

attention to the matter. The job when completed will probably cost \$30,000 or \$40,000, of which the father-in-law will contribute \$10,000 without having turned over his hand in the matter. The additional information brought to light yesterday was that the dredging had cost not eight cents a yard, as Mr. Tarte promised, but over thirteen cents a yard. Probably Mr. McDonald did the work at eight cents or less. The margin of profit goes to the father-in-law.

Now it is certain that the man who did the work for Mr. Gauthier would have done it for the government at the same price. He was not allowed, the charges to tender. The country cut this \$10,000 or so, be it more or less, in order that something should be done for the connections of ministers and hangers on of the party. The defence must have been that the case was urgent. As a matter of fact the work will not be needed for two years, and has been prosecuted with great deliberation. Besides, the department could probably have urged the work just as well by dealing with a real contractor as by the round about process through the father-in-law.

Mr. McAllen, the former watchdog of the treasury, appeared in this case as the apologist for Mr. Tarte. Having first protested against criticism in the absence of the minister, he laid down the doctrine that it did not matter to the country how cheap Mr. Gauthier got the work done and how great a rake off he made if the price paid him was not accepted. But Mr. Fielding appeared to take the same view, while Mr. Foster, Clarke Wallace and E. F. Clark took the ground that the government should get the work done at competitive prices and should deal direct with the dredger owner. The farming out practice is becoming almost universal in the public works department. There is a go between in all the contracts and some fellow who sits in an office and smokes a cigar while the majority of the contractor and the government.

The same state of affairs that happened at Cotnam has occurred in Toronto and on Georgian Bay. Tailors, lawyers and all sorts of middle men have taken the dredging contracts, farming them out to the owners of dredges, who have been paid for the deal with the government direct at the same prices they accept from the farmer out. It is not surprising that we should have a \$60,000 session under this system.

After midnight there was a lively talk about another affair of Mr. Tarte's. It will be remembered that the minister's law works last winter broke in suddenly while Mr. Blair was negotiating with Dr. Hallett's company to construct a line of telegraph to the Yukon. The Roche company was ready for action and intended to build the line without cost to the government, when suddenly negotiations were broken off and it was learned that Mr. Tarte was establishing the telegraph as a government work. The minister had not waited for the meeting of parliament, but without authority to do so had sent out Mr. Charleson with a letter of credit to go to the amount of \$20,000 to establish the telegraph system, make new trails, provide bridges, clear out rapids in the rivers, and generally to cut a big swath in this region. Mr. Charleson was given authority to start with, and began operations by buying all the wire he needed from his son in this city without tender. Other supplies were purchased also without tender from Sate & Co., whose connection with the case was noticed some time ago.

Yesterday the house was called upon to vote some \$30,000 for services that Mr. Charleson is carrying on. Nearly every cent of this money is controlled absolutely by Mr. Charleson. Even the supplies bought here were procured by him personally and not through the officer whose business it is to purchase for the department. The supplies bought in the Yukon are privately negotiated, and there is little or no check on his operations. When Mr. Fielding came to explain the course of events to the committee he knew absolutely nothing of what Mr. Charleson had been doing during the past five months. He knew that bills to the amount of \$2,000 had come out and that they had been paid before hand by Senator Cox's bank in accordance with the letter of credit. The bank is heard from every fortnight about the amount of money which is keeping pretty low. During these five months he has not even sent a pay sheet nor a voucher. Mr. Fielding is very much embarrassed over the matter and says he cannot explain it, and that it seems to him to be an extraordinary state of affairs. A rigid cross-examination brought out the fact that an accountant was sent in three or four weeks ago to see if he could find out what was going on. Meanwhile the house is asked to vote money blindly, and Mr. Charleson has unlimited credit with the government bank of the Yukon, while it is reported that his officers and men are amusing themselves taking up claims and searching for gold.

This Mr. Charleson is an appointee of Mr. Tarte. His name is familiar to those who have had occasion to study the history of the Mercier regime in Quebec during the carnival of corruption which was exposed in 1891. Mr. Charleson was wanted at Ottawa as soon as Mr. Tarte came here, and he was placed in the particular position that he would most have desired. As paymaster and general director of operations Mr. Charleson is in his glory. He can direct operations magnificently. Of course he is not an engineer, but that is no reason why he should not build bridges, clear out rivers, locate and construct telegraph lines and perform other operations that usually fall to men of practical knowledge. Then Mr. Charleson is great in letters of credit. He is a sublime purchaser, combining a large carelessness of detail with a supreme score of book-keepers, a hatred of vouchers, and a delight in checks and drafts and letters of credit, he was just the man for Count Mercier, and is altogether indispensable to Mr. Tarte. He comes high, but that is expected of great administrators. Mr. Tarte himself comes high, and so does Mr. Blair. But any of their friends and attaches will agree that they are worth all they cost. S. D. S.

### THE DREYFUS CASE.

#### Court Martial Concluded Its Secret Session Friday Morning.

#### Mrs. Emily Crawford's Review of the Situation to Date.

#### Dreyfusites Satisfied With the Examination of the Secret Dossier—Judges Ready to Sacrifice Equity to Authority.

RENNES, Aug. 11.—The Dreyfus court martial concluded its secret sessions at nine o'clock this morning, when M. Paleologue, of the foreign office, completed his explanations of the secret dossier. The court will meet again at 6.30 tomorrow morning. (Copyright 1899, by Associated Press.)

RENNES, Aug. 11.—All the notable Dreyfusites here are satisfied with the examination of the secret dossier. They have urged their newspaper friends in Paris to clamor for full publicity, knowing that, if it is granted, the military and nationalist parties will be utterly disgraced. They are convinced that the diplomatic and war office dossiers team with forgeries. Of course their impressions are derived from the five counsel present at the examination of these papers. Publicity would mean the pillory for General de Bolesieffre & Company. They would be pelted with their own foul eggs, while Captain Dreyfus would be cleared in the face of the whole world. The military cases here are furious at the turn things are taking. The correspondent of a Russian paper told me today that in a cafe frequented by officers he unfolded the Dreyfusite dossier to read it. All the military men near by scowled at him in a marked manner and after coughing and otherwise showing their disapproval, went in a body to the other end of the cafe, as if the Russian was a joke.

All the officers at the military club came on the club balcony when a bundle of Dreyfusite journals was being burned in the streets and they approved the performance by unmitigated gestures.

One now sees the wisdom of the order forbidding officers not attached to the garrison to stay here during the trial.

I hear that in unclean imaginings the secret military dossier exceeds the worst top-shelf literature. To secure secrecy, the scribes who worked for Henry and his friends did not hesitate to forge letters from high diplomatic personages. Nearly a score of love letters from a lady high in the diplomatic sphere were supposed to have been seized in the despatch box of an embassy during transmission to Berlin. The person whom she is represented as having as a correspondent was an attaché of an embassy there, and much younger than the lady, who is made to appear impassioned, quite an Eloise. Of course she mentions the Dreyfus affair, and asks the attaché to help whitewash the unfortunate captain.

M. Jaures expects that there will be a great exposure of a conspiracy against the republic, and that the high-handed measures of the present government against certain generals will be more than justified by the coming revelations.

The examination of the diplomatic dossier was concluded this morning. Dreyfus, on leaving the lycium, looked brighter than he had even previously appeared.

twenty-three of his numerous royalist and Bonapartist allies, who have pooled with him against the republic. As in the Boulangerist conspiracy, the pool would be of little consequence but for the military caste which has found representative men in Gen. Negrier and some other generals having great commands.

It is strange how the fight thickened around the shadowed and emaciated red-haired Jew, whose uniform of an artillery captain so ill-fits and befits his figure and physiognomy. Last Monday's sitting of the court martial, the first subsequent non-public sitting, were the first skirmishing operations; but yesterday was a field day in which the two hostile forces into which France is divided, and has been divided since the revolution, engaged in an array of battle and drew the first blood. Each side stands committed to a certain course and has burned its ships. The actual Dreyfus trial is a trial of strength. I cannot see a possibility of an ending but a draw game. It is now a "neck or nothing" combat, a desperate fight, in which neither side will give in unless utterly routed.

The actual situation of the forces engaged reminds one of that of the armies of the French revolution and those they had to fight. The Dreyfusites have the brains, the forward impetuosity, and the courage. At the same time they are raw recruits, gathered spontaneously from the four parts of the compass. Hatred of the military caste, and it may be, the prospect of reward, have made them homogeneous.

The nationalists have social and other pretenses, numbers and organization. Their centre is composed of the majority of the Frenchmen and the French women, their left wing is a firm of 22,000 officers; and their right wing consists of the church.

All profess respect for legality, but only from the lips out. One side is belligerent rights and the other the friendly neutrality of the government. Their adversaries can no longer make use of the rope that hung Lemercier Picard, or the razor that cut Henry's throat. The minister of war could not, as he wanted to, read a forged document in parliament. It is impossible now to stuff the dossier with fables fit for Mother Goose's tale. But organization, numbers, prestige and wealth mean staying power.

Doubtless the Dreyfusites are supplied with Jewish funds without accepting M. de Freycenet's estimate of 20,000,000 francs. The sum subscribed by English and German Jews must be enormous, but like wealthy Gentiles, rich Jews are fond of the pomp and vanities of life, the titles of aristocracy and delivery being had. But we have frightened already at the onward pace of the Dreyfusites.

General Mercier's deposition was inaudible unless to the judge and shortsighted reporters. It fell flat, his voice and delivery being bad. But we have it now in print. It has qualities for which we did not give it credit during delivery. They are easy, flowing statements, plausibility and the art of lullaby and delivery being had. But we have it now in print. It has qualities for which we did not give it credit during delivery.

The immediate issue of the fight is the honor of the republic, but yesterday's incidents are but the beginning of a struggle of far-reaching consequences.

### FOUR SHIPS FOUNDERED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A Victoria special states terrific destruction was wrought by a hurricane off Australia. Four ships foundered at sea. The City of York, an iron ship of 1,170 tons, went ashore at Rotter Island and is a total wreck. Eleven lives were lost. The wreck of the Carlin Castle was the most frightful that has occurred on the coast for two years. Thirty-three people among the passengers are missing, and while many were drowned, many more were eaten by sharks. The Argusburg was carrying a cargo of horses along the coast. The stalls were torn down by the great masses of water that came in from the deck and a large number of the animals were drowned. Two other unknown ships were wrecked during the storm, and a large number of passengers were lost.

### LONGEVITY OF POPE LEO.

Leo XIII. bids fair to be the oldest of popes. The scans of the operation performed by Dr. Mitchell, the aged pontiff is said to have thoroughly disappeared. Some time ago, when the physicians removed the last damages, the pope said jokingly, to the doctor: "And how long will you live?" "No, no," answered the pope, "you are stretching your years a little too far."

### IT PROVED THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

The new Australian baronet, Chief Justice Way, was a bad lad in North Devon in 1850, when his father, a Bible Christian minister, decided to go out to South Australia. His mother, however, was seriously concerned when the reverend gentleman indicated his intention. Her one thought was that in a comparatively unknown colony her two sons might not have such opportunities in life as in the country of their birth. Little did she dream that under the southern cross one of her sons would be chief justice and the other one of the leading physicians of the colony in which their lot was to be cast.

### TO SUPPRESS PEDDLERS.

The board of trade is to try and see if something cannot be done to stop peddlers coming into Halifax and taking orders for goods from customers. Merchants have been complaining of the matter for some time. The stationary trade is perhaps the biggest sufferer. The chief stationery which comes to Halifax from Toronto and Montreal is something enormous. Dealers complain that institutions such as the banks give large orders of stationery and pay a higher price than they would be secured in this city. This is thought to be decidedly unfair to our merchants who pay taxes and spend their money in Halifax. The same applies to the clothing trade and many other lines.

### THINKS THERE ARE SOME IDEAS.

In the Chronicle at the present time there are advertisements calling for 1,700 workmen—300 wanted on the coast railway, 1,000 on the Inverness and Richmond railway, and 400 at the Dominion Steel Co.'s works at Sydney. If these men cannot be procured in the maritime provinces for the wages offered—\$1 to \$1.25 per day—the contractors calling for this labor will be compelled to import foreigners. The wages offered are not very moderate—too low, perhaps—but they are better than idleness; and we have reason to believe that, notwithstanding, the activity which prevails throughout the country generally, there are some idle men to be found in all our cities and towns. It would be much better for these to take employment on the railways building Canada's great arteries, or at least to be dependent on old jobs.

### MAJOR DALEY'S SON.

Douglas Daley of Digby arrived in Dartmouth Tuesday from Dawson City, en route for Digby, where he resides. He is a son of Mayor Daley, and left Dawson on the 1st July. He is in good health, and does not intend to return to the Klondyke. From his conversation it seems he had not struck a bonanza, but had done much better than many other Nova Scotians who journeyed to that far-off gold country.

### AN OLD KIND OF SWINDLE.

Some business men in St. John have detected a new kind of swindle, dated from the Military Prison, Madrid, written in French, and signed by "M. E. Colonel de Cuba," stating that the writer during the war was forced to buy a box containing \$500,000 in American money. Being a prisoner he wanted an honest man to get the box for him, when he would allow him 25 per cent of the amount. The colonel gives an address to which the recipient of the letter is asked to call. The swindle consists in extracting money from persons who would be foolish enough to answer the letter, but it is not likely there are any such gullible individuals in St. John.—Globe.

### IRON STILL RISING.

#### Further Advances This Week in Canada Plate, Terne Plate, Tin Plate and Black Sheets.

#### Shelf Hardware Up 20 Per Cent—Cutlery Stronger and Wire Goods on the Boom.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—The remarkable strength in iron and metals of all sorts continues. Last week advances in both tin and Canada plates were noted. They have been supplemented this week by further material gains. Canada plate being 20c. higher, at \$2.60; coke tin plate, 40c., at \$4.40; and charcoal 50c. at \$4.80 base. Terne plates have advanced another 25c. to \$7.50, and black sheets are 20c. up all round, 2 to 16 being \$3; 18 to 20, \$2.40; 22 to 24, \$2.60; 26, \$2.55 and 28 gauge, \$2.70. Ingot tin has shown some fluctuation in response to the variation abroad. For instance, at the beginning of the week business was done in it at 32c. to 33c., but now the inside price for round lots is 35c. Spot tin is unchanged here at 19 1/2c. London at \$145 1/2, and at Singapore \$145 1/2. Lead has been firmer in London, but is unchanged here at \$4.50, while ingot copper, which advanced to 27 1/2c., for spot in London is unchanged here at 19 1/2c. Leading brands of Scotch pig iron are held firm at \$24, and no quotation is obtainable on domestic pig. At American centres, all heavy material continues firm, the most notable change being a further advance of 1c. per ton in billets to \$5.

An advance of twenty per cent has just taken place in American shelf or builders' hardware. This advance followed two of ten per cent each, and another is looked for, to occur about the 1st of October.

Mr. Newman of Caverhill, Learmont & Co., explained to a representative of the Star this morning that these continued advances were perfectly justifiable, considering the cost of the metals entering into the finished products. Tin, copper, iron and other metals had gone up as much as one hundred to a hundred and fifty per cent in many instances, and the only reason that the finished product has not advanced in proportion, was that only a portion of the cost was composed of raw material, the balance being made up of wages to the workmen. For eight or nine years past these engaged in the iron trades have had their wages cut to the bare living point, so that they could with difficulty make the most frugal livelihood. The moment a permanent improvement set in wages were voluntarily advanced by employers, and advances were still taking place. This improvement in wages took place first in the United States, and it was now taking place in England and Germany also. With the increase of wages other advances might be looked for in prices of finished articles.

German hardware was also advancing rapidly. A letter had been received a few days since from a large German manufacturer, instructing that the price of their hardware had been advanced from five to fifteen per cent, while cutlery was being advanced from five to ten per cent. This was necessitated by the advance of one per cent in iron and steel, and fifteen in brass.

Of course cutlery had practically not been advanced yet, as the material which entered into its composition was so small a portion of its cost. So it is that the finer and better finished goods showed very little change, while it became absolutely necessary to put up the price of the coarser goods, in which wages was very much less of an element than in the finer lines.

The demand for hardware all over the world, especially in the United States, is increasing rapidly. The export trade in the United States for the six months of this year, as a whole, shows a very large increase. The demand from foreign countries, coupled with more than an active demand from home, is placing the hardware manufacturers in the United States in a very strong position, and prices are likely to continue as high as at present, if not higher.

### With Years WISDOM.

The answer to that old query, "What's in a name?" was not hard to define in the case of one justly celebrated Family Remedy that had its origin early down in Maine, which proves that with age comes wisdom about JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

An old lady called at a store and asked for a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; the clerk said "they were out, but could supply her with another just as good." The engaging smile that accompanied this information was frozen stiff when she replied: "Young Man, there is only one Liniment, and that is Johnson's."

Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. There is not a remedy to use which has the concrete of the past, and which has stood the test of a century, except this extraordinary merit!

### KLONDYKE KING FAILS.

#### Alexander McDonald Shoulders the Pick Again—Liabilities \$6,000,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A special to the Times-Herald from San Francisco says: Alexander McDonald, king of the Klondyke, has failed. His liabilities are about \$6,000,000. His assets are of uncertain value. After knowing for twenty years what it is to be a millionaire many times over, he has shouldered his pick and without complaining has started again as a poor miner, leaving his bride in Dawson, with a score of creditors, for whose benefit all his interests, both mining and trading, have been assigned. In his formal declaration of insolvency, filed at Dawson, July 23, McDonald states his liabilities to be approximately \$6,000,000, while there is no way of fully ascertaining his assets, as his investments are largely of promissory character. As they will have to be sacrificed, McDonald says there will not be enough to go around, although he believed that his ultimate value will prove \$20,000,000 at least. He was not at all dispirited by his sudden change of fortune; indeed, he appears relieved. His bride is an English girl almost twenty years his junior.

### HARDWARE MEN

#### Elect W. H. Thorne of St. John Their President.

DIGBY, N. S., Aug. 11.—The officers elected at the meeting of the hardware association of the maritime provinces, held here yesterday and last evening are as follows: President, W. H. Thorne, St. John; vice president, A. M. Bell, Halifax; secretary treasurer, J. J. Barry, St. John; executive committee, Messrs. S. Hayward, E. McMichael and Thomas McAvity of St. John and W. S. Robertson, W. C. Brine and Edward Stairs of Halifax. Delegates were present from different places in the maritime provinces. St. John was represented by M. E. Agon, of H. Horton & Sons, J. P. McIntyre, of I. & E. R. Burpee, E. McMichael, of James Robertson Co.; James Pender, of the Pender Nail Works Co., Ltd.; R. B. Emerson, of Emerson & Fisher, S. Hayward, of the S. Hayward Co.; W. H. Thorne, of W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.; Thomas McAvity, of T. McAvity & Sons, Halifax was represented by M. Crowell, of Crowell Bros.; W. B. Arthur, of W. B. Arthur & Co.; J. E. Wier, of W. G. Robertson & Bros.; W. H. Sterns, H. H. Fuller & Co.; H. A. Grant, of H. A. Grant & Co.; A. M. Bell, of A. M. Bell & Co., and Edward Stairs, of Stairs Sons & Morrow. After the close of business in the evening, the members repaired to the Manhattan, where a dinner had been provided by E. K. Spinney.

### SAN DOMINGO REVOLT.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 11.—A mail despatch from Santo Domingo, dated August 3, says that the considerable intelligence telling of the spread and significance of the revolution throughout the Dominican republic. Prominent men in civil and military circles, it appears, are taking the field, with the understanding that Jimenez is the prime mover, and that he will shortly arrive there from Cuba with munitions of war. Among his military adherents, including regular soldiers, were the well known generals Ramon Pacheco and Pablo Reyes, who are advancing westward by forced marches, for the purpose of cutting off Monte Cristi from reinforcements, and to perform a junction with the insurgent forces from Hayti, thus opening a way for the Jimenez expedition. Undoubtedly the popularity of the revolution is due to the use of the name of General Jimenez, and should he decline the field, or Jimenez finally oppose his election, prominent leaders are already considering the alternative of calling a plebiscite in order to ascertain whether the country would prefer to renew the vote of 1871 for American annexation or an American protectorate.

### WEST INDIAN CYCLONE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The war department today took prompt measures for the relief of the hurricane sufferers in Porto Rico. When the press despatches and General Davis' advice made known the extent of the disaster, steps were immediately taken to send supplies, and the transport McPherson was ordered put in readiness to sail from New York on Monday next. She will carry rations and other necessities. Secretary of War Root at this afternoon sent an appeal to the mayors of all cities of more than 150,000 people.

### DIFFERENT WITH HOBSON.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—An interesting incident occurred this afternoon at Victoria station, London, as General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum was about to take the train for Egypt. The governor general of the Sudan, accompanied by his aide, de camp, was about entering the railway carriage when a well dressed American lady approached the group of which he was the centre, unfurled a silk American flag, extended her hand, and said: "Under this flag is it allowable?" "Certainly," said the aide, accepting her proffered hand and shaking it heartily. "Good bye and God bless you," exclaimed the young lady, apparently delighted.

### SAN MATEO OCCUPIED.

MANILA, Aug. 13, 2:10 p. m.—A reconnaissance yesterday by troops of Gen. Samuel B. Young's brigade, with the object of discovering the whereabouts of the enemy near San Mateo, northeast of San Juan reservoir, about ten miles from Manila, resulted in the occupation of San Mateo. The American loss was three killed and thirteen wounded, including a lieutenant of the 1st infantry. Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed.



Look for low cost when buying soap. It is good hard, solid, lasts its value. 5 cents a cake. Name of the soap.

Some half a million million pounds of which went to the contractor. The States combine, than half of the.

supporter of the Farmers' Cordage Co. cent. dividend on a fine thing that departed from its and joined in the ces and big profits. Farmer had to pay ment gets little r manufacturers. The treasury that might have twine imported ought to have Canada. And after the horny-handed high as it would be at a fair margin the majority of lined the action of the sale of binder one person, leav- combine with other the farmer to endorsed by the as represented at

in the tariff of has done some tall professes to pro- mone combines in- nance prices. The enforces in any a singular com- the most injuri- year was the pro- ment industry at government. Mr. Blair would have come r, but the benefit rtes to whom the who hold up the of the consular. S. D. S.

Some of Mr. business expendi- house yesterday. ot pretty well would have got in the day instead morning if Mr. in his business had when a minister contracts among he is likely to es- require him to when that minis- Mr. McMullen says seriously ill and a therefore the house on his manage- strike opposition reasoning. Mr. of the department a acting minister, to the house for all e if Mr. Tarte his department, or of the acting minis- to find out what has been doing, it is er to blame. Mr. Tarte of Mr. Tarte's d given him some- of the portfolio of trade and com- privy council. rks department is re doubtful items any other and quire more exam- will hardly do for the department minister, and then having no one in how money is

the dredging at ions are ample. stand it very well. Mr. Tarte's son and broker in-law Gauthier is a dredger. He at and never had a work of that fore, a little star- announced last that he had given ding to this com- Tarte explained and come to the that he had an ing and would at the regulation an hour. There rate, the proper ving out dredging and contract. But that eight dollars and that Mr. ay, so that the ight cents a yard. All light has been later. A return that Mr. Tarte has ordered. Mr. to Mr. Gauthier dollars an hour to Mr. Gauthier re- would accept the ed with an equip-

did was to go to and who is a con- siderer. Mr. Gien- with him at a an the government with the govern- ing the rake off, d, to two or three paying no further

Children Cry for CASTORIA.