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TWENTIETH YEAR — TEN PAGES—MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 21 1899—TEN PAGES — ONE CENT

DREYFUS' ENEMIES HAD ANOTHER INNING

The Senate Reading Room S

Speculation as to the Outcome of the Trial Shows Diversity of Opinion.

CUIGNET BACKED MERCIER

And Also Defended Esterhazy and Paty de Clam Against Assertions of Col. Picquart.

THE PRISONER LOST HIS TEMPER

General Boisdeffre Also Gave Testimony Which Was Strongly Against Dreyfus.

[For the Court proceedings of the earlier part of the day, see page 5.]

Rennes, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Emily Crawford writes as follows:

Opinions differ as to what the judgment of the Dreyfus tribunal will be. Townspeople who know well General Germain and General Lucas, of this army corps, think the decision will be against the accused. On the other hand, at the Hotel Modere, which is now the great conversational news centre, the idea prevails of a reluctant judgment in his favor.

Maitre Demange is more hopeful, although acknowledging the perverse use the Nationalists make of the Schneider and Panizzardi telegrams and letters to inflame patriotic sentiment. The party now demands the full publication of the secret dossier, so as to bear disgrace on the military attaches and the illustrious German Prince involved, a prince who lived long in Paris. I should not be surprised at a tie. This would enable the prisoner to leave the court a free man, but would show that half the judges believed him guilty.

Schneider Telegram Resented.

The Schneider letter or telegram is resented by all but the Dreyfusites as an attempt to cast odium on the French army, and to benefit the prisoner, but does not. Military men say it would set the face of the court-martial harder against him.

The majority seem to adopt Captain Cuignet's opinion. It is thought, although not expressed, thus: That the military attaches have behaved abominably in the Dreyfus affair; that the French Government is in possession of numerous specimens of Schneider's handwriting; that the document on which General Mercier relied will bear every test, and that it has been accepted by every minister of war since 1894, and compared with letters written to six of them by Colonel Schneider.

Capt. Cuignet's Aim.

To-day Captain Cuignet's task was to destroy the effect of the questions of Maitre Demange, and to set up again the demolished theory of Gen. Mercier. Cuignet was in the Forts Bureau of the General Staff when Dreyfus was in another bureau there, but not in under his orders. They were both engaged in calculating what work invasion would throw on the railways, but on different lines. Dreyfus, he said, constantly came to him for information, which he had no cause to do.

Cuignet kept refusing, until he was tired out by the importunities of the accused. Then, by degrees, he gave him, Cuignet deposed, all the notes he himself had made.

Defended Esterhazy.

Dreyfus, according to the witness, never returned the notes. Cuignet then defended Esterhazy against Picquart and next against Du Paty De Clam. He gave fresh peeps at the secret military dossier, in which are many ordinary letters from women, opinions from men and tittle-tattle of a spicy sort.

Cuignet said he was sorry the court had not examined the voluminous dossier, which poured a great deal of light, sometimes crude light, "on spies of different categories, including military attaches." The latter, he remarked, were far from being the only spies regularly kept up by foreign governments. It was only natural, he argued, that the military attaches should accuse Esterhazy, but they knew the traitor had been in the very heart of the citadel, in the general staff. "The traitor," he exclaimed, "is not Esterhazy, but Dreyfus."

Dreyfus Lost Self-Control.

Here Captain Dreyfus lost his self control. Starting to his feet, he violently apostrophized Cuignet. But Cuignet did not seem stung to anger.

No new fact was brought forward by Captain Cuignet, and everyone tired of him. When he turned to Colonel Schneider's Ems telegram, which he compared to another despatch from Ems that let loose invasion upon France, Maitre Demange shrugged his shoulders.

Boisdeffre's Evidence.

General DeBoisdeffre was also a witness. He declared himself convinced of the guilt of the accused. Picquart he accused of wishing to substitute a man of straw for the real traitor. "Esterhazy now admits himself the author of the bordereau," remarked Boisdeffre; "but did he ever tell the truth? He lies now, as he always has."

Until Maitres Demange and Labori speak one should risk no opinion as to the outcome. General Billot thinks there will be many fluctuations before the trial is over, but he confidently expects a verdict of guilty.

The Government seems more neutral since the Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, returned from his visit to Count Muravieff.

GEN. BOISDEFFRE.

Caused a Further Thrill of Curiosity as He Advanced and Swore to Tell the Truth.

Rennes, Aug. 19.—There was a further thrill of curiosity when General de Boisdeffre, former chief of the general staff of the French army, advanced to the witness box and took the customary oath to tell the truth. The General remarked that, in view of the exhaustive evidence already given, he would try to be brief. He hurriedly reviewed the leakage in the Ministry of War, the discovery of the bordereau, the arrest and trial of Dreyfus and the latter's alleged confessions before the ceremony of degradation, to Captain Lebrun-Renault. Witness said he believed the confessions were genuine. He next referrd to Col. Picquart's appearance in the intelligence department, although witness hesitated to applaud him, because he thought Picquart too self-confident and not sufficiently deferential towards his chiefs.

No Secret Papers.

"It has been said," continued General de Boisdeffre, "that a secret package of papers was shown the judges of the court-martial of 1894. I positively assert that,

Continued on Page 7.

ULTIMATUM SENT TO PRESIDENT KRUGER.

London Paper Learns From a High Official That Such a Document Has Been Forwarded by Mr. Chamberlain.

Stoppage of Arms at Delagoa Bay Denounced by the Boers as a Breach of Treaty Rights—Portugal Evidently Acting Under British Pressure.

New York, N.Y., Aug. 20.—The London correspondent of The Tribune says: "The only new fact in South African affairs is the stoppage of arms and ammunition by the Portuguese officials. This act is denounced at Pretoria as a breach of treaty rights and international law, but the Boers themselves will violate the convention with England if they attempt, on their own account, anything like a spirited protest; for the direction of diplomatic affairs under Mr. Gladstone's compact rests entirely with the suzerain power. Portugal is evidently acting under pressure from London, with a view to convincing the Boers that their military operations will be hampered by lack of an available base where supplies can be obtained. It is another turn of the screw, but increasing pressure does not deaden President Kruger's power of resistance, and inertia. He has not yet accepted either Sir Alfred Milner's minimum, or Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for an expert inquiry, but is beating time and holding back the new franchise proposals. Probably he will make terms with Mr. Chamberlain in the end without bringing on a hopeless conflict of arms.

"The English press, with two exceptions, are strongly supporting Mr. Chamberlain. The Manchester Guardian is filled with trenchant criticism of the Government policy and Mr. Massingham's fine Roman hand is seen in The Daily Chronicle's leaders, in which the point is made that there is a continuous record of cumulative demands on the British side, without a single acknowledgment of the series of concessions made by President Kruger."

War Measures Discussed.

The London correspondent of The Times says: "The Transvaal situation continues to hold a leading place in public estimation here, and various measures looking to war are discussed with much interest. Particular attention is now paid by England to Delagoa Bay. It is believed that in the event of hostilities with the Transvaal, Great Britain will either have an arrangement with Portugal, which will allow her to occupy the bay, or else that she will seize it. Mr. Jessett's book on Delagoa Bay, which has just been published, is attracting wide notice. The author, who has made a complete study of the subject, speaks of the bay as our latest acquisition."

The bay is of immense strategical and commercial importance and, if acquired, will complete the circle of British territory around the Transvaal."

Two Versions Current.

Cabling on the same subject, the London correspondent of The Sun says: "There is considerable astonishment that Portugal, at Great Britain's instance, refused to forward the Boers' munitions of war. Two versions of the affair are current. One is that the officials at Lorenzo Marquez are merely waiting for fuller information and that when they learn the Government's desire the consignment will be forwarded immediately. The other version is that the Lisbon Government, at the instance of England, has ordered the Lorenzo Marquez officials to hold the supplies until further orders, England maintaining that they will endanger the peace of South Africa, and are unnecessary, as England has already threatened the independence of the Transvaal. It is certain that Mr. Chamberlain will not allow President Kruger to turn the Transvaal into an arsenal and will rather himself take the aggressive.

"It is evident, however, that the public at Cape Town does not regard the crisis as becoming worse. The London correspondent of the chief Cape Town newspaper, who has been exclusively sending the European end of the Transvaal question, including a $1500 cable message on the night of the big Commons debate, received orders this week to include the Dreyfus despatches in his reports.

"The People says it learns through a 'person occupying a high official position,' that Sir Alfred Milner, the British Commissioner in South Africa, being convinced that the diplomatic conflict had reached a critical stage, a tolerant endurance of which would lapse into weakness, cabled to the Government, urgently requesting authorization to insist upon the Transvaal Government accepting the terms offered by Great Britain. According to this source of information, Sir Alfred Milner's decision was in full accord with the opinion and intention of the Government and consequently Mr. Chamberlain despatched an ultimatum to President Kruger through Sir Alfred Milner, based on the terms already propounded, namely, that of an irreducible minimum of five years qualification for the franchise.

"The People also states that the War Office is prepared to despatch 30,000 troops to the Cape Colony, half of them coming from India."

SENSATION AT THE CAPE.

Premier Schreiner Has Allowed a Lot of Ammunition to go to Bloemfontein.

Cape Town, Aug. 20.—A sensation has been caused here by a statement in The Times, a local newspaper, that Premier Schreiner, since the crisis assumed an acute phase, has allowed 1,000,000 rounds of cartridges to be sent from Port Elizabeth to Bloemfontein for the purposes of the Transvaal. Mr. Schreiner, in an interview, an hour prior to the writing of this despatch, explained that the incident was five weeks old. The cartridges, he said, were the absolute property of the Orange Free State, the relations of which with England were perfectly friendly. He said that he saw no objection to their removal.

KRUGER'S REPLY HANDED OVER.

British Agent at Pretoria Said to Have Received It—Conflicting Reports as to Contents.

Cape Town, Aug. 20.—The Transvaal Government, it is reported here, has handed in its reply to the British agent at Pretoria to be forwarded to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa, and Governor of Cape Colony. Conflicting accounts are given as to its contents and it is possible that the report is premature and that the reply will be delayed, owing to the refusal of Portugal about the transport of ammunition, consigned to the Transvaal, now in Delagoa Bay. Strong feeling has been aroused here by the fact that the Transvaal is sending large quantities of war material for distribution among its supporters in Capt Colony and the Orange Free State. Over seven tons have been landed at Port Elizabeth on Algoa Bay, and sent over Capt quayers lines to Aliwal, north, for distribution. The Cape Colony Government complains that it could not prevent this transport to a friendly state, and that if permission had been refused, the supplies would have to be sent by Delagoa Bay. It is probable that the matter will now be referred to the Imperial Government.

Colonial Office Denies It.

London, Aug. 20.—The Colonial Office denies that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has sent an ultimatum to the Government of the South African Republic, with respect to the demands of the outlanders, as was asserted this morning by The People.

THIRTY PERSONS INJURED.

Trolley Cars in Collision a Few Miles North of Philadelphia—Motorman Blamed For It.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20.—A head-on collision between two trolley cars occurred today on the Norristown, Chestnut Hill and Roxborough Railway, in Plymouth Township, Montgomery County, a few miles north of this city. Thirty persons were injured. The following are supposed to be fatally hurt and are in the Charity Hospital at Norristown: John Parons, Philadelphia; William Hartslin, West Point, Pa.; Mrs. Bridget Nunan.

The railway is a single track road, with switches. The passengers of the southbound car assert that the motorman failed to wait at the switch for the arrival of the car going north, and the accident ensued. Seeing that the accident could not be averted, many of the passengers jumped and were severely bruised.

FRENCH OFFICERS BUTCHERED.

Lieutenants Klopf and Meunier, in the French Soudan, Have Been Assassinated.

Paris, Aug. 20.—Intelligence has been received from the French Soudan indicating that Lieut. Klopf and Lieut. Meunier, who were sent to take command of a column of troops there, have both been assassinated.

FIVE MEN DROWNED.

Schooner Capsized in a Squall in Lake Michigan.

Detroit, Aug. 20.—A Tribune special from Harbor Beach says: The schooner Hunter Savidge capsized this afternoon in a squall off Point au Barques. Five of her crew were drowned. She was commanded by Capt. Sharpsteen of Alpena.

Smoke Manhattan cigar, 10c. Try it

International Yacht Races.

The steamer White Star has been engaged by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club to convey members and their friends who wish to view the races between Beaver and Genesee for the Canada's Cup, on Monday, Aug. 21, and following days. Lunch will be served on board. Tickets may be obtained from the secretary at the town club. 5612

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths. Bath and bed $1.00. 202 and 204 King W

Bad Break in Erie Canal.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 20.—A serious break occurred in the Erie Canal here this forenoon. It is estimated that it will take three or four days to make repairs. About 200 boats will be delayed by the break.

Will Last Three Weeks Yet.

Paris, Aug. 20—The Liberte says that the Dreyfus trial will not finish before the middle of September.

ATTACK ON THE BISHOPS.

A Venetian Newspaper Charges Immorality and Calls on the Pope to Order an Investigation.

London, Aug. 20.—According to a despatch from Rome, The Gazetta di Venezia recently attacked the morality of the bishops attending the Latin-American conclave. The organ of the Vatican, The Osservatore Romano, replied that the bishops were above suspicion. Now The Gazetta di Venezia responds, affirming that a majority of the bishops brought mistresses to Rome, and in some instances children. It offers to disclose the names, and demands that the Pope take measures against them.

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER

Was Formerly a Good Deal in Politics and Did Not Co-Operate With Sir Alfred Milner.

New York, Aug. 20.—The London correspondent of The Tribune, referring to the recall of Sir William Butler from South Africa, says: "Sir William Butler, who has been recalled from the chief military command at the Cape, has taken a greater interest in English politics than other generals have done. Born in Tipperary, he sympathized with the Home Rule movement, was once talked of as a Nationalist candidate, and has remained a staunch Radical. Naturally, his recall has been sharply criticized by partisans, both in England and Ireland, but it was fully justified by the fact that he was not cooperating well with Sir Alfred Milner. Too many cooks spoil the broth in South Africa as everywhere else. He is one of Lord Wolseley's oldest friends, and Lady Butler is the painter of "The Roll Call" and other strong military works. His successor, Sir Frederick Walker, is a veteran who served his apprenticeship in South Africa under Sir Bartle Frere, and has been in many expeditions and campaigns."

Try Glencairn cigars—5c. straight.

STEAMER INDIA ASHORE.

Calvin Company's New Boat in a Little Trouble at Port Dalhousie.

Port Colborne, Ont., Aug. 20.—The new steamer India, owned by the Calvin Co. of Kingston, with a cargo of iron ore, went ashore eight miles above this place to-day during the dense smoke which has been hanging over the lake the past week. The steamer is out sixteen inches forward, and her consort, the Augustus, is alongside lightering part of the cargo to assist in effecting the steamer's release. Three of the harbor tugs were sent to her assistance, but the captain did not need them. The weather is calm, and it is thought the steamer will be lightered off without damage.

Edwards and Hart-Smith, Chartered Accountants Bank of Commerce Building. George Edwards, F. C. A., A. Hart Smith, C. A. 138

The Unique in Style, at Dineens'.

The novelties in ladies' new fall hat fashions shown at Dineen's are either beauties or oddities—according to the taste of the critic. Some of the designs that may appear too assertive in style to some ladies, will be regarded as most captivating ideals by others. It is this variety in Dineen's newest importations from London, Paris and New York which will interest critical tastes at the store this week. The constant aim of Dineens is to bring on whatever is new and correct, and from these collections of the newest fashions, patrons of the great store find it easy to make perfectly becoming individual selections.

Metal ceilings, newest designs, invisible joints. Low prices. Can be put on over plaster. Send plan and size of ceiling for blue print and estimate. Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont. 135

International Yacht Races To-Day.

The Hamilton Steamboat Company's palace steamer Mazeppa will follow the contesting yachts, Beaver and Genesee, throughout the race to-day. Boat leaves Hamilton Steamboat Company's dock at 10.30 this morning. Tickets on sale at Hamilton Steamboat Company's office, foot of Yonge-street.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors and experts, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

To-Day's Program.

Norris Circus at the Old Ball Grounds, 2.30 and 8 p.m.
Toronto Opera House, 8 p.m.
Munro Park, 3.30 and 8.15 p.m.
Reception to A. O. F. Delegates at the Temple, 8 p.m.
Yacht Races begin 9.30 a.m.

Mosquitoes and Black Flies

Are harmless if you use Bingham's Mosquito Oil. Tourists, campers and fishermen should never be without it. Bingham's Pharmacy, 100 Yonge-street. 1357

JIMMIE SAVED JUST IN TIME

Isaac Porter Dived Five Times For a Lad and Successfully Lands Him.

REVIVED AFTER HALF AN HOUR

Three Boys Go in For a Swim and One is Caught By Treacherous Weeds.

Little 7-year-old Jimmie O'Dee of 381 West King-street had an experience yesterday afternoon that he will never forget. He was nearly drowned in the bay by being caught in the weeds, but the brave conduct of a chum saved his life.

Jimmie Goes For a Swim.

Jimmie, with two chums, Henry and Frank Rogers, went for a swim at half-past 5, in the water 100 yards west of the waterworks crib. Jimmie was in first. He made a dive from the cribwork and became entangled in weeds. He came to the surface of the water, but his mouth was full of weeds and they clung to him like flies to a pot of jam. Down he sank. When he again appeared he cried, "Help, help!" and again sank.

Porter to the Rescue.

Isaac Porter, a 15-year-old lad, who lives at 372 East Queen-street, was in bathing a short distance away, and he heard the cries. On learning where the lad went down he dived and, on coming to the surface, was seen covered with weeds. He continued diving, however, and the fifth time was successful in locating O'Dee. He experienced considerable difficulty in freeing the body from the weeds, but in a few moments rose to the surface with the apparently lifeless body in his arms. When he reached land he was exhausted.

Brought to Life.

Dr. Badgerow of John-street, who had been summoned in the meantime, was soon on the scene. He worked with O'Dee for nearly half an hour before there were any signs of life. The patrol wagon was called and the boy removed to the Emergency Hospital. He is in a very weak condition, but the physicians say he will recover.

Jimmie O'Dee could not swim. He is the only son of James O'Dee, who is at present visiting his mother at Oshawa.

WHERE IS HERBERT CLUFF?

Left His Home on Wilton-Avenue Two Weeks Ago and Has Not Been Seen Since.

Herbert Cluff is 15 years of age and lives at 217 Wilton-avenue. On the day he went away from home, two weeks ago, he did

Herbert Cluff.

not say where he was going, and his parents fully expected him to return. But he never came back. His anxious parents want to find where he is.

GUERIN DONE OUT OF HIS DINNER

A Leg of Mutton Thrown From a House Opposite, Fell Short and the Police Got It.

Paris, Aug. 20.—M. Guerin is still besieged and his imprisonment is taking on the aspect of a farce.

A leg of mutton and other provisions having been thrown from a house opposite, and having fallen into the street, they were seized by the police. M. Guerin, enraged at the loss of his Sunday dinner, flung the window open and shook his fist, exclaiming, "If a single one of my men should complain of hunger I will blow Lepine's (prefect of police) head off the first time he passes through this street. You policemen who have the misfortune to serve a band of scoundrels, you can't allow us to die of hunger. Ah, bon Dieu but we shall resist. Send us up what our friends have thrown us or fire on us at once, savages."

Twenty Anarchists were arrested, taken to the police station, searched and found to be carrying revolvers, loaded sticks and knives.

Interior a Complete Wreck.

When the police entered the church the Anarchists had just set fire to the pulpit. The interior of the edifice was a complete wreck. Several valuable old pictures that can never be replaced were ruined. After the mob had been driven away Abbe Lacour, the incumbent, collected the fragments of the sacrament and replaced them in the Ciborium. As he did so he was heard bitterly lamenting. The people living in the house near by extinguished the bonfire.

Conflict Going on at Midnight.

Midnight.—Since 8 o'clock the demonstrators as far as Gare de l'Est have been repeatedly driven back by police charges, the crowd crying "Vive l'Armee" and "Vive la Republique." The police also dispersed a crowd of gamins who were burning bundles of newspapers.

About 10 o'clock disorders occurred on the Boulevard de Magenta and Boulevard de Strasbourg. Several revolver shots were fired, but nobody was injured.

Two newspapers kiosks were burned and several arrests made in connection therewith.

There is no change in the situation at the building in the Rue de Chabrol, where M. Jules Guerin and his anti-Semite companions are entrenched in a state of siege against the police, who have orders for their arrest.

FIFTY-SIX INJURED.

Not Many Shots Were Fired, Most of the Casualties Being Due to Trampling Under Foot.

Paris, Aug. 21.—(2 a.m.)—Up to the present hour 56 persons have been reported injured, including several policemen. None one, so far as was known, was injured by firearms. Nearly all were hurt by being clubbed or trodden under foot. A body of rioters, who had taken refuge in the courtyard of the Gare de l'Est, were expelled by the police, who made 25 arrests. Quiet now has been restored. Shortly after midnight noisy crowds began demonstrating in the Rue de Chabrol, but they were soon dispersed by the police.

Two Cafes Also Wrecked.

Besides St. Joseph's Church, two cafes were wrecked. Two companies of infantry were in the Boulevard de Magenta, which runs past the end of the Rue de Chabrol. They were kept constantly moving by the Republican Guards, who made a remarkable display of force. Large bodies of police were constantly operating in and around the Rue de Chabrol, and a large force was held in readiness at the nearest barracks. In the collisions between the Anarchists and Guerinites the scuffling was serious, the police companies of the Republican Guards charged the rioters, several persons being injured. Fifty to 60 policemen were seen striking wildly at every person within reach on the Boulevard de Magenta. According to some accounts, paving stones were torn up and used as missiles.

Police Drew Their Swords.

In the Avenue de Villebourg there was a fierce conflict. The police had to draw their swords against the Anarchists, who assulted them with stones. Four policemen were wounded, two of them seriously that they had to be taken to the hospital.

A Lamentable Feature.

A lamentable feature of the affair is that it will be regarded as a pro-Dreyfus demonstration and hence a great deal to the detriment of the chances of acquittal. It is much to be feared that yesterday's scenes were due to the weakness the Government has displayed in the Guerin affair. The Government's toleration and desire to avoid bloodshed has been misinterpreted with the worst results. It appears that the Anarchist demonstration was decided upon at a meeting held Saturday evening. The Journal du Peuple, edited by Sebastian Faure, published a manifesto denouncing the military party, the anti-Semites, the monarchists and the priests, and urged its supporters to meet force with force. "Should Dreyfus be convicted," said the manifesto, "it will be the triumph of bandits. Should he be acquitted, the military section will be in open rebellion." The paper called on all Anarchists to demonstrate against the priests and the Jesuits. Copies of the manifesto were scattered broadcast, and the police found that Anarchists flocked into the streets singing the "Carmagnole," and crying, "A Bas Rochefort!" "A Bas Drumont!" and "A Bas Guerin." The Guerin affair is becoming a complete farce.

380 PERSONS INJURED.

The Statistics Show the Rioting to Have Been More Serious Than at First Reported.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The prefecture of police gives the following statistics of yesterday's rioting: Three hundred and eighty persons were injured, 360 were taken to the hospital; 59 police agents were wounded, besides Commissaires Goulier and Domsimone. One hundred and fifty persons were arrested, of whom 80 are detained in custody.

WHY HE "CHUCKED IT."

Prince Arthur Gives a Boy's Reason For Getting Out of the Saxe-Coburg Succession.

London, Aug. 20.—A story is told that the Duke of Connaught's son, young Prince Arthur, was overjoyed at the fact that he had got out of the Saxe-Coburg succession. He was sent over to inspect his possessions, and on returning to Eton he confided to his school fellows that what finally decided him to "chuck it" was his being asked to play tennis with three other German princes and finding they had balls fielded for them by a squad of soldiers, who saluted at attention each time they handed the ball. This was too much for the healthy, independent English schoolboy, he explained, so he promptly decided to remain English.

KILLED WHILE HUNTING.

Ralph H. Robbins Mistaken For a Deer and Shot.

Utica, N.Y., Aug. 20.—Ralph H. Robbins of Warren, Mass., was accidentally killed while deer hunting at Eighth Lake, Fulton Chain, last night. He and his brother, William Robbins of Passaic, N.J., started out to hunt deer. The latter mistook Ralph for one and fired, death occurring instantly.

The Plague Spreading.

Madrid, Aug. 20.—Three fresh cases of bubonic plague are reported from Oporto. They are said to be of a mild character. It is reported here that a case of the plague has developed at Figueira, Portugal, and there is a rumor of a death from the disease at Barcelona. It is feared that the epidemic is spreading.

Monuments.

Call and inspect our stock and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. The McIntosh Granite and Marble Company, Limited, 524 Yonge-st. Phone 4240. 146

Cook's Turkish Baths—204 King W.

BIRTHS.

MACDONALD.—On Saturday, August 19th, at 106 Madison-avenue, the wife of J. Fraser Macdonald of a son.

DEATHS.

AIRD.—At her late residence, 44 Alice-street, on Saturday, August 19th, Mrs. Mary Jane Aird, widow of the late William Aird.
Funeral private on Monday at 9 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, thence to St. Michael's Cemetery.

BENSON—At 450 Markham-street, Toronto, Everard Grantley, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Benson. Fell asleep in Jesus.
Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

CHARLTON.—On August 19th, at the residence of her mother, Mary Charlton, daughter of the late John Charlton, of Concord, Vaughan.
Funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock.

LEE—On Aug. 20, at his father's residence, 34 Natalie-street, George Henry Lee, eldest son of Maurice Lee, aged 5 years.
Funeral from above address Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 2.30 p.m.

PARK.—On Saturday, August 19th, at Grace Hospital, Jennie, the beloved wife of Joseph Park, jeweller, 390½ Yonge-street, in her 39th year.
Funeral from above address on Monday at 2:30 p.m. to St. James' Cemetery.

SHIPP.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph McKenzie, 86 McCaul-street, Jane, wife of the late Joseph Shipp, in her 82nd year.
Funeral private on Tuesday, 22nd inst., to the Necropolis.

ANARCHIST OUTBREAK IN PARIS YESTERDAY.

The Senate Reading Room S

Scenes Which Recalled the Days of the Commune—Church of St. Joseph Attacked and Pillaged.

Police and Gendarmes Were Attacked With Knives and Hatchets and There Was Considerable Bloodshed—Bonfire Made of Church Furniture—380 Persons Injured.

Paris, Aug. 20.—Paris was to-day the scene of most serious disturbances, recalling some of the aspects of the Commune. In response to an appeal of The Journals Le Peuple and La Petite Republique, groups of Anarchists and Socialists gathered at 3 in the afternoon in the Place de la Republique. The police had taken precautions, and there seemed no danger of disorders. Sebastian Faure and Faberot, well-known revolutionary Anarchists, were the ringleaders. Faure, standing on the pedestal of the statue which rises in the centre of the Place de la Republique, addressed the crowd. Among other things he said that the Anarchists should be masters of the streets.

The Police Interfered.

The police then interfered and dislodged Faure and Faberot, making three arrests. The crowd at this point dispersed, but a column of demonstrators, headed by Faure and Henri d'Horr, made for the Place de la Nation. The police broke through the column and a struggle for the mastery followed. Shots were fired, and M. Gouilier, Commissary of Police, was twice stabbed with a knife. This threw the police into momentary confusion. The mob re-assembled and turned toward the Place de la Nation.

More Fierce Fighting.

The police, reinforced by a squad that had been held in reserve, made another attempt to stem the current and fresh, fierce fighting occurred, three constables being wounded. Faure and d'Horr jumped into a passing street car that was going to the Place de la Republique, and the car driver, on arriving there, gave a signal to the police, who immediately arrested them both, together with two other Anarchists, Joseph Verter and Jean Perrin. All were conveyed to the Chateau d'Eau Barracks. Only d'Horr was found in possession of firearms.

Smashing Windows.

In the meantime the Anarchist mob retraced its course to the Place de la Republique, smashing the windows of religious edifices on the way. Suddenly, either at the word of command, or in obedience to impulse, the column made a loop and curved toward the Church of St. Ambroise, where the rioters smashed the windows. Proceeding thence toward the Faubourg du Temple, which they reached at the corner of the Rue Dupetit Thouars, in the Rue St. Maur-Popincourt, they formed up into a compact body.

Church of St. Joseph Wrecked.

Hatchets were suddenly produced, with long knives stolen from the counters of shops, and a concerted rush was made upon the Church of St. Joseph. The aged sacristan, seeing the mob, hastily closed the outer gates, but these were soon forced with hatchets and bars of iron. The massive oaken doors were then attacked.

According to the first account, the wild horde burst into the church, which instantly became the scene of pillage and sacrilege. Altars, fonts and statues were hurled to the floor and smashed; pictures were rent, candlesticks, ornaments and hosts from high altars were thrown down and trampled under foot. The crucifix above was made the target for missiles, and the figure of the Saviour was fractured in several places.

Bonfire Made of Chairs.

Then, while rancorous voices sang the "Carmagnole," the chairs were carried outside, piled up and set on fire in the centre of the square, fronting the church. When this stage was reached, the crucifix was pulled down and thrown into the flames. Suddenly a cry was raised that the statue of the Virgin had been forgotten, and the crowd returned and tore this down also.

A Hand-to-Hand Fight.

Meanwhile the sacristan, who had been captured by the Anarchists, succeeded in calling the police and Republican Guards, who promptly arrived with many constables. They were compelled to fall back in order to form up into line of defence, and the Anarchists attacked them fearlessly with knives. At length the officers began to charge, and the Anarchists fled, pursued by the police. M. Guerin, who was in the Republican Guards, but finally these were dislodged.

Twenty Anarchists were arrested, taken to the police station, searched and found to be carrying revolvers, loaded sticks and knives.

Interior a Complete Wreck.

When the police entered the church the Anarchists had just set fire to the pulpit. The interior of the edifice was a complete wreck. Several valuable old pictures that can never be replaced were ruined. After the mob had been driven away Abbe Lacour, the incumbent, collected the fragments of the sacrament and replaced them in the Ciborium. As he did so he was heard bitterly lamenting. The people living in the house near by extinguished the bonfire.

Conflict Going on at Midnight.

Midnight.—Since 8 o'clock the demonstrators as far as Gare de l'Est have been repeatedly driven back by police charges, the crowd crying "Vive l'Armee" and "Vive la Republique." The police also dispersed a crowd of gamins who were burning bundles of newspapers.

About 10 o'clock disorders occurred on the Boulevard de Magenta and Boulevard de Strasbourg. Several revolver shots were fired, but nobody was injured.

Two newspapers kiosks were burned and several arrests made in connection therewith.

There is no change in the situation at the building in the Rue de Chabrol, where M. Jules Guerin and his anti-Semite companions are entrenched in a state of siege against the police, who have orders for their arrest.

FIFTY-SIX INJURED.

Not Many Shots Were Fired, Most of the Casualties Being Due to Trampling Under Foot.

Paris, Aug. 21.—(2 a.m.)—Up to the present hour 56 persons have been reported injured, including several policemen. None one, so far as was known, was injured by firearms. Nearly all were hurt by being clubbed or trodden under foot. A body of rioters, who had taken refuge in the courtyard of the Gare de l'Est, were expelled by the police, who made 25 arrests. Quiet now has been restored. Shortly after midnight noisy crowds began demonstrating in the Rue de Chabrol, but they were soon dispersed by the police.

Two Cafes Also Wrecked.

Besides St. Joseph's Church, two cafes were wrecked. Two companies of infantry were in the Boulevard de Magenta, which runs past the end of the Rue de Chabrol. They were kept constantly moving by the Republican Guards, who made a remarkable display of force. Large bodies of police were constantly operating in and around the Rue de Chabrol, and a large force was held in readiness at the nearest barracks. In the collisions between the Anarchists and Guerinites the scuffling was serious, the police companies of the Republican Guards charged the rioters, several persons being injured. Fifty to 60 policemen were seen striking wildly at every person within reach on the Boulevard de Magenta. According to some accounts, paving stones were torn up and used as missiles.

Police Drew Their Swords.

In the Avenue de Villebourg there was a fierce conflict. The police had to draw their swords against the Anarchists, who assulted them with stones. Four policemen were wounded, two of them seriously that they had to be taken to the hospital.

A Lamentable Feature.

A lamentable feature of the affair is that it will be regarded as a pro-Dreyfus demonstration and hence a great deal to the detriment of the chances of acquittal. It is much to be feared that yesterday's scenes were due to the weakness the Government has displayed in the Guerin affair. The Government's toleration and desire to avoid bloodshed has been misinterpreted with the worst results. It appears that the Anarchist demonstration was decided upon at a meeting held Saturday evening. The Journal du Peuple, edited by Sebastian Faure, published a manifesto denouncing the military party, the anti-Semites, the monarchists and the priests, and urged its supporters to meet force with force. "Should Dreyfus be convicted," said the manifesto, "it will be the triumph of bandits. Should he be acquitted, the military section will be in open rebellion." The paper called on all Anarchists to demonstrate against the priests and the Jesuits. Copies of the manifesto were scattered broadcast, and the police found that Anarchists flocked into the streets singing the "Carmagnole," and crying, "A Bas Rochefort!" "A Bas Drumont!" and "A Bas Guerin." The Guerin affair is becoming a complete farce.

380 PERSONS INJURED.

The Statistics Show the Rioting to Have Been More Serious Than at First Reported.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The prefecture of police gives the following statistics of yesterday's rioting: Three hundred and eighty persons were injured, 360 were taken to the hospital; 59 police agents were wounded, besides Commissaires Goulier and Domsimone. One hundred and fifty persons were arrested, of whom 80 are detained in custody.

THE CREATION OF NEW PROVINCES

Will Be a Live Topic in the Northwest According to An Assemblyman.

MUST BE TWO NEW ONES

The School System in the West Works Well, Says Mr. Fred. Villeneuve.

SPEAKS AS A ROMAN CATHOLIC

The Same Gentleman Says the Galicians Are Doing Well and Will Make Good Settlers.

Montreal, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Mr. Fred Villeneuve, member for Prince Albert in the Northwest Assembly, and a son of Senator Villeneuve, is here, and in an interview with The World says, the creation of new provinces in the Territories will be a live question before the end of the present Parliament. He differs, however, with Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, who declared the other day here in favor of one province, while Mr. Villeneuve says that when the change comes there must be two provinces.

School System Works Well.

As a Roman Catholic, Mr. Villeneuve makes the following important statement: The Public school system, he says, works admirably, seventy-five new schools having been established within the past six months, and French is taught in the primary course where the language predominates.

The Galicians.

He also referred to the Galicians as follows: "I think they will make good settlers in a few years. They are great workers, and I have seen some of the women hitched to harrows in the field. They are building houses and raise large quantities of wheat and oats. Five years ago these Galicians came to Edmonton without any money, and this year they are so well advanced as to be able to purchase a steam thresher and pay $3000 cash for it."

The Freshets.

The member for Prince Albert does not think the freshets will do much damage along the Saskatchewan, as the banks are 200 feet above the ordinary water level. All of the stonework on the Saskatchewan bridge at Edmonton is ready and the engineer in charge of the superstructure had just arrived. Mr. Villeneuve says the wheat along the Saskatchewan is looking even better than in Manitoba.

The Cost of the New City Hall.

Editor World: His Worship the Mayor and the City Council invite us to celebrate with them the opening of our new City Hall. We shall no doubt respond to their invitation. But is it not at the same time our right and our duty to ask them for an explanation of the extraordinary expenditure on this work?

The building was to cost $800,000, and it is understood that a bargain was made with the county on that scale. It will cost, according to the current estimate, no less than two millions and a half, besides the expense of running it, which is not likely to be small.

This has been done while we were burdened with a heavy debt, when real estate had been greatly depreciated, when we had no trunk sewer and were making a cesspool of our bay, when our police were shorthanded, when our roads were out of repair, when the repair of roads and sidewalks and the cleaning away of snow, duties properly belonging to a municipality, were being cast on private ownership. Precedence