WHO AND WHAT ARE THE BOERS.

Their Early Settlement at the Cape of Good Hope—Invasions by the British—Hemmed Over the Vaal—Independence Recognized—Britain Claims Their Land—Boer Victory at Majuba Hill—Under Suzerainty—Relief Therefrom—The Franchise Term—Present War Means British Humiliation or Extermination of the Boers.

Rev. H. S. Isaacson, of Pretoria, South African Republic, who came to the United States a few months ago, makes the following statement on a topic which is of absorbing interest at the present time:

"The Boer people on a nation consider the United States as an ideal country, and sincerely hope this government will take some effective way of telling England to keep her hands off. My country contains more gold and diamonds than any country in the world, and to this may be attributed the unfortunate state of affairs existing at present, and which are becoming more acute every day. The resources of the country are known outside of the mountain as known, but we are all operative Afrikanders.

"The country in which our republic is situated was discovered in 1487 by the Portuguese, and this discovery opened the way for the English and the Holanders of the Netherlands. The latter settled principally in the Cape country. In 1685, by the edict of Nantes, the Huguenots were driven out of France, and many of them also settled in the country. Later the Germans came, and the Dutch Afrikanders are the result of the intermingling of these three peoples.

"In 1807 England took the Cape from the Dutch by force, and it became an English colony, remaining as such until 1881, when it was given back to the Dutch. In 1806 it was again taken by the English, and has remained in their possession ever since. In 1815 six of the leading men of the Boers were hanged by the English for a trifling offense, and this and other oppressions caused them to plan to escape. This was not accomplished until 1834, when the Boers, about 10,000 in number, with their farms where they could not be found by the English, left. They crossed the Orange river and trekked north into Africa.

"After much wandering about they finally crossed the Vaal river, and founded the Transvaal state, believing they were forever beyond the reach of their English oppressors. This belief was strengthened in 1852, when a proclamation was issued by the English that all the farmers who lived beyond the Orange river were free of English rule. A treaty to this effect, which is our Magna Charta, was signed at Sand river.

"My people then commenced building villages and schoolhouses and in 1858 made a constitution and elected a president. In 1857 England sent a commission to the republic and, disregarding the treaty of Sand River, issued a proclamation which made the republic a colony of England. Two wars of no avail and the people became more consolidated until in 1880 a huge mass meeting was held to see what could be done. People came from all parts of the country to the meeting and brought their guns, although no one had told them to do so. It was decided to fight, and Kruger, Pretorius and Joubert were made a triumvirate to govern the republic until after the war. That year there were three skirmishes with the English and a number of Boers were killed. On Feb. 27, 1881, came the bloody battle of Majuba Hill, where 10 Boers climbed the mountain slope and routed the English soldiers, killing 96 and putting the rest to flight, with the loss of but one Boer. Later that year Gladstone recalled the English troops and gave the country back to the Boers, with the expressed agreement that England should retain suzerainty and that we should make no treaty with any foreign power without her consent. In 1884 the suzerainty was dropped and only the treaty question remained.

"From then until gold was discovered in 1886 we were as happy as the day is long. With this discovery people flocked from all parts of the world to Johannesburg, until there were more Europeans than Boers. Now they demanded citizenship, and the volksraad decided they must live in the country fifteen years. Later this was reduced to seven years. Things remained in this state until Jameson, backed by Rhodes and Chamberlain himself, invaded the country with 600 cavalry and thirty Maxim guns. The result of this farce is well known.

"Since then Chamberlain has had a covetous eye on our country, and the prospect of war is the result. Should it come to war, which God forbid, our people are going to fight. There are 40,000 fighting men in the Transvaal and 30,000 in the Orange Free State. Two years ago we formed an alliance with the latter, and they will fight with us. In the Cape country there are 80,000 Afrikanders, and although they are British subjects, their cause is the same as ours. I have no doubt they will take up arms with us, and if that happens the day that war is declared will be a sad one for England. Our cause is a holy one. If war comes the inevitable result is extermination for my people or humiliation for the English."

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Only a few days before 1880, says a correspondent of the London Daily Mail, need be acted by those who would study the constitutional of our grievances. The Boer settlers from British ruled territory at the Cape in the establishment, after much fighting with the natives, of a South African republic, particularly "across the Vaal" in the year of the exhibition by fourth of June and, somewhat later, by the Orange Free State, whose existence dates from the Bloemfontein convention of 1854.

Twenty-four years later the young republic was bankrupt in everything, owing, principally, to internal strife, in financial impotence, and, in fact, in national poverty, or rather, reluctance to pay taxes.

One year later the Transvaal began hostilities against the Kaffirs under Sekukuni, and so utterly were the executive powers paralyzed that even were the methods employed that Cetewayo, acting for sovereignty of Natal, has sometimes been blamed and not the Transvaal President as a

MISSION OF INQUIRY TO PRETORIA.

This fact, now concentrated among those responsible for the deplorable annexation of the Transvaal, was then unrecognized. The Government of Natal, anxious to put an end to civil warfare, and when the commissioner decided to annex the territory, Mr. Shepstone was vice-president in 1874, was forced among the officers of the law available to support the new order of things.

The country was annexed in April, 1877. One year elapsed before Mr. Froude and his official friends in the British government, as well as two expeditions to Zululand. They met with no success, and owing to the failure of Lord Carnarvon's scheme to federate South Africa, and started a great agitation against the rule of the British who were in the meantime fighting the battles of the country against the Zulus—Zulu and Kaffir—and the Transvaal Volunteers formed and subdued. The memorial was signed and sent to the queries rose to 10,000 and in December, 1880, armed Dutchmen had proclaimed a government of their own under the presidency of Paul Kruger. Small bodies of British troops were everywhere attacked, and a series of small reverses closed with the defeat and death of Sir George Colley at Majuba Hill, in February, 1881.

The second the British government inherited from inside the cost of living on the Rand supplies on the native wages of the average white worker. The Uitlander was accustomed nearly to the luxuries of the modern of Britain, who was consequently a discontented man. He was content to endeavor for mutual purposes, thereby ... were an element of strength to the country. The Uitlander was the best fighting man in the Transvaal. He was the best shot, the best rider, the best organizer, and the best commander. He was the best man in the country. He was the best man in the country. He was the best man in the country.

PURE WATER ON THE FARM.

The importance of pure water for the family and live stock is not generally appreciated. In a newly settled country the danger of defilement of water through filth accumulations in the soil is not so great. As a region becomes thickly populated the case may be due, and all water deliberately decreases with the increase of population and the multiplication of sources from the farms or to villages. The danger on old farms and in villages and towns where the privilege of sewerage, paving and water supply has not been secured by the corporation is so constant that but a few persons without outbreaks of typhoid fever, diphtheria or other filth diseases.

The farm supply of water is usually under the control of the farmer, but he is not the victim of the carelessness of his neighbors as in the dwellings in the populous villages or towns. Hence if the farmer is not visited with diseases originating in impure water or defective drainage or unclean management of his premises, he cannot lay the blame on his neighbors. He is a responsible person. In dairy districts the responsibility of the seller of milk is not limited to his own family. He is to some his butcher's or baker's keeper. That typhoid fever is so often traced to dairy farms and dairies that supplied the victims of the disease, with their sad responsibility of the milk-seller bread and serious.

The water supply of a dairy farm to ever most contaminated unless more than ordinary care is taken to prevent its defilement. So long as farmers and dairymen stick wells in the barns or keep ... there will be increasing chances of impure water. These wells are too often placed in the lowest part of the lot, where there is least labor in sinking the well. The well is lined with loose stones and not rubbed tight enough to allow sufficient grading to carry off over the surface water. In a wet time the upper level of the well rises from the influx of water from the barnyard and manure piles. After one such soakage of the soil the water from such a well becomes a constant danger to the health of animals and unfortunate users of the milk from such a dairy.—Breeder's Gazette.

POULTRY IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Mr. H. Greaves, of the Philippine Postal service, writing from Honolulu, says: "Domestic fowls of all kinds are very plentiful here and prices are about the same as in the States. Eggs at certain seasons bring high prices, as much as 40 to 50 per dozen. Only a limited number of hens here is considerable, as said to be of Japanese origin, is of black, larger than American breeds, and has a more peculiar shaped head. ... instead of being on the side, as in ... here, are nearly in front, while the beak is short and crooked like that of a parrot. Then, too, they are short of legs feathers. On the north side of the island of Oahu, on which the city of Honolulu, poultries are in millions, and their eggs are brought into the city by boat loads and sold to the natives and some of the foreigners as food. Unlike the eggs of any other fowls the albumen will not coagulate. If the eggs be boiled the whole day the white will remain fluid."

The best of all pills are Beecham's Try McDonald's Mokaroo Nuggets.

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Sixty-two Different Styles to Select From.

A Ladies' Seal Plush Cape, elaborately braided, and edged with fur, good lining, for only $2.50

Here is one: A Seal Plush Cape, trimmed all around with Thibet fur, and elegantly braided, a beauty, for only . . . $4.50

Don't fail to see this one: A 30-inch full sweep Seal Plush Cape, serge storm collar. Collar and front edged with fine fur, and a lining that will wear; a regular $8.50 cape for . . . $5.75

Another is a 30-inch Seal Plush Cape, elaborately braided and beaded, trimmed with fur; a bright, handsome, fine looking cape, for think of it—only $6.50

Then for eleven dollars we have one that is—well "simply great"—only 11.00

Right through the entire range of prices the same special values will be found.

FUR GOODS.

We can save you money on your Fur Goods and give you an immense Line of Styles to select from.

A fine dark Collarette, bright lining, only— $1.95

A beautiful Collarette, in light and dark Fur combinations, only 5.95

See our rich brown fur Scarf for only— 2.95

The Largest Line of Furs Ever Opened in this Market.

LADIES' CAPES.

An extra good heavy Astrachan Cape, well lined, got up for service and appearance; a splendid value for . . . $5.00

Then we have them at $8.50, $10.00 and $12.50.

Another bargain in the way of capes is a fine black, good quality kersey, double cape, richly braided and trimmed, an unusually good cape, for only . . $7.50

Don't miss this one—A Ladies' double cape of heavy black Kersey, trimmed with Mohair braid and satin bands, for the small price (you'll say so when you see it) of $4.25

BABIES' COATS.

A fine line of Babies' Coats, in Eiderdowns, Plain Cloths and Plaids. They run up from $1.25

LADIES' JACKETS.

We have Every Style and Color that's going.

Here's one of the kind of values we offer—A Ladies' Black Kersey Jacket, double breasted, large buttons, a stylish jacket, worth $7.50 regular . . . for only $4.95

Then for $6.75, $8.50, $9.00 and $10.00 we are showing some beauties.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

Six to Fourteen Years.

The largest stock of Children's Jackets ever shown here. All new, and every price, color and style imaginable. Look here! We'll offer a good, strong, well made jacket, for only . . . $1.40

Then for $2.50—only two fifty remember—we will give you a heavy camel's hair mixture jacket, trimmed with plain cloth and braid. You'll pronounce it the best thing for the money you ever had. Only $2.50

Another is a Girl's Jacket in plain cloth, in navy, red, tan and green, scalloped cape, collar neatly trimmed, for . . $3.00

And hundreds of other values equally as good.

MISSES' JACKETS

In 14, 16 and 18 years. We have as big a variety as for children.

An Extra Good Number is a heavy mixed cloth, double breasted jacket; large buttons; inlaid velvet collar; a six dollar coat for only $4.00

Another is a heavy cloth of a rough nature, in navy and black, large buttons, brilliantly lined. A VERY STYLISH COAT for only $4.75

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

AUTUMN ORCHARD PLANTING

Much to be Gained in Fall Setting of Certain Varieties of Fruits.

The editor of Green's Fruit Grower, while a strong advocate of fall planting of most varieties of small fruits, hardy, would not advise extensive planting of strawberries or peach trees in the fall, except, perhaps, in the latter. Strawberry plants growers can fully trust as much in the fall as they do in the spring, since there is no danger in the fall of the plants suffering for want of moisture, as in spring, since there is usually an abundance of rain in the fall. Early fall is the best season for planting the strawberry plant. Potted strawberry plants can be set any time during the season, if but the ground is moist and the weather is dry or not, since a ball of earth is attached to each plant.

Raspberries and blackberries may be set in the fall and do not suffer their winter more, being less hardy than any other fruits. Raspberries, however, may be safely planted in the fall, therefore do not favor large plantations planting of raspberries in the fall. Those who wish to plant all or a part in the fall season can afford to take time to prepare the soil and they may come through all right.

FALL PLANTING OF SMALL FRUITS.

There are many items which can be planted in the fall with great advantage. The cultivation of small fruits is but not so easy in the spring, as the soil is so much to do. Blackberries, red and black raspberries, currants, grape vines can be planted safely in the fall and will be found to be in excellent condition for planting. Those who are planning to set out a few rows of small fruits, or to increase the number of rows already planted, would find the fall season a most favorable one for the work. There will be no hurry, as there is in the spring, and they will have more time to prepare the ground and to plant it in such a manner as to secure the best results. There will be found something like a full of the fall season for the work. It is not to be recommended to the fall, the ground is not in condition to work, as there is more moisture in contact with the soil than there is in the spring or even when setting time.

After these standard and dwarf pears can be planted in the fall, and it is desirable to plant them in the fall when the thermometer does not indicate more than 50 degrees of heat. Pears trees are not apt to suffer as much as peach trees from the fall planting, but it is safer to plant them in the spring. Those who wish to plant pears in the fall should select their trees from those that have been grown in a northern climate, as they are more hardy than those grown in the south. Pear trees do not suffer from the fall planting, but it is safer to plant them in the spring. Those who wish to plant pears in the fall should select their trees from those that have been grown in a northern climate, as they are more hardy than those grown in the south. Pear trees do not suffer from the fall planting, but it is safer to plant them in the spring.

ADVANTAGES OF FALL PLANTING.

The advantages of fall planting are first that the soil is in a condition to receive the trees in the fall, and second, there is no danger of the trees suffering for want of moisture, as there is usually an abundance of rain in the fall season. Fall planting is also a great advantage to the nurseryman, as it enables him to dig his trees when he has time, and not when he is rushed with work, as he is in the spring. Fall planting is also a great advantage to the nurseryman, as it enables him to dig his trees when he has time, and not when he is rushed with work, as he is in the spring.

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DENT THE SUBSIDIARY.

Dealings with foreign powers, are to the south, extend almost throughout South Africa, and stand alone in the middle of a host foreigners of all kinds, as an utterly foreigner, reactionary and even civilized people.

In reference to the movement for reform of grievances now nearly a foundation the Transvaal played a better game, their success was in 1884 have we been on the side of what was to the Boers. In 1881 the Jameson raid—a most flagrant violation, on behalf of a thoroughly righteous cause—will throw the blame of the original quarrel on the Transvaal. The present crisis came to a head with the Bruni matter of the Sir Edgar to the Boers have increased more or less rapidly, particularly on the franchise question, which has always been quite with a grievance, and, as I have said, there is not a single grievance of the above which has been practically removed.

Some, but not all, arise out of the unfortunate fact that we have failed to find settlement on the broad ground of the protection of British citizens from oppression and wrong.

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