make them happy, and this remedy, as a result of the use of this remedy. Over 90,000 women have testified to its marvelous results in writing.

This wonderful medicine is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the great 'Invalide' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. By writing to Dr. Pierce, giving women can secure the free advice of a specialist who has treated more women than any other physician in the world, and avoid the disgusting examinations of the street and the insistence upon by obscure doctors. The 'Favorite Prescription' is sold by all good medicine dealers. Send thirty-one cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only, for a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth binding fifty cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CANADA'S CONQUEST.

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACE IN A MINORITY.

Spread of the People of French Descent Over the Dominion—An Object of French Legislators Ever Kept in View, the Increase of Population—Success of the Measures.

The most remarkable example in modern times of obedience to the command to be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth is undoubtedly that furnished by the people of French Canada, who cannot understand the increased number of childless marriages among people of their own race in France, described by Emile Zola in his new book, "Frondeurs." They have become accustomed to the comparatively small birth rate among the people of the United States, and are in the habit of turning with some satisfaction from the contemplation of these figures to their own large families, not without indulging the hope that French Canada will be able to maintain its position as a nation.

So rapid is the increase in the French-Canadian population of the Dominion that these people have left their English-speaking fellow-countrymen in a hopeless minority, even in what were few years ago almost exclusively English-speaking provinces, such as the Province of Quebec, and they constitute now a majority of the population of several counties of western Ontario, and have very large and promising settlements in western Ontario, in Manitoba, and in the Northwest Territories. The late Premier of Ontario, Mr. Oliver, has been a French republic upon the banks of the St. Lawrence and the prevalent French-Canadian belief in the superiority of the race as the controlling influence in the northern part of the continent stand a much better chance of fulfillment.

The success of these measures was complete. "Throughout the length and breadth of Canada," says Parkman, "Hymen, if not Cupid, was whipped into the ranks of the army, and the venerable Mother Marie de l'Incarnation, writes: 'No sooner have the vessels arrived than the young men go to get their wives by reason of the great number they are married by thirties at a time.' Parkman defends the character of these mothers of Canada against some of the charges made at the time. The Mother Mary, in 1668, called them 'mixed goods'—one merchant and one man. The late Premier of Ontario, Mr. Oliver, has been a French republic upon the banks of the St. Lawrence and the prevalent French-Canadian belief in the superiority of the race as the controlling influence in the northern part of the continent stand a much better chance of fulfillment.

It will thus be seen that in the matter of state encouragement of the increase of the population of Quebec is but continuing the traditions of the early French Governors of the colony. The Provincial Council, in 1674, and following the example of past centuries. The Minister, one of the leading organs of French-Canadian public opinion in this province, foresees far-reaching results from the difference in the birth rates of Ontario and Quebec. "Malthusian ideas," he says, "unfortunately so widely spread throughout the United States, have invaded Canada by way of the largest Province of the colony. The young men take a footing among our French-Canadian people, who, alas! are already not entirely free from the contagion. It is known that the neighboring province is already largely populated with French-Canadian. Were it not for our comparative paucity of population, the rate to somewhat the same level as that of France, that rate would come down to the level and perhaps below that of the Province of Ontario and New Hampshire. If the conditions do not change, it is certain that gradually the Province of Ontario will be populated with our comparative patriots, and the same thing may perhaps take place in the neighboring States."

An appreciation of Ontario is concerned, is evident from the remarks of Dr. Bryce of the Toronto Board of Health, accompanying his report of vital statistics. "It is manifest," he says, "that if the Anglo-Saxon race is to fulfill its destiny on the American continent, and play the dominant part over the inferior races in the march of progress, the exponents of its assumed superiority will have to proceed with a gospel of patriotism to which to-day they are singularly blind. Social degeneracy has always meant national decay, and it is the simple and moral citizens of to-day who will hold the supremacy to-morrow."—Quebec correspondence of The New York Sun.

An Electric Lighting Problem. Persons who have never studied the problems of electric distribution, even those of high achievements in other branches of the profession, hardly realize how extremely onerous are the conditions under which the central lighting station engineer has to do his work. In almost every other branch of engineering where power has to be developed the load is a practically constant factor, whereas the central lighting station engineer has to provide plant for supplying a very large output for a very few hours of the 24 hours, while the plant which is to provide this output is, for the remaining hours of the day, practically idle and quite unremunerative. Therefore a comparatively small proportion of the plant has to earn a dividend on an amount of capital enormously in excess of that expended on what I may call the earning plant. Having regard to the fact that, despite this great difficulty, central stations which are earning dividends are very numerous, the prospects of the industry when a practically constant load can be obtained are enormous.—H. Outburt Hall, in The Engineering Magazine.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Instructive Incidents in the Life of the Recognized Leader in the U. S. of the Colored Race.

Booker T. Washington was born in Franklin County, Va., but he does not know when—no record having been kept of colored children's births in the days of slavery. His first memory is of clinging to his mother's skirts while she shouted, hallooing for her freedom. Whether it was under this mother's instruction or that of his teachers in the colored schools, or both, the boy evidently grew up with a conscience and an ideal of doing things well.

He worked in a coal mine after he was old enough to earn his living, but his hunger for knowledge drove him to study whenever and wherever he could get a book. Dr. John F. Cowan, in The Christian Endeavor World, tells how Booker heard of a place where students worked for their education, and how he finally entered Hampton Normal Institute.

He arrived there, shabby and without a cent, but he was not to know what to think of him, and doubted whether they could offer him anything beyond a meal of victuals and a room to wash himself. But at last they concluded to give him a room to sweep, and accordingly a broom was put into his hands. He swept the floor once, and looked at his work. It did not satisfy him. He went over it a second time, carefully brushing out all the dirt, but another inspection did not convince him that he had done a perfect job. He swept that room a third time, and he was satisfied he had done the best he could.

Soon after one of the lady teachers came in and took note of his performance. A fortnight later she told him that the floor was clean. She touched the walls and chairs with her white handkerchief in search of dirt, but if she found any she did not say so. The next day he was admitted as a student at Hampton Institute.

Booker continued to use the broom, and pay his way with it, when not handling the hoe and spade to the same purpose on the school farms. In his studies he became the representative man in his class. Every task he undertook, whether in learning or labor, was as carefully finished as his first.

And when, in 1881, Gen. Armstrong sent him to teach school in a Tuskegee shanty, he faced an enemy as he had never faced before, the helpless ignorance of his race, and resolved that he would try to sweep some of it away. The story of his thoroughness and his success is now part of the national history of the republic to the south of us.

The Society of the Queen's Kins. There has just died in Essex, England, an old lady who enjoyed a rather original name, Mrs. Mary de l'Incarnation. When only a year old the Queen—the Princess Victoria, of course—was being wheeled about the park by her nurse, when a troop of boarding-school girls came tripping along the walk. One of the number, whose father had some position at court, recognized the royal baby, and pointed it out to her companions. The little princess was immediately surrounded by an admiring group, and Mrs. de l'Incarnation had all the difficulty in the world to prevent her from being hastily lifted from the carriage. But if they could not hold the child they would at least have a kiss, and one of them said each give you a shilling." The nurse accepted the offer, and was soon some 40 shillings richer.

Soon the little adventure was noted about the royal household and came to the ears of the Duchess of Kent, the royal governess. "Nurse," he said, "you are pardoned. For my part I see no harm in my daughter being admired; it is only natural, for she is the finest baby in the land. But in future I forbid you to allow her to be kissed for less than a guinea, and even that is a mere nothing. The nurse should be a physician off to school to examine into the health of the girls who had committed the familiarity. The nurse's position from that time forward was a society known as 'The Society of the Queen's Kins,' and when the royal princess became betrothed to the Duke of Albany, they were the first of your subjects from whom Your Majesty received homage." And on all important occasions they addressed repeated expressions of allegiance. But the members gradually died, and with this old lady's death "The Society of the Queen's Kins" has passed from existence.

Men Cured Free.

A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness such as impotency, varicocele, stricture, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of the difficulty, never fails to restore the organs to their natural strength and vigor.

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Telephone Wire Trivia. For some time past Parisians have had occasion to complain of defects in the telephone service. Blame was officially thrown first on the influence, and subsequently on the disturbance caused by tunnelling for the Metropolitan, but a third explanation is suggested by the arrest of a gang of men who have been stealing telephone wires for months. Their occupation gave them access to sewers, and armed with insulated nippers, they helped themselves daily to as much copper wire as they could carry away.

Russia's Emerald Mines. The emerald mines along the Tokovka River, in the Russian Province of Ekaterinodar, are owned by the Government. A peasant found the first one in 1850 in the roots of a tree that had been blown down. The Government mined its own account until 1868, then leased the mines to contractors, who have lost money on them, because the best emeralds lie near the surface. These dug up from a depth are inferior. Good emeralds, in view of their growing scarcity, ought to hold their value well.



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Range of the Human Voice. The range of the human voice is quite astonishing. There are about nine perfect tones; thus, 14 direct notes, alone or together, produce 16,888 sounds; 80 direct notes produce 17,741,888, and in co-operation produce the number named, and these independently of other notes of intensity and of the indeterminate something called expression.

Jerusalem's Population. The population of Jerusalem has been rapidly increasing of late, and is now about 45,000; of these, 28,000 are Hebrews.

Johnny.—"What are nonsense ver. es, papa?" "Nonsense ver. es, my son."—[Brooklyn Life.