

Cabled Comment

On European Topics of Talk--The South African Crisis--Possible Basis for a Compromise--Meanwhile War Preparations Continue.

Labors the Hero of the Day With Englishmen--Growing Belief That Dreyfus Will Be Acquitted--William Watched--A Personal Defeat for the Kaiser--Refractory German Ministers Disciplined--Trial Trip of the Oceanic, the World's Largest Steamer.

London, Aug. 28.--The new budget of Transvaal correspondence does not throw any light upon the essential points now at issue, but illustrates the temper in which negotiations are conducted on both sides. President Kruger has deferred for nearly a month any direct answers to the proposals for a joint inquiry into the effects of the new franchise. It is not yet known with positiveness how he has answered this proposal, but it is generally believed that he has rejected it, at the same time offering a new franchise scheme which is in advance of Sir Alfred Milner's minimum. This would be acceptable if two conditions were not imposed--first, that all remaining questions be submitted to arbitration; and second, that British suzerainty shall be renounced. The second condition is obviously put up only to be withdrawn, for no British ministry could remain in office after accepting it. The first condition may be THE BASIS FOR A COMPROMISE. If arbitration by a foreign power should be excluded, Lord Salisbury is known to have taken to Osborne a long statement of the case, prepared by Mr. Chamberlain and it is possible that something like an ultimatum may be sent to Pretoria in order to end to the dilatory tactics of Kruger. Military preparations are in progress on both sides, 2,000 British regulars having sailed last week for Cape Town from Gibraltar and Southampton, while the Boers are receiving shipments of arms and ammunition through the Orange Free State, which the Cape premier considers it illegal to prohibit. Yet, with all these signs of an approaching conflict, the British authorities in the case are still in favor of a peaceful adjustment, although the British ultimatum may be necessary in order to clinch it.

METHODICAL PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Another correspondent says: Though no actual developments have apparently taken place since the Transvaal situation was previously reviewed in these dispatches, public interest in the crisis has been wonderfully quickened. This is due to the dawning realization that Great Britain is making the most methodical preparations for war. The utter lack of official news and the serious outlook have made the week one of tension. Contradictory reports from home and abroad have flourished, and on the strength of these the newspapers have seen-sawed from peace to war and vice-versa, hopelessly at sea. Endless supposition has been indulged in regarding President Kruger's counter-propositions, but from a broad point of view such details are not important as compared with the fact that President Kruger has refused, some say, evaded, the "irreducible minimum" of Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner of South Africa. It is now nearly a week since the British Government has been in possession of President Kruger's reply.

SITUATION BECOMING DANGEROUS.

Whether, in the interests of peace, powers higher than Mr. Chamberlain, are still temporizing or whether or not a decisive ultimatum is already on the way to the president of the Transvaal, is a matter of conjecture. The most conservative opinion is that the Boers will ultimately back down, but there are no signs, judging from the military activity at the British war office, and the same activity in the South African Republic, that such is likely to be the case, though both sides may be using the movements of troops as a bluff. That Mr. Chamberlain is not in a pacific mood is evidenced by the publication subsequent to the receipt of Kruger's reply of the correspondence between the Boers and Sir Alfred Milner. According to the Speaker, this action has immeasurably increased the difficulty of keeping the peace. Commenting upon this fact the Speaker says: "Unfortunately, neither in Downing street nor at Pretoria is the value of moderation and good temper sufficiently appreciated. The consequence is that every day the situation becomes more dangerous and may yet see the two races locked in a sanguinary struggle, simply because the leading men on both sides have failed to keep sufficient command over their own tempers and those of their immediate supporters."

THE END MUST COME SOON.

Definite prognostications as to the outcome of the Transvaal crisis are impossible. All that can be said is that in a very short period, probably less than a week, the world will know definitely whether President Kruger finally acknowledges British suzerainty and its potentialities, or whether he finally intends to resort to arms in order to defend his contention. It is palpable that the British will now refuse to accept any evasion of their suzerainty claims, whatever other concessions President Kruger might make. A dispatch from Johannesburg says word has been received there from Pretoria that President Kruger and Gen. Joubert favor sending a special peace commission to England, composed of members of the Volksraad, headed by E. W. Reitz, state secretary.

DREYFUS' TRIAL.

The Dreyfus trial is another theme which makes it ludicrous to call this the political dead season. In the Times and other leading journals' telegrams from Rennes claim from six to eight solid columns daily, and though everyone knows that at least as many more witnesses have yet to

be examined, there is no slackening of public interest. Maitre Labori is the Englishman's hero of the hour. In street and club one hears him and his discomfiture of the generals proudly compared with Lord Russell of Killowen's historic encounter with the forger, Pigott, and his ally, the Times' manager.

ESTERHAZY MOBBED.

Talking about Dreyfus, not even the most violent leaders in the English papers, showed more strongly how popular feeling runs here than the mobbing of Esterhazy in Oxford street the other day. He was recognized passing along the street. First one man gave him a groan. Then he was booed. People asked each other what these manifestations meant. When they learned who the man was he was obliged to run for it, followed by a groaning, hooting crowd, not of roughs, either, but consisting of pot-hatted, frock-coated men. Even fashionably dressed ladies frowned and hissed as the major fled. Mr. Esterhazy thought he had found a haven when he came to live in London.

PROSPECT OF ACQUITTAL.

The belief grows here, however, that Dreyfus will be acquitted by a majority vote of the court-martial--seven officers from the court. The best informed people here think that four will vote for acquittal. The proceedings before the court last week strengthen the belief. But it is taken for granted that the vote will be carefully divided so as to save the face of their superiors, the generals, the enemies of Dreyfus, who have appeared before them. The consideration, almost deferential attitude of Col. Jouhaux toward the generals of the staff has not been unmodified. But for occasional and unpremeditated observations by Jouhaux, from his gestures, from his facial expression, the feeling grows that he leans toward the accused, but desires to break the generals' fall.

MERCIER HAS HELPED THE CAUSE OF DREYFUS.

It is also believed that a distinct impression favorable to Dreyfus has been made upon the court by Gen. Mercier's audacious and almost successful attempt to place a document fabricated by Du Paty de Clam before the court, but at the same time behind the back of the prisoner and his counsel. Fair-minded men here believe Mercier's attempt to mislead the court, stamped as a scoundrel. No longer is he regarded as the instrument in this plot, but as the inspirer and accomplice of the crowd made up of the general staff of the French army in 1894. Mercier's was a gross offense against the court-martial, but Jouhaux and his colleagues simply shrugged their shoulders and took no further notice of it. For the return to court of the wounded Labori, this latest crime against justice would have succeeded.

RITUAL AGITATION.

As though the Transvaal and Rennes did not supply crises enough for this almost tropical weather, Anglican church affairs have also just reached a climatic stage, following up the Archbishop of Canterbury's judgment on the ceremonial use of incense and lights carried in procession. Dr. Creighton, the Bishop of London, has set the whole bench of bishops an example by calling upon his clergy and congregation to "quietly abandon" their use. Out of 14,000 parish churches in England and Wales, 8,000 are estimated to be more or less inclined to ritualism; in 289 incense is known to be in present use. Ecclesiastical authority will probably carry the day in most cases, but the fact that the assistant secretary of Lord Halifax's ritualistic association, the English Church Union, has, in a series of published letters, irrevocably committed himself to disestablishment as the only means to secure freedom of conscience, suggests that some schism is inevitable. This dread of disestablishment is a powerful weapon in the hands of the bishops and their political allies.

TALK OF DISESTABLISHMENT.

Lord Selborne, who is the premier's nephew and under secretary of state for the colonies, is often allowed to blurt out views which Lord Salisbury holds strongly, but does not express, has this week, in a public speech, warned the clergy and laymen alike that, unless they stand together at this crisis in submission to authority, they might see disestablishment and disendowment placed very high, if not in the first place, in the Liberal programme at the approaching general election. The Church Congress will not meet until October, but even without this religious parliament there is no lack of polemics.

Another correspondent says: Some clergymen who had introduced incense into their churches have chosen to ignore the ruling of the Archbishop of Canterbury and York against them. The Bishop of London has been compelled to issue another warning to refractory clergymen to abandon the practice so as to save further trouble. The rural dean of the diocese of London have been instructed to report results in the first week of October. An amusing story is going the rounds about the incense trouble. A deputation of influential churchmen waited upon the incumbent of a certain church in the diocese of London to remonstrate with him. Said the appointed spokesman: "We like your sermons, sir, but we don't like your incense." "Sorry," said the clergymen, and he threw off his gown and hurried out of the vestry. "It is the best I can get. It costs four shillings a pound."

THE OCEANIC.

The new White Star steamer Oceanic, the largest ship in the world, arrived at Liverpool Saturday from Belfast,

Ireland, where she was built. She was profusely decorated with flags, and was greeted by enthusiastic crowds. The Oceanic left Belfast on Wednesday, and has been making a trial trip to test her engines. The Oceanic is to sail from Liverpool for New York on her maiden voyage on Sept. 6. Her dimensions are: Length, 704 feet; beam, 72 feet; draught, 26 feet. She registers 17,000 tons. Her engines are expected to develop 45,000 horse-power. Her keel was laid on March 12, 1897, and she was launched on Jan. 18 last. The White Star Company believe she will make the trans-Atlantic passage in five days, and their aim will be to secure a regular Wednesday morning arrival both in New York and Liverpool. Captain John B. Cameron, late of the Teutonic, commander of the White Star fleet, will be in command of the Oceanic.

THE QUEEN. As the Queen was returning from a drive on Thursday evening a painful incident was witnessed by her at Newport, Isle of Wight. The accident, which afterward proved fatal, had befallen a lad 16 years of age, who was engaged in the erection of the works of the local gas company. He had been run over by a steam crane, receiving frightful injuries. The Queen happened to pass when the sufferer was being removed to the hospital, and she made inquiries as to his injuries through her attendants. Her Majesty subsequent caused a telegram to be sent from Osborne to the coming patient, and requesting that everything possible should be done to aid him. She also asked to be informed of his condition. The lad died, however, soon after his arrival at the institution.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Sir Thomas Esmonde's congress of county councils in Dublin and the release of the last two "Invisible" convicts, have been well timed to illustrate new tendencies and old conditions in Ireland. The conference has been the closest approach to a rule possible under a Unionist government, and has been a wholesome attempt to agree upon common lines of action upon the questions of local administration, the land masses in Ireland are now responsible. It is a good augury for the future, whereas the release of the "Invisible" is a baleful reminiscence.

"LOTHAIR."

The Marquis of Bute, the original of Disraeli's "Lothair," is lying stricken with paralysis at one of his Scotch mansions. He is 52 years of age, and his conversion to Catholicism was the beginning of a steady inflow from the Anglican community, which still continues. He is immensely wealthy, his income from his estates in Scotland alone being estimated to be worth £1,000,000 a year. His son, the Earl of Dumfries, will be one of England's wealthiest noblemen.

LESE MAJESTE.

Three monstrous cases of lese majeste are now proceeding. A Berlin man who spoke disparagingly of the emperor's bust at Spandau, was denounced and arrested, whereupon the Socialistic Vorwaerts wrote: "The biggest scandal throughout the land, is always the informant." The prison editor of the Vorwaerts, who is kept specially for such prosecution, has been summoned for this sentence. Another case is the summoning of the editor of the South German Postillon for a serious suspicion of lese majeste in publishing an extract from Goethe's works.

WILLIAM WATCHED.

The Berlin newspapers are discussing the fact that during Emperor William's recent stay in the Rhine-Rochland, unusual precautions were taken for his safety. Nobody was allowed to approach nearer than 300 yards to him or his tent. The Rheinisch Aisland papers are printing a lot of details in regard to the discovery of an anarchist plot originating in Paris. One of the plot-teries, forming almost half the membership of the diet, another party strong enough to govern must be on hand, which was not the case. Another weighty reason with which his majesty is confronted is the consideration skillfully dwelt on by the Conservative press, that the emperor absolutely needs a party to restrain and light the revolutionary elements, notably the socialists.

REFRACTORY OFFICIALS DISCIPLINED.

The proposed partial reorganization of the cabinet, relieving it of some of its inefficient members, like Baron von Der Recke von Der Horst, the minister of the interior, has been postponed to quieter times, his majesty meanwhile disciplining some of the most refractory officials who, as delegates, voted and agitated against the canal bill. Being resolved on this during the present outburst of the crisis amounts to nothing. The emperor and the cabinet will continue to govern with the same party which brought on the crisis. This is all the more peculiar after the wild threats launched in the entire press by the members of the government against the Conservatives and their leaders. These threats appeared for several days in such government organs as the Allgemeine Zeitung, Politische Correspondenz, and others.

A SERIOUS CRISIS.

The crisis is so serious, however, that every member of the cabinet has been recalled to Berlin. Prince Hohenlohe even abandoned his usual summer trip to Aussee, Austria, and will remain in Berlin for some time. The wildest rumors and statements preceded the present crisis, the first half of the week. The entire Liberal press indulged in the hope of a radical change in the political system of Prussia--the submerging of the Conservative and agrarian elements, and the coming to the front of the Liberals and the industrial interests of the country. It was this premature publication of their hopes which startled the emperor and made him retrace his steps to the Conservative camp.

HOHENLOHE WANTED DISSOLUTION.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press hears from a reliable source that Prince Hohenlohe insisted on a dissolution of the diet, and the resigning of the cabinet, while Dr. von Miquel viewed the situation in the light finally adopted by the emperor. Prince Hohenlohe, although he yielded, is heartily tired of office, and cannot well bear the burdens much longer. A most interesting feature of the situation was the attitude of the Conservatives. Out of revenge on Baron von Der Recke von Der Horst, the Conservative diet resolved not to pass any bills of which he was the author or advocate. This regular boycott has thus far been carried out.

STRONG LANGUAGE.

The language of the Conservative and agrarian papers is extraordinary. The Deutsche Agrar Correspondenz,

Phone 1048 THE RUNIANS, GRAY, GARRIE CO. Phone 1048

Tuesday

Will find us in good shape for shoppers. We're very much in earnest about closing out everything in the shape of Summer Goods. Already many cases and bales of Fall Goods have been passed into stock, while invoices and bills of lading from foreign and Canadian manufacturers are reaching us daily. The following new Fall Goods are to hand: Black Crepons, Fancy Wool Plaids, Black and Colored Serges, Black, Colored and Fancy Silks, Kid Gloves, Cashmere Hose, Flannelettes, Wrapperettes, Wool Flannels, Cotton Blankets, Light-Weight Wool Blankets, Fancy Skirtings, Linens, Etc., Etc.

Dress Goods

44-inch Black Crepon, Mohair stripe, all wool; regular 65c, special at 39c
44-inch Black Crepon, blister designs, in heavy raised effects, for skirts; special at 75c
44-inch Black Crepons, Mohair blister effects, fine woven blisters, will not pull; very bright; for skirts; regular \$1.25, special at \$1.00
43-inch Black Crepons, solid Mohair blister effects; very bright silk finish; regular \$1.75, special at \$1.25
See our new Fancy Stripe Silks, wide and narrow stripes, all colors, at, per yard 50c

Men's Furnishing Dept.

Men's White Unlaundered Shirts, regular value 50c each, for 50c
Balance of Crash Hats; regular price 25c, 35c, 45c, 60c and 85c, for 15c, 25c, 35c, 45c and 60c
Children's Linen Table, all shades and sizes; regular 50c, for 35c

Boots and Shoes

Women's Vici Kid Laced and Button Boots, new American styles, in turn wet soles; special at, per pair \$2.50 and \$3.00
Women's Dongola Laced and Button Boots; new Minto and British toes, special \$1.65 and \$1.95
Women's Colored Boots and Oxfords are being cleared out at from one-quarter to half off.
Men's Working Boots, at from 75c to \$1.50
Men's Box Calf Laced and Congress Boots; special value, per pair, \$2.00
See our Men's Laced Boots at \$3 and \$3.50

Hosiery Department

Ladies' and Boys' Extra Heavy Cotton Hose, regular 15c a pair, 2 pairs for 15c
Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, seamless, double heel and sole; special, per pair 19c
All sizes Ribbed Hose for boys, per pair 10c
Children's Undervests, all sizes, each 5c

Reductions in Blouse Waists

10 dozen Blouse Waists, Print and Percale, light and dark patterns, to clear at, each 75c
67 only, Blouse Waists, print, percales and muslins; regular 75c and 85c, to clear at, each 45c
127 only, Blouse Waists, satins, percale and print, stripes, sprigs and spots, were 75c and \$1, to clear at, each 59c
Our Blouses at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50, to clear at, each \$1.00

Ribbons, Etc.

Ten dozen Colored Taffeta Ribbon; regular price 25c a yard, for 19c
White Washing Net for Ties, 25c and 30c
Black Velvet Ribbon, satin back, suitable for ties, 25c, 35c and 60c
Colored Ribbon for Belts and Collars; regular 35c and 60c a yard, for 25c
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, pure linen, two for 25c

Smallwares

New designs in Hair Combs, Pompadour Combs, Hair Pads, Tortoise Hairpins and Side Combs. Special sale of Batterburg, in Centers, Tray Covers, Five o'Clocks, and Dollies.
Shirt Waist Sets from 25c to 75c set, selling at one-half price, 12½c and 3½c

Whitewear and Corsets

One dozen only Children's White Muslin Aprons, trimmed with embroidery, were from 50c to 85c each 25c
Ladies' Aprons, fine lawn, with deep hem, three tucks, extra value, each 25c
Ladies' Aprons, with bib; frills over shoulder, large size; special, each 39c
Ladies' Corsets, in Black figured satin, steel filled, French mold; regular price \$1, for 60c
Ladies' Black Satin Corset, lined with white, wide girdle; very special 50c
Ladies' Short Corset, in heavy gray jean, steel filled; perfect fitting; special 75c

Staple Department

Colored Cotton Shirts, per yard 10c, 11c and 12½c
Striped and Checked Cottonade, per yard 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c
36 and 42 inch Apron Gingham, per yard 8c, 10c and 12½c
Plain and Fancy Elgers, just in, per yard 25c, 40c and 45c
Roller Towels, ready for use, best crash, three rounds for 35c
Fine Crash Toweling, striped border, 19-inch, per yard 10c
18-inch Brown Huck, pure linen 10c
18-inch Check Glass Cloth 5c
23-inch Plain Glass Cloth, blue striped border; special 10c
17-inch Glass Cloth, pure linen, fancy border; special 10c

The Runians, Gray, Garrie Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

The Secret Dossier

By means which we need not now specify we have managed to learn the contents of the secret dossier in the Dreyfus case. We have not reached the bottom of the bag, but up to the time of going to press we have fished out the following trifling evidence of the guilt of Dreyfus:
One bootleg that belonged to Baron Munchausen.
A pack of tobacco quids.
Several unpaid bar bills of Esterhazy's.
One hundred thousand dollars in confederate currency.
Ella Wheeler Wilcox "Poems of Passion."
A due bill of the Prince of Wales, Splinters from Count Bony Castellan's pedigree.
Sarah Bernhardt's marriage certificate.
A shirt waist of Paul de Roulede's.
A recipe for the gin Rickey.
A speech of Emperor Bill's.
A spittoon of Chestnut de Muchre-pair's.
A litter of dead cats, the property of Du Paty de Clam.
A dozen eggs that have outlived their usefulness.
A bootleg of the first empire.
A correct guide to the Ashes of the jag.
A portrait of Oom Paul Kruger.
Three uncut copies of London Punch.
A plug of conspuet tobacco.
A lady's silk handkerchief.
An abandoned bonnet of Chauncy M. Dewey.
A can of Algerized beef.
The record in the Lutegert case.
A pair of cuffs worn not wisely, but too well by Zola.
A deck of cards.
A package of cigarettes found on the person of Dreyfus when he was arrested.
An old hat full of red, white and blue chips.
A number of empty bottles.
A confession by Dreyfus that he is innocent.--Memphis Commercial-Appal.

A FARMER

INDORSES

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The Only Guaranteed Cure For

ITCHING PILES.

Mr. James McBurney, farmer and veterinary surgeon, of Embro, Oxford county, states:
"I was troubled with itching piles, and after riding they would get very sore, and bleed, so much so that I was in terrible pain. For nine years I endured this torture, and can safely say that I have tried every remedy one could mention.
"Hearing of Dr. Chase's Ointment and knowing of the exceptional merit of the doctor's recipe book, I decided to try the ointment. To my surprise I was cured by one box, and have never been troubled since, though that was two years ago. I am strong and well, and always recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to everyone troubled with itching piles. It is worth its weight in gold and well known all through the country."
Such evidence from a prominent farmer of West Zorra is incontrovertible. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.