

News Summary.

Recent Happenings Briefly Told.

CANADA.

Senator Price is dead.
Lady Melville Parker died at Cooksville.
Three Gallions were killed by lightning near Sifton, Man.
Rev. D. Hutchinson, of Brantford, has declined the call to Moncton.
The crops of British Columbia have been injured by cold and rainy weather.
The Allan Line steamship Parisian struck bottom and sprung a slight leak as she was leaving Montreal.
The patients who were bitten by the mad dog at Thamesford have gone to the Pasteur Institute, New York.
The Government has advanced the salary of Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, Yukon Commissioner, from \$5,000 to \$6,000.
The members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade are discussing the advisability of Government grades for flax.

The London Street Railway Company is prosecuting the drivers of union buses for neglecting to take out licenses.
A Northern Pacific express train was derailed near Winnipeg, and Geo. Johnson, express messenger, of St. Paul, killed.
Rev. Richard Edmonds Jones, of Oundle school, England, has been appointed principal of Trinity College School, Port Hope.
J. E. Taylor, manager of the St. Thomas street railway, has resigned and is succeeded by J. H. Still, president of the company.
The Irish International Rugby Football Club is about to take a tour through Canada, arriving in Canada about September 25th.

V. W. Powell, chief of the Grand Trunk Statistical Department at Montreal, has resigned to accept a position in the Western States.
A rich find of galena has been reported to have been discovered at the mines of the Calumet Mining Company on Galmet Island.
Bert Scott, owner of a rich claim in the Yukon, was drowned in the Klondike river. Relatives offer \$10,000 for the recovery of his body.
The body of J. H. Gilchrist, missing at Victoria, B. C., has been found off Macaulay Point there with a bag of stones tied about his neck.
Police Constable Thomas Howie, of London, is charged with maliciously assaulting Bert Devine while the latter was watching the work of replacing a derailed street car.

The new building for the militia stores in Ottawa will be located in the rear of the armory in Cartier square, but the \$60,000 voted by Parliament will not suffice.
It is reported that the directors of La Banque du Peuple will shortly be in a position to pay the depositors the 45 per cent. of the balance still due for their claims.
The Department of Militia and Defence at Ottawa has decided to allow members of the Canadian militia who are possessors of Royal Humane Society medals to wear them with their uniforms.
The difficulties between the boot and shoe manufacturers and the lasters of Quebec have apparently come to an end. A modified scale of prices has been submitted to the men, which they have accepted.

The London, Ont., papers are discussing the purchase of the street railway property and its operations by the city as the best means of putting an end to the present unfortunate condition of affairs.
The Ontario Government has passed an order in Council appointing Prof. Day, at present lecturer on agriculture at the Guelph College, to the position of Farm Superintendent, which has just been vacated by Mr. William Rennie.
A representative of a large United States milk condensing firm has been in Woodstock for some days looking over the ground with a view of establishing a branch either in Ingersoll or Woodstock. About seventy hands would be employed, half of them girls.
The United States Consul at Ottawa makes a report showing an enormous increase in the value of exports from the Ottawa district. Up to June 30 the total value of the exports for 1899 has been \$2,338,291.35, as compared with \$1,865,800.11 in 1898. The increase is, therefore, \$472,491.24.

A man named Bergeron makes affidavit to the effect that he borrowed \$300 at the instance of Lieutenant Fortin of the Montreal Police Force to pay for his appointment to the force, deposited the money in the Banque Ville Marie and the bank suspended. He lost his money, and Fortin refused to help him.
The Cataract Power Company syndicate has taken possession of the Hamilton Street Railway, Hamilton Radial Electric Railway, and Hamilton & Dundas Railway, the business of the street railway passing into the hands of the syndicate on payment of about \$125,000 or \$130,000 for the controlling interest in the stock.
The new Westinghouse quick-acting brake for use on passenger trains was given a trial on a Canadian Atlantic Railway train, and proved very satisfactory. The brake is designed particularly for quick action in time of impending accidents. The train on which it was tested was run at between 67 and 65 miles an hour, and in every instance when tried the brake worked well. The Canada Atlantic Railway authorities have decided to adopt it on their system.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rain in England has ended a three-weeks' drought.
Edmund Rutledge, the noted London publisher, is dead.
Wellman, the Arctic traveller, has arrived at Hull, Eng.
The Lord Mayor of Dublin has been invited to New York in connection with the movement to erect a statue to Charles Stewart Parnell.

Mr. John R. McLean of Cincinnati is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio.
There were 175 business failures in the United States last week, against 172 a year ago.
The transport Sherman has arrived at San Francisco with the California regiment from Manila.
The transport Grant, from Manila, landed at San Francisco 1,019 officers and enlisted men from the Philippines.
Over \$2,526,000 of the \$3,000,000 appropriated to pay Cuban soldiers who surrendered to the Americans, has been distributed.
Lumber shipments out of Duluth for August are estimated at 23,000,000 to 23,000,000 ft. This is the banner month for that port.
Duluth coal heavers have received an advance of 10 cents per hour, and are now getting 60c. The wages of day laborers on the docks have been advanced from \$2 to 2.25 per day.

The United States contingent of the Canadian High Joint Commission will hold a meeting at an early date, to prepare a report to Congress upon the state of the negotiations undertaken by the Commission.
The American Bicycle Company has completed its permanent organization. For the purchase of the various plants, which include the oldest and most prominent bicycle concerns in the United States, there will be issued \$40,000,000 stock.

GENERAL.

Rome will have a universal exhibition in 1901.
The Orange Free State is reported to be arming.
Spain may sell her African possessions to Germany.
Two fresh cases of bubonic plague have occurred at Oporto.
The Cologne Zeitung, in an inspired article, virtually abandons the cause of the Boers.
The recent hurricanes in the Bahamas caused the loss of 200 lives and wrecked 80 vessels.
The Sultan of Morocco had a narrow escape from death by lightning during a recent thunderstorm.
The Japanese Government is said to be intending to effect a suspension of sales of camphor grown in Formosa.

Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian novelist 74 years old, is to wed the Hungarian actress, Arabella Nagy, aged 18.
The Netherlands Woman's Disarmament League has petitioned Queen Victoria to avoid war with the Boers.
An Englishman named Hill and three Alpine guides have been killed while mountain climbing near Zermatt, Switzerland.
General Ludlow, military Governor of Havana, has official information of thirteen cases of yellow fever in the department.
A second conference between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger is talked of, this time within the boundaries of Cape Colony.
Wang-Eni-Loo, one of the Korean Royal Family, an exile, returned to Seoul, and tried to seize the throne, but was arrested and decapitated.

Anarchists in Rio de Janeiro have sent a girl Anarchist to Paris to dynamite buildings of the Paris Exposition. Several of the conspirators have been arrested.
Fraulent Johannastel, a teacher, started to climb the Plancia, in the Julian Alps, without a guide, and her mutilated body was found at the foot of a rock 200 metres high.
The New Zealand House of Representatives in committee has agreed to the resolutions authorizing the Government to join in deraying the cost of the proposed Pacific cable.

MAHDI'S SON SLAIN.

Gen. Kitchener Reports More Fighting in the Sudan.
A despatch from London says:—The Sirdar, General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, has cabled the Foreign Office that the Mahdi's two sons have been killed by British troops while resisting arrest at the village of Shukaba.
A force of British troops had been despatched there in consequence of a reported Mahdist insurrection on the Blue Nile, instigated by Khalifa Cherif and the Mahdi's sons. The latter had been living under supervision at Shukaba. On the arrival of the troops the dervishes met them with a warm fire. During the fight the Cherif and the Mahdi's sons were killed and the village was burned.

A CLEVELAND CAR BLOWN UP.

Six Passengers, and Five Have Broken Legs.
A despatch from Cleveland, O., says:—A combination car on the Wilson avenue line was blown up by a powerful explosion between Souville and Quincy streets last night at 9.30. There were six passengers on board, five of whom sustained broken legs.

TRIAL OF CAPT. DREYFUS.

THE EVIDENCE SEEMS TO FAVOR THE NOTED PRISONER.

Intelligence Department Official Tells an Interesting Inside Story—M. de Freycinet, Former Premier of France, Testifies Before the Court Martial.
A despatch from Rennes, says:—Col. Codiere, deputy chief of the intelligence department under Lieut.-Col. Henry, who, since his previous appearance in court, had been released by the Minister of War, General de Marquis de Gallifet, from his oath of professional secrecy, was the first witness called on Tuesday. He testified to the effect that the late Col. Sandherr, and not Henry, received the famous bordereau. The colonel declared that his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was first shaken when the date of the bordereau was given as May, and, later, the witness declared stoutly that he was now convinced that Dreyfus was innocent.

A WORD FOR COL. PICOQUART.

Col. Codiere then spoke up strongly for Col. Picoquart, as a conscientious soldier and an honorable man, and threw light upon the situation which existed in the offices of the intelligence department of the War Office. He explained that Henry was jealous of Picoquart because the latter was given charge of the statistical section, which Henry had hoped to get for himself. Codiere expressed the belief that it was because of Picoquart that Henry committed his forgery.
Dreyfus spoke a few words at the conclusion of Col. Codiere's statements. He said the scene which preceded his arrest was so fantastic that it had completely bewildered him, and merely left a blunted impression on his memory.
The prisoner is now accustomed to his surroundings, and has apparently recovered his self-confidence, as he speaks readily and clearly and follows the witnesses closely, taking notes of various points of their depositions.

SURPRISE FOR MAJOR LAUTH.

Major Lauth first confronted Col. Codiere, and tried to score against him by pointing out that Col. Codiere was a Semite on the general staff, since Codiere himself was one. The colonel retorted, turning the tables on the Major, as raising his hands, he cried:—"Quite true. I am an anti-Semite; but I never bore false witness against the Jew. I am an honest man." The audience applauded these remarks.
Col. Codiere then administered a well-deserved snub to Major Lauth, by remarking that he, the Colonel, might be allowed to know more than Major Lauth with reference to the work of the intelligence department, since he, Colonel Codiere, replaced Col. Sandherr as chief of the department whenever Sandherr was absent, while Major Lauth, the witness concluded, "was merely my assistant. My assistant, mark you."

Major Lauth did not enjoy this little scene at all.
General Roget next confronted Colonel Codiere. The General assumed the usual supercilious air which characterized him when he appeared at the witness bar, stating about the stage in disdainful attitudes. His evidence, however, was not very striking, nor was that of Col. Flour, or M. Gribelin, archivist, who also contested minor points of Col. Codiere's deposition.
Finally, General Mercier, who evidently confronted the witness in order to demonstrate the baselessness of the stories of his intentions to fly, and to show his determination to fight to the last, confronted Col. Codiere. The General's remarks were of small importance, the most interesting being his repetition of Col. Sandherr's opinion of Mathieu Dreyfus, when the prisoner's brother went to see the colonel, to ask for justice in behalf of Captain Dreyfus, Mercier admitted Sandherr said:—"Mathieu Dreyfus impresses me as an honest man, who was prepared to make any sacrifice to save his brother."

M. DE FREYCINET'S EVIDENCE.

M. de Freycinet, the former Minister of War, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Premier, followed Col. Codiere on the witness stand. The court room was packed to its utmost capacity as the distinguished French statesman began his deposition. The former minister is a venerable-looking man, with scanty snow-white hair and moustache, and was dressed in a blue serge suit. M. de Freycinet began by expressing the pain which he experienced at the trouble his country was undergoing, and, later, he said he remembered a conversation with General Jamont, at which there was a reference to money coming from abroad in support of the Dreyfus agitation, "which, while disinterested in France, might not be so abroad." The statesman, however, did not remember the details of the conversation, nor could he say if an amount was mentioned. M. de Freycinet then alluded to his fears that "attacks on the chiefs of the army might be prejudicial to discipline," adding, "Might not these attacks lead to the disappearance of discipline, and what would be the result if we found ourselves in difficulties with another country?" In short, M. de Freycinet delivered a patriotic speech, rather than a deposition, concluding with the words: "All the world will accept your verdict, which will open an era of reconciliation."

Col. Jouhaud declined to put to the witness some questions put by M. Labord, declaring that they had no direct bearing on the case.
IN FAVOR OF DREYFUS.
The evidence of the MM. Meyer, Molinier, and Glery, all of whom are handwriting experts of the first rank,

was a strong point for Dreyfus. They were most emphatic in declaring the bordereau to be written by Esterhazy, and created a better impression than M. Bertillon, by not introducing the fantastic diagrams which the latter deemed necessary.

The action of Gen. Mercier in asking to be allowed to reply to M. Molinier, and then getting up and confirming the professor's statement that **ESTERHAZY CHANGED HIS HANDWRITING.**
since 1894 puzzled the audience. That Esterhazy should have deemed it advisable to change his handwriting since the date of the bordereau appears, at first sight, to indicate that he wrote it, and that Mercier should support Prof. Molinier aroused discussion as to the General's reasons for this uncalled-for intervention. There are some people who see in Mercier's unsolicited testimony yesterday in support of the honorable nature of M. Mathieu Dreyfus' visit to Col. Sandherr in 1894, in behalf of his brother, and the General's move to-day, an indication of some **CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.**

Perhaps a prelude to a candid avowal of his mistakes of 1894. On the other hand, many persons think Gen. Mercier, fearing that Saturday's exposure will discredit him altogether with the judges, has concerted the idea of giving way on certain points, which, more over, are almost incontestable, and thus to some extent reinstate himself by an affectation of impartiality.
M. Picoet related an interesting conversation which he had with the Austro-Hungarian military attaché, Col. Schneider, mention of whose name evoked a prompt protest from Major Carriere in the name of the Government and State. Col. Schneider, according to this witness, admitted that Esterhazy acted as a spy, and wrote the bordereau.

ROGET'S BID FOR POPULARITY.

Gen. Roget, with his usual shrewdness, seized upon M. Picoet's statement that Col. Schneider expressed astonishment at the French officers should have the bad taste to question the word of foreign officers, to mount the platform and make a short speech in defence of the attitude of the French officers, concluding with the remark: "I intervened because, when French officers are attacked, they have the right to defend themselves."
These words will be published all over France, and will tend to make Gen. Roget more popular with the army.
Gen. Deloye repeated his testimony before the Court of Cassation, relating to the 120 short cannon hydro-pneumatic brake and the Robin shell.
Dreyfus, in reply, made a really clear statement, explaining that he saw the hydro-pneumatic brake once at Bourges, once at the School of War, and that he never saw it used, because while on the general staff, he was never present at firing practice.

LIKE AN INNOCENT MAN.

Major Forzinetti, who was Governor of the Cherche Midi prison while Dreyfus was confined there, followed. He testified that while in prison Dreyfus always seemed to have the bearing of an innocent man, and always asserted his innocence. Witness added that he told Gen. de Bolsedoffe that he believed Dreyfus was innocent. Continuing, Major Forzinetti said that he was intimate with Capt. Lebrun-Renaud and Capt. d'Attell, but neither of them ever mentioned to the witness the alleged confession of Dreyfus.

Replying to M. Demange, the major said that Col. Du Paty de Clam asked him to surprise Dreyfus in his sleep in order to disturb and catch him off his guard by throwing the light of a bright lamp in the prisoner's face. The witness also recalled the despair of Dreyfus after his conviction and the regrets the prisoner expressed at not having resigned. Dreyfus, the major also said, talked of committing suicide.
When Dreyfus rose to reply, he admitted that after his degradation he intended to commit suicide, but he added that if he succeeded in enduring the torture inflicted it was owing to his wife, who made him understand his duty. (Commotion.)
Major Forzinetti corroborated this. He said Dreyfus' statement was quite correct.

Capt. Lebrun-Renaud, recalled by Col. Jouhaud, said he did not tell Major Forzinetti of Dreyfus' confession because Gen. Risbourg, his commanding officer, had told him to hold his tongue.
Gen. Roget then advanced and denied that Major Forzinetti was on terms of intimacy with Capt. d'Attell.
Gen. de Bolsedoffe also asserted that they were inaccuracies in Major Forzinetti's evidence. The general denied that he believed Dreyfus was innocent.
Replying to M. Demange, Major Forzinetti said he adhered to all the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation.

TROLLEY AND HOSE WAGON.

Street Car Dashed Into and Overturned the Fire-Wagon.
A despatch from Brantford, Ont., says:—A serious collision occurred on Wednesday morning between an electric street car and hose wagon No. 2 of the fire department. The hose wagon was running to a fire when, at the corner of Alfred and Dalhousie, while crossing the street car track, a car crashed into the wagon, turning it completely upside down. Fireman Thomas Potts, who was driving, was thrown from the seat, his head cut, and body severely bruised. Chief Liners, who was also on the wagon, was thrown and slightly hurt, while Fireman Fitzgerald, on the footboard behind, jumped and escaped. The front of the street car was smashed in, and Motorman Beal thrown back in the car. A number of lady passengers were frightened, but not hurt.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, September 5.—Wheat—The Western wheat markets were very strong to-day, and Ontarios were easy, owing to the gravitation toward an export basis. New No. 2 red sold at 68c; Manitobas were rather firmer. No. 1 hard sold at 62c, Toronto and west; and at 79 1-2c, g.t. Trade to-day was light.
Flour—Quiet. Export agents bid \$2.65 per bbl. for straight roller, in buyers' bags, liddle freights; and holders ask \$2.75; same, in wood, for local use, \$3 to \$3.10.
Milfeed—Sour. Bran \$11.50, and shorts \$14, at Western mills.
Peas—Steady. Car lots, immediate shipment, sold at 55c, north and west, October shipment, 53c.
Oats—Lower, under free offerings. New white oats, north and west, sold to-day at 24c.
Corn—Slow. Car lots of No. 2 yellow, American, track, Toronto, 41 1-2c.
Rye—Easy. Car lots, east, 51c, and west, 49 1-2c.
Barley—Feed barley, north and west, is selling at 32 to 33 1-2c.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—Market steady to firm. Receipts free. The best stock is bringing from 13 to 14c.
Potatoes—Fair supply coming in, and prices easy. Choice Canadian offer at 30 to 32c per bushel, in farmers' loads, on the street; and out of store at 60c per bag. Car lots, on track, are bringing about 50c per bag.
Beans—Choice hand-picked bean sell at \$1.10, and common at 75 to 80c per bush.
Dried apples—Dealers pay 4 1-2c for dried stock, delivered here, and in small lots resell at 5 to 5 1-2c; evaporated, 8 to 8 1-2c, in small lots.
Honey—Round lots of honey, delivered here, will bring about 6 to 6 1-2c; dealers quote from 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 per lb for 10 to 60-lb tins; in comb, around \$1.25 to \$1.40 per dozen sections.
Baled hay—Unchanged. New brings \$8, car lots, delivered here. Car lots of old, on track, choice, \$8 to \$8.50; No. 2, \$7. Dealers sell to the local trade at \$8.50 to \$9 for choice, \$7.50 for No. 2, and new at \$8.50.
Straw—Nominal. Car lots are quoted at \$4 to \$5, on track.
Hops—Dull. Dealers here sell at about 18 to 20c in the ordinary way, and are paying outside holders from 16 to 18c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Firm market and good active demand for provisions. Dressed hogs unchanged. Choice butchers' weights bring about \$6.50 to \$6.75, farmers' loads, on the street.
Quotations for provisions are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 6 3-4 to 7c; long clear bacon, car lots, 7 3-4 to 8c; case lots, 8 1-4c; and backs 8 3-4c.
Smoked meats—Hams heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 13 1-2c; picnic hams, 8 1-2 to 8 3-4c; roll bacon, 8 1-2 to 8c; smoked backs, 11 1-2c. All meats out of pickle 1c less than prices quoted for smoked meats.
Lard—Tierces, 6 3-4c; tubs, 7c; pails, 7c; compound, 5 1-2 to 5 3-4c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—There is a firm market and a good steady demand. Quotations are—Dairy, tubs, poor to medium, 14 to 15c; strictly choice, 17 to 18c; small dairy, lb. boxes, about 18c; creamery, tubs and boxes, 21c; pounds, 22c to 23c.
Cheese—Firm, and selling well at 11 1-4 to 11 1-2c.

Buffalo, Sept. 5.—Spring wheat—Strong; No. 1 Northern, old, 75 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 72 1-2c. Winter wheat—Strongly held; No. 1 white and No. 2 red, 71c bid. Corn—Quiet; easier; No. 2 yellow, 37c; No. 3 yellow, 36 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 36 1-4c; No. 3 corn, 36c. Oats—Firm; demand improving; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 24 1-4 to 24 1-2c; No. 4 white, 23 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 23 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 23c. Rye—No. 1 in store, offered at 60c. Canal freights—Unsettled; barley, 2 5-8 to 2 3-4c; oats, 1 1-2c; barley, 2 1-8 to 2 1-4c; New York. Flour—Quiet and only steady.

Detroit, Sept. 5.—Wheat—Closed—No. 1 white, cash, 71c; No. 2 red, cash, 70c. September 72c; December, 75c.
Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 5.—Wheat—Quiet; No. 1 Northern, 73 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 69 1-2 to 70 1-2c. Rye—Steady; No. 1 54, to 54 1-4c. Barley—Quiet; No. 2, 42c; sample, 36 1-2 to 41c.
Toledo, Sept. 5.—Wheat—No. 2, cash, 70 1-4c bid; December, 71 3-8c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 53 1-2c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 21c. Rye—Neglected. Clover—Prime, cash, \$4.55; October, \$4.60 bid. Oil—Unchanged.

Duluth, Sept. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 71 3-8c; September, 71 1-8c; December, 71 1-2c. No. 1 Northern, cash 68 7-8c; September, 68 5-8c; December, 69 1-2c; May, 72 5-8c. No. 2 Northern 66 1-8c; No. 3 spring, 62 7-8c.

TURNED THE WRONG SWITCH.

Montreal Electrician Receives a Shock of 10,000 Volts and is Alive.
A despatch from Montreal says:—Thos. Vaughn, a young man employed in the Royal electric works, came very near being killed on Wednesday night. He was working at one of the dynamos and turned the wrong switch, with the result that he received a current of 10,000 volts. Vaughn fell unconscious but when taken to the hospital revived, and it is hoped he may recover.