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able rates as can be had in the city. Prompt
and special attention given to banquets.
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FOR \$25.00.

We have a few 1899 Model High Grade
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**IT IS WARRANTED
THE BEST.**

THE TRANSVAAL.

History of Trouble is With Africa.

JERRY SIMPSON HOOTED.

The Claim That the Uitlanders Make Against the Transvaal Franchise and Other Grievances.

When the climax of a prolonged international dispute is reached, as at present between Pretoria and London, it is well to recall the fundamental aspects of the controversy. The heads of the grievances of the Uitlanders, as set forth in a petition four years ago to the raad, may be thus restated:

First—Exclusion from the franchise though the proportion of Boer and Outlander taxes was as £177,876 to £3,705,684. The Transvaal is the most heavily taxed country in the world, its per capita being \$80. New York, with the most extravagant and vicious city government on earth, can show a per capita of only \$39—\$30 municipal, \$7 national and \$2 state. In March, 1898, a debate in the volksraad brought out the fact that the Kruger government had in 15 years "advanced" out of these taxes £2,398,506 16s 8d (\$12,000,000) to its own members, all of which was unaccounted for.

Second—Exclusion of the English language from the schools, for the support of which English-speaking people pay \$1,000,000 annually.

Third—Practical withdrawal of the right of trial by jury, the panel for the trial of Outlanders being invariably composed of Boers. Suppressors being invariably composed of Boers. Suppression of right of assembly, and such inequality of the administration of justice as the holding of an Outlander in £1000 bail for organizing a public meeting, and a Boer in £200 for murder.

Fourth—Extortions, of which the dynamite monopoly was the worst, but which extended to nearly every branch of trade, the beneficiaries being mainly Dutch capitalists.

There was a score of minor grievances in the petition, all of which were rejected by the raad. All the rights withdrawn, as above, had arguably belonged to all residents of the Transvaal, settlers other than Dutch being confirmed in them by the original agreement between Sir Evelyn Wood and Mr. Kruger in 1881. All had been taken from the newcomers when the discovery of gold attracted great numbers to the country. These gold-seekers were, by the way, officially invited to "develop the mineral resource of the country" by the Transvaal agent in London, whatever may have been the private Boer aversion to their coming. The country was bankrupt, the Boers having set up a semi-independent state without having means to carry it on.

Sovereignty as to the external affairs of the South African republic was conceded by the Dutch to Great Britain in 1884; and this is on a basis for British interposition to find remedy for the gross injustice with which British subjects are treated by the Boers. A sovereignty that can't protect its own subjects against injustice so extreme, is but a poor thing. The entanglement is, in some of its features, perhaps without a precedent in history. The English demand citizenship as a means of protecting themselves, and some two years ago they addressed a petition to the British crown, which was forwarded to the home government by Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner for South Africa, on March 28, 1898, with this comment in the course of a long dispatch:

The true remedy is to strike at the root of all these injuries—the political impotence of the injured. What diplomatic protests will never accomplish, a fair measure of Uitlander representation would gradually but surely bring about. It seems a paradox, but it is true, that the only effective way of protecting our subjects,

At bottom the difficulty is conflict of systems and racial contention. The Boers, it is said, are struggling for liberty, and that is true; but the liberty they are struggling for is the liberty to maintain a mediaeval oligarchy at the expense of three times their number. One may sympathize with them in their hopeless struggle against the modern world that is closing upon them, even while maintaining that the time has come for them to bow or be bent to its will. They stand and have stood for many years in the path of justice and progress, and must now be rolled out of the way.

The racial contest, this conflict of the old with the new, explains why the Orange Free State joins fortunes with the Transvaal. This is why the Afrikaner bund, of Cape Colony, did the same until the Boers showed that they preferred war to Outlander equality. The risk to British supremacy in the subjugation of the Outlanders has not

been better expressed than by Sir Alfred Milner in this same dispatch:

The spectacle of thousands of British subjects kept permanently in the position of helots, constantly chafing under undoubted grievances, and calling vainly to her majesty's government for redress, does steadily undermine the influence and reputation of Great Britain, and the respect for the British government within the queen's dominions. A certain section of the press, not in the Transvaal only, preaches openly and constantly the doctrine of a republic embracing all South Africa, and supports it by menacing references to the armaments of the Transvaal, its alliance with the Orange Free State and the active sympathy which in case of war it would receive from a section of her majesty's subjects. I regret to say that this doctrine, supported as it is by a ceaseless stream of malignant lies about the intentions of the British government, is producing a great effect upon a large number of our Dutch fellow-colonists. Language is frequently used which seems to imply that the Dutch have some superior right even in this colony (the cape) to their fellow-citizens of British birth. Thousands of men, peaceably disposed, and, if left alone, perfectly satisfied with their position as British subjects, are being drawn into disaffection, and there is a corresponding exasperation on the side of the British. I can see nothing which will put a stop to this mischievous propaganda, but some striking proof of the intention of her majesty's government not to be ousted from its position in South Africa. And the best proof alike of its power and its justice would be to obtain for the Uitlanders in the Transvaal a fair share in the government of the country, which owes everything to their exertions.

In brief, Britain has to secure justice for the Outlanders or see the slow development of a predominantly Dutch and German—Kruger and Schreiner both being of the latter extraction—United States of South Africa. She has to show whether she is really an empire or a big trading company, with a home office in Downing street and branches in commercial settlements in all quarters of the world, which take the law from whatever potentate, Boer or barbarian, under whose sway they chance to fall.

For over a year President Kruger kept the commissioners at arms' length, the condition of the Outlanders, meantime growing worse through such persecutions as the breaking up of their authorized meetings by mobs led by Boer police officers. At length, on June 1 of this year President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and Mr. Hofmeyr, of the Afrikaner bund, who dreaded the results of further postponement of a settlement, persuaded Mr. Kruger to meet Sir Alfred Milner at the capital of the Orange Free State. There the British proposals on the Outlanders' behalf were formulated as follows:

That the full franchise should be given to every foreigner who (a) had been resident for five years in the republic; (b) declared his intention to reside permanently; (c) took an oath to obey the laws and undertake all obligations of citizenship, and defend independence of country; franchise to be confined to persons of good character, possessing a certain amount of property or income; finally, some increase of seats in districts where the Outlanders principally reside; the number of these was a matter for discussion, but it was essential that they should not be so few as to leave the representatives of the new constituencies in a contemptible minority.

If these terms, which are practically the American requirements for citizenship, are accepted, the British representative pledged his government not to press for the redress of specific grievances. He was following his policy, previously announced in his dispatch of the year before, to strike at the root of the grievances by giving the Outlanders power to redress them. President Kruger rejected the proposals as tantamount to handing his country over to foreigners. Thereby, it is to be noted, he left the way open for those British demands for specific redresses which Mr. Chamberlain has since touched upon. The conference broke up after three days of haggling, and the exchange of notes containing new proposals began and has continued to the present time. Through it all the purpose of President Kruger has been avowedly to redress the grievances of the Outlanders only on condition the renunciation of suzerainty by the British government. It was on this point that the Afrikaner bund left him. The latest complication in the case has resulted from the fact that, dropping for the nonce the suzerainty question, President Kruger, who had consented to a five-year franchise, suddenly elongated the requirement by two years.

These are the main facts of the case, derived from the official records. Judgment is to be pronounced from them more safely than from the mangled fragments of diplomatic correspondence which the cable brings daily. The most striking conclusion which they compel

in that as late as the first of last June the Transvaal could have avoided not merely the threat of war, but further diplomatic pressure, by according to the majority in wealth, intelligence and even number of its residents the same rights which the United States freely grants to every foreigner who of alien humanity that misfortune casts upon its shores.

Great Britain has waited for the Boers to reform with a patience and self-control that should be a final answer to those who suppose that her Transvaal policy is only another instance of "land-grabbing." It is only now, when their persistent obstinacy in the neighboring colonies, that she has resolved to use force if the final pressure of diplomacy proves un-availing. The task is not one to be lightly undertaken.

A war with the Transvaal, even if it spreads no further, will be the most difficult business Great Britain has had on hand since the days of the Crimea. If it extends to Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, as it easily might, it will mean such a contest as England has not been engaged in since the Napoleonic wars. Nothing but an unwilling consciousness of its imperial necessity could force her into it.

HOOTED OFF THE PLATFORM.

Jerry Simpson's Praise of Aguinaldo Was Too Much for His Hearers.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22—A dispatch to the Journal from Wichita, Kan., says: Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson was hooted off the platform here this evening while addressing a local G. A. R. reunion. Mr. Simpson said:

"I glory in the spunk of Aguinaldo's men. They are simply fighting to regain the land the Catholics took from them. A local paper has asked: 'Who is John Brown's soul marching with—Otis or Aguinaldo? I believe John Brown's soul is marching with Aguinaldo.'"

Mr. Simpson said in substance that he would rather be with Aguinaldo than with General Otis. An old soldier in the audience rose and said that the speech was drifting into politics. This was applauded and greeted with cries of "throw him out" and "Kick Simpson off the platform! Men and women arose and hissed, and the men kept crying, "Put him out!"

Simpson appealed to the crowd to sit down. "I am coming to my peroration," he said, although he had been speaking only 15 minutes. Cries came, "Take your peroration to Aguinaldo!"

Simpson attempted to go on, but no one could hear him 10 feet away. The band struck up the "Star-Spanned Banner," and Mr. Simpson left the platform. His retirement was greeted with prolonged cheers.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The following data, covering a period of 27 years, have been compiled from the Weather Bureau records at Portland, Oregon for the month of October, for 27 years.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean or normal temperature, 53 deg.
The warmest month was that of 1875, with an average of 59 deg.
The coldest month was that of 1893, with an average of 50 deg.
The highest temperature was 83 deg. on the 7th, 1891.
The lowest temperature was 31 deg. on the 31, 1877 and 1895.
Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, Nov. 26th.
Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, April 11.

PRECIPITATION

(rain and melted snow)

Average for the month, 4.06 inches.
Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 12.
The greatest monthly precipitation was 11.58 inches in 1882.
The least monthly precipitation was a trace inches in 1895.
The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 2.93 inches on the 10th, 1882.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

Average number of clear days 7; partly cloudy days 10; cloudy days 14.

WIND.

The prevailing winds were from the south.
The highest velocity of the wind was 42 miles southeast on the 23d, 1897.
Station at Portland, Oregon; date of issue, September, 25, 1899.
B. S. PAGER,
Forecast official.

For Young Men and Young Women.

There is nothing that will arouse the ire of a young man or woman so quick as to have inferior laundry work put off on them. They may dress ever so well, but if their shirt front or shirt waist is mussed their neat appearance is spoiled. The Troy laundry makes a specialty of ladies' and gentlemen's fine work. There can be no better work than is done at the Troy. Leave your orders at Johnson's barber shop.