Experts for Dreyfus.

Witness Frankly Confesses Having Been Misled at Former Trial.

Had Not Seen Esterhazy's Writing When Ascribing Bordereau to Prisoner.

Bertillon's Quack System Proves a Failure and Refused Further Hearing.

By Associated Press.

Rennes, Aug. 28.—In the Dreyfus trial the first witness called to-day was M. Paraf Javal, draughtsman, who was called by the defence to refute the system by which M. Alphonse Bertillon attempted to prove that the prisoner had written the bordereau in a disguised hand and by means of a key-word, "interest," and that it could not have been written by Esterhazy, although the document was in handwriting resembling that of Esterhazy. With the aid of a blackboard Javal demonstrated the fallacy of M. Bertillon's calculations. Bertillon wished to reply, but Jouauste declined to allow his evidence again, taking the ground that the trial would never end if every expert did the same. An amusing scene followed. Bertillon pleaded that he had personal statements to make, and mounted the platform, but he had hardly uttered half a dozen words when Jouauste said he was merely regrinding his evidence, and to the great satisfaction of the audience the president curtly told the specialist to leave the platform.

After a brief suspension of the session, M. Charry, the archivist and expert in ancient manuscripts, was called to the witness box. "In 1894," said M. Charry, "I, with two colleagues, though acting under separate instructions, was commissioned to examine the bordereau and a number of documents for comparison, unsigned and in different handwriting. I examined the latter documents, and by the process of elimination, fixed upon one resembling the bordereau. I was also furnished with specimens of the handwriting in question, but was not told the name of the writer. I asked if the document could be regarded as genuine, and was told the place whence it emanated, which could not be mentioned by me, and which could leave no doubt in regard to its value. I make this remark because I think it explains my opinion, for I could not consider a document of this character which was not marked by a certain kind of handwriting. I therefore attributed to dissimilation the difference I was careful to note in my report. Now I must inform the court that, in view of the fact that handwriting which was not produced in 1894, and which is evidently akin to the handwriting of the bordereau and the handwriting of Dreyfus, has since been submitted, I cannot maintain with the same degree of certainty the conclusions of my former report, and I can only make one statement, namely, that the two handwritings resembled the bordereau. "I should have pointed out one of these typical dissimilarities upon which was laid stress between the writing of the bordereau and the documents submitted for comparison, namely that the double 's' is not found between the bordereau and the new handwriting; in other words, the double 's' of the bordereau is found in Esterhazy's writing." After repeating the evidence he gave the court of cassation, M. Charry declared it was the new element, the handwriting of Esterhazy, which led him to declare he did not adhere to his conclusions in 1894. In conclusion, Charry protested against Gen. Mercier's accusations, adding that what convinced him he had made a mistake in 1894 was the publication of Esterhazy's letter, the discovery of the Henry forgery, the inquiry of the court of cassation, and Esterhazy's confession. The conscience of witness compelled him to say that in 1894 he was misled. "It is a great relief to my conscience," M. Charry added, "to be able to say before you and before him who is the victim of my mistake, that the bordereau is not the work of Dreyfus, but of Esterhazy." An immense sensation was caused in court by this statement. Replying to Col. Jouauste, M. Charry said that the mere examination of the bordereau and documents presented for comparison were sufficient to convince him that the bordereau was not written by Dreyfus.

The prisoner, on being asked the customary questions, requested M. Charry to give further particulars of the reasons which led him to modify his opinions in regard to the writer of the bordereau, whereupon the witness went into a lengthy technical detail. He explained how he found unmistakeable resemblance between the bordereau and Esterhazy's writing.

M. Pelletier, another expert, prefaced his evidence by saying he desired to make a definite statement on the point upon which he was in entire disagreement with Gen. Mercier. The latter had testified that the witness refused to use certain documents submitted to him for comparison in common with the other experts, and said he had been led to regard M. Pelletier's word with some suspicion, because of certain incidents. M. Pelletier being summoned to appear simultaneously in the two different courts, had written to both, excusing himself on the ground of attendance at the other. Gen. Mercier declared this made him suspicious of M. Pelletier's report in favor of Dreyfus, inferring that his failure to comply with the summons of the examining magistrate in November, 1894, was contained in his report; whereas the report, witness pointed out, was handed in on October 26. "I have only to oppose facts to Gen. Mercier's inferences," said M. Pelletier. "On October 22 I was entrusted with the verification in question. I handed in my report October 26, and it was in November that I was summoned to undergo cross-examination on a complaint lodged by the military authorities. Gen. Mercier, in short, had not the slightest reasons to suspect the conclusions which I had reached." After replying to a question or two from the court, M. Pelletier continued: "After settling this personal matter, there remains nothing but to maintain in their entirety my conclusions to the effect that there is no likeness in the writings of the bordereau and that of the prisoner." Continuing, the witness said after a fresh superficial examination of the writing of Esterhazy and Dreyfus, he expressed the opinion that the bordereau could only be ascribed to Esterhazy.

Before adjourning the court for the day, Col. Jouauste announced that M. De Freycinet, former minister of war, M. Gallifet and Col. Coddiere would be examined to-morrow.

The government commissary, Major Carriere, rose and said: "I have handed the court a letter regarding the health of Col. Du Paty de Clam. It indicates that Du Paty de Clam is writing his evidence, and that he will send it to us. That deposition has not arrived. I therefore ask the president to instruct the reporter of the court-martial to have the evidence of Du Paty de Clam taken by commission. Col. Jouauste assented to this, and at 11:45 the court adjourned.

SLEW WIFE AND FAMILY.

Manitoba Farmer Commits an Unaccountable Crime and Then Suicides.

Winnipeg, Aug. 28.—(Special)—Frederick Johnson, a farmer, formerly of Portage la Prairie, but more recently of Gilbert Plains, shot and killed his wife and three children on Sunday at his home at Gilbert Plains, Man. Johnson afterwards committed suicide. There were no witnesses of the crime. The news came as a dreadful shock to the community, in which the Johnson family were well known and generally respected. Johnson was seen by several people the day before the shooting, when he appeared to be perfectly sane and in high spirits. His relations with his family had always been the most happy, and it is impossible to find a motive for the deed. The provincial police department up to 11 o'clock had received no information on the subject.

GREAT WASH-UP IN KLONDIKE.

English Syndicate Get Satisfactory Return--Passengers by Cutch.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 28.—The steamer Cutch arrived from Skagway this evening with 100 passengers and half a million dollars in gold dust. The principal treasure was owned by J. H. Howie, of Toronto, and J. R. Rudico, of Seattle, the latter having about $200,000.

The passengers of the Cutch left Dawson on the 17th inst. On the Sunday previously there had been finished one of the largest cleanups for the time that has ever resulted from mining in the Klondike. The claim was No. 2 above on Bonanza, and is owned by an English syndicate. The cleanup was made in the presence of W. Doig, manager of the Bank of B. N. A. In six days' work $50,000 in gold was taken out, which beats the record for a week. The richest pan gave $975, and the largest nugget in the claim weighed 28½ ounces, and was worth $456.

The Canadian government officials have just announced the expenditure of $175,000 for much-needed trails and new roads throughout the district. The water in the river is low, and wrecks have been frequent, but as nearly every bar on the way down river is marked by a half-sunken steamer, navigators do not have less trouble than formerly in keeping out of their way.

The telegraph line will be in Dawson by September 15. It was 25 miles below Selkirk when the steamer passed up the river.

"Cad" Wilson, a music hall actress, known from Chicago to Alaska, has come out with $20,000, two years' earnings, and the results of what she is pleased to term "judicious speculation" during that time.

R. McBride, M.P.P. for Delta, who has been three months in Atlin district, says that since the close of the commission claim owners have settled down to work and that good results are coming from Pine and Wilson creeks.

MORE JUDGES FOR YUKON.

Mr. Sifton Advised to Make Two Appointments, One for Mining Cases Only.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—(Special)—Mr. Wade, crown attorney for Yukon, has arrived to consult with Minister Sifton. He will advise the appointment of two additional judges for Yukon, one to attend exclusively to mining cases.

JEALOUSY KILLS THREE.

Man Shoots His Wife and Her Friend and Turns Revolver on Himself.

Waverley, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Crazed by jealousy, Emmet Blanchard, of Athens, Pa., shot and killed himself and his wife yesterday and fatally injured William Mingle, aged 70 years, with whom Blanchard thought his wife was intimate. Blanchard was 46 years of age and his wife 42. They had been separated about three weeks. All three were respected in the neighborhood.

STEAMER FOUNDERS.

London, Aug. 28.—A despatch from Stockholm says that the British steamer Cairnesk, last reported from Cronstadt, July 20, for Pitea, Sweden, foundered last night in a gale north of Finngrund. No lives were lost.

LANCASHIRE CRICKET.

Liverpool, Aug. 28.—At the close of play to-day in the cricket match between a Lancashire eleven and the visiting Australians, the former had scored 116 runs for three wickets down in their first innings.

ICEBERGS IN ATLANTIC.

Steamers Report Sighting Over One Hundred in Trip From St. Lawrence.

Queenstown, Aug. 28.—The British steamer Ikbal, Capt. Jennings, from Montreal, August 16, for Bristol, called here at midnight last night and reported that on August 21 over a hundred icebergs, many of them very large, were sighted to the north. The bergs extended over an area stretching from the Straits of Belle Isle 80 miles eastward.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

Preparing For War.

British Government Make No Statement But Steadily Forward Troops.

Boer Commandant Warns Field Cornets Against Precipitating Hostilities.

No Conscription But British Subjects Must Leave the Transvaal.

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 26.—Though no actual developments have apparently taken place since the Transvaal situation was previously reviewed in these despatches, public interest in the crisis has been wonderfully quickened. This is due to the dawning realization that Great Britain is making the most methodical preparations for war.

The utter lack of official news and the serious outlook have made the week one of tension. Contradictory reports from home and abroad have flourished, and on the strength of these the newspapers have see-sawed from peace to war and vice versa, hopelessly at sea. Endless speculation has been indulged in regarding President Kruger's counter propositions, but from a broad point of view such details are not important as compared with the fact that President Kruger has refused—some say evaded—the "irreducible minimum" of Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner of South Africa.

It is now nearly a week since the British government has been in possession of President Kruger's reply. Whether, in the interests of peace, powers higher than Mr. Joseph Chamberlain are still temporizing, or whether or not a decisive ultimatum is already on the way to the President of the Transvaal, is mere conjecture. The most conservative opinion is that the Boers will ultimately break down, but there are no signs, judging from the military activity of the British war office and the activity in the South African Republic, that such is likely to be the case, though both sides may be using the movement of troops as a bluff.

That Mr. Chamberlain is not in a pacific mood is evidenced by the publication, subsequent to the reception of Kruger's reply, of the correspondence between the Boers and Sir Alfred Milner. Definite prognostications as to the outcome of the Transvaal crisis, hedged in as it is with the usual secrecy and countless loop-holes through which either side might crawl, are thus debarred. All that can be said is that in a very short period, probably less than a week, the world will know definitely whether President Kruger finally acknowledges British suzerainty and its potentialities, or whether he really intends to resort to arms in order to defend his contentions. It is palpable that the British will now refuse to accept any evasion of their suzerainty claims, whatever other concessions President Kruger might make.

NO CONSCRIPTION.

Pretoria, Aug. 26.—Commandant Gen. P. J. Joubert has issued a circular to all field cornets, cautioning them against any act tending to bring on a conflict with another power. He declares that not a single stranger who does not volunteer is to be coerced into bearing arms.

Commander Viljoen has given notice in the volksraad that he will ask the government if, in case of war, it is prepared to confiscate the property of inhabitants who take up arms against the government.

In the course of an interview after the session, Commandant Viljoen said that if war broke out, military government would be established at Johannesburg, and all British subjects would be compelled to leave.

D. R. A. MARKERS' STRIKE.

The Canadian Regular Soldiers Spring a Surprise—They Are Not "Scabs."

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—There is bound to be trouble about marking at the forthcoming D. R. A. meet. Last year markers who had been regularly employed for many matches went on strike for higher wages. To avoid repetition, regular soldiers of Canadian infantry engaged, to the number of 43. They dislike the idea of being compelled to take the places of men whose services were dispensed with on salary issued, and today, after instruction by Captain Aumond, most of them professed entire ignorance of duties. One of them explained later:

"We are not 'scabs,' and don't come down here to underwork other men."

MOLSON'S CLERK BAILED.

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—Judge Richards has made an order granting bail for J. W. Anderson, the Molsons bank clerk, himself in $5,000 and three sureties in the sum of $5,000 each, the names of the propsed sureties to be submitted to counsel for the crown before application for their acceptance is made.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MOST PERFECT MADE.
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
CHICAGO-ILL. 1893

CARPETS, RUGS, ART SQUARES

UP-TO-DATE GOODS IN EVERY LINE

We show 10 patterns to any other stores one.

Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, Riche Velvets, Tapestry, 370 Pieces Carpets, 324 Rugs, 214 Art Squares

Above Goods were just received by us in one shipment from the manufacturer.

WEILER BROS, . Victoria, B. C

Riflemen At Ottawa.

Attendance at Great Dominion Competition the Largest on Record.

British Columbians Took Good Places in All Matches of Opening Day.

Three of the Four Tyros in Prize List--The Leading Scores.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The thirty-second annual prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association opened here to-day in brilliant weather and everything favorable for shooting. The facilities of the range have been improved by the erection of a fine, large executive building, with capacious offices. The attendance is the largest on record, being 450, or nearly a hundred more than last year.

In the Tyro match, 7 shots at 600 yards, Sergt. F. Furze, Charlottetown Engineers, and Sergt. Morse, Sixty-ninth Battalion, tied for first place with 33, and received $17.50 each. Next in order were Private C. Bolivar, Twenty-first Battalion, 33, $10; Q. M. Sergt. F. A. Palmer, R. E., 32, $8; Gr. P. Nickerson, First C. A., 32, $8. The British Columbia winners were Corp. F. Richardson and Sergt. E. McDougal, both of Victoria, who with scores of 31 each took $5 prizes, and Sergt. Moscrop, Vancouver, whose 28 gave him $2. Only four of the ten British Columbians present were eligible for the Tyro match, and three of them got into the prize list.

In the Bankers' match, also at 600 yards, 7 rounds, its winners were Sergt. W. Agias, R. C. A., 35, $20; Sergt. W. Swaine, Fourteenth, 34, $18; S. R. Clark, First C. A., 34, $15; Capt. Curran, Twelfth, 34, $12; Sergt. Taylor, Forty-third, 33, $12. Of the British Columbians, Sergt. Kennedy, Vancouver, with 32, won $6, and Corp. F. Richardson, Victoria, took $5 with 31.

The final event of the day was the Macdougall Challenge Cup match, 7 shots at 200 yards, and 7 at 600. The leading prize-winners were: Cup and $25, Sergt. Wilson, Thirty-third, 67; $20, Surgeon Lieut. Bertram, Seventy-seventh, 67; $15, Capt. Rennie, Q. O. R., 66; $12, Sergt. Crowe, First B. F. A., 66. The British Columbia winners were Gr. W. Miller, Fifth C. A., 62, $5; and Lieut. J. Reynolds Tite, Vancouver, 62, $4.

Among the officers who have arrived for the meeting is Major General Laurie, member of the British House of Commons, but formerly of Canada.

TROUBLE IN SHOE TRADE.

Quebec Operatives Demand Increase of Starvation Wages—Shoes to Be Dearer.

Quebec, Aug. 28.—(Special)—A serious strike is threatened in the boot and shot trade. Last Monday the lasters, numbering about 500, asked for an increase of wages, and having refused to work, the remainder were locked out by their employers. The cutters and fitters were then discharged, as they could not be kept employed without the lasters. Over a thousand hands are now out, and unless the trouble is settled to-morrow every one of the thirty factories in the city, with 5,000 employees, will be shut down.

Secretary Tanguay of the Laborers' Union says the men make an average of only $5 per week, and cannot keep their families thereon. The employers say the wages of good lasters average from $8 to $12. The men have formed a committee to regulate prices, and if possible a compromise will be made.

At the request of Western manufacturers, all firms of the Dominion are meeting here to-day to endeavor to form a Canadian boot and shoe association, chiefly for the regulation of prices. The materials of construction have all advanced 5 to 25 per cent. in the past two years, but no corresponding advance in the price of the finished article has taken place. If the Quebec manufacturers advance wages there must be an advance in prices.

It is probable the association will set to work to determine the actual increase in cost, but each maker will take his own way of obtaining an advance. In order to avoid the appearance of a combine, each manufacturer will agree that he will obtain an advance the way he sees fit, and will instruct his salesmen to make no promise to the trade contrary to agreement. The secretary will mail every retailer a copy of the minutes of the convention.

According to the official returns, only one case of rabies was reported in Great Britain in the 28 weeks ending July 15, as compared with 14 cases in the corresponding period of 1898, 98 cases in the corresponding period of 1897, and 348 cases in the corresponding period of 1896.

French Officers Pass The Lie

Member of Former Court Martial Declares That Forgeries Deceived Him.

Subtertuge of the General Staff Exposed by Dreyfus' Counsel.

Rennes, Aug. 26.—"Dead men tell no tales." This is the barrack behind which Gen. Mercier and the general staff have entrenched themselves. But there is one weak point in the defence. Col. Du Paty de Clam and the military clique know it, and are striving to keep him out of Labori's clutches. Labori is trying tooth and nail to drag him into court, but Col. Jouauste declines to send reputable doctors to report on Du Paty de Clam's health.

No one among the public who entered the court room this morning and again found himself entangled in Bertillon's cryptographic jugglery anticipated the thrilling scenes to be enacted before the court adjourned. Capt. Freystaetter, a member of the former court-martial, opened with a statement which was a discharge of grape-shot for the Mercier gang. He enumerated four documents, now known to be forgeries, that were secretly communicated to the tribunal of 1894. "Not only did I read these documents," he said, "but Col. Maurel read them, and made a commentary after each." This was the lie direct to Col. Maurel, who did not protest, but merely objected to the term "commentary." Maurel thus stands before the world as a self-confessed liar. Capt. Freystaetter's candid admission that he did wrong unwittingly, and that when he knew of it he obeyed the dictates of his conscience, evoked a murmur of applause.

M. Labori then called Gen. Mercier to the stand, to drive him in a corner on the Panizzardi despatch, but Mercier was first allowed to question Capt. Freystaetter, endeavoring to catch him on a question regarding the Robin shell. His deliberate attempt to make Capt. Freystaetter out a liar was a specimen of the disgraceful tactics of the military clique. The audience shuddered when he cried, "I have caught Capt. Freystaetter in a deliberate lie." Capt. Freystaetter replied stoutly and without a tremor of voice, that he did not say the documents referred to the Robin shell, but to "a" shell.

It was then that Labori saw his opening to force upon Col. Jouauste the necessity of bringing Paty de Clam into court, as in face of the contradictory declarations of Gen. Mercier and Capt. Freystaetter the evidence of Du Paty de Clam alone decided the matter, especially in view of the fact that Gen. Mercier had said in his deposition that Du Paty de Clam compiled the dossier, including the explanations sent with the documents. When Labori tackled him, however, Mercier saw the trap and immediately shifted ground, declaring that he had made a mistake in saying that Paty de Clam compiled the dossier, since he had been informed by Gen. De Boisdeffre that the late Col. Sandherr compiled it.

This is the dying effort of the general staff to hide the truth behind the veil of death, and the audience shuddered with disgust, Labori uttering the despairing cry, "Always the dead, always the dead."

GILCHRIST'S BODY FOUND.

The Waters of the Straits Give Proof of the Suspected Suicide.

The mystery enveloping the disappearance from his saddened home, just two weeks ago, of James H. Gilchrist—whose wife lay dead in the house, her three little ones weeping over her cold body—is a mystery no longer. Gilchrist, as surmised, had ended his unhappy existence by casting himself into the Straits from the rocks at Macaulay Point. He had attached a sack of stones to his neck to make death certain, but the waters had opened the sack, with the assistance of the fishes, and the body had floated ashore, to be found on the rocks by Percy Rutter and a young companion named Sims.

Provincial Constable Campbell took charge of the remains, a hideous mass of whitened, semi-decomposed flesh, upon which the fish had evidently been feasting for days, as the head had been partially removed. He telephoned to undertaker Charles Hayward, to whose rooms the body was removed, to be searched and identified by the neighbors. Suicide by drowning was clearly told of by the sack about the neck, but a formal inquest will be necessary, and arrangements are being made to have it on Monday morning.

Two keys of peculiar construction were the entire contents of the pockets of the dead man's clothes. His identity was established, however, by means of the clothing, the shoes, and marks on the body.

The Gilchrists' relatives in the Old Country have been written to, and the future of the children will be determined by their reply. Aside from a policy of insurance for £100, Gilchrist appears to have left no property.

THE FINNS' DELEGATION.

Well Qualified to Report on Local Advantages For Migrating Colony.

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—(Special)—The delegation of Finns in charge of an official of the interior department is expected to reach here Sunday morning, accompanied by Commissioner McCreary, and will go to Brandon to visit the experimental farm, leaving for Edmonton on Monday morning. They will then proceed to British Columbia, after inspecting which they will visit the Prince Albert district.

Owing to the large number likely to emigrate if the report of the delegation is favorable and the policy of the Czar is continued, a very large tract of land will be necessary. The delegation have made a thorough study of the geography of Canada, and are well informed as to the resources of the different districts. One of the members has travelled extensively over all parts of the world, and has spent some time in America, especially the Western part, and having made a trip through Western Canada, is well fitted to be one of this delegation. Another of the commissioners speaks English with great fluency, and fills an important part on the commission, while a third member was selected on account of his knowledge of agriculture.

MICA AND GRAPHITE.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—Exports from Ottawa district to the United States have increased a million dollars over last year, due mainly to mining development. Mica and graphite alone account for $125,-667.

STOCK DEALER MISSING.

Peterborough, Aug. 26.—Isaac Richardson, livestock dealer, has disappeared, and a large number of farmers in this section are anxious as to his whereabouts, they having recently delivered him large quantities of hogs, for which no settlements have been made.

A PROPHET ON NEXT ELECTIONS.

Thinks Huge Outlay Will Condemn Liberals in Ontario and the West.

Special to the Colonist.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Mr. Dalby, the recently appointed Conservative organizer, speaking to-day on the subject of the rumors of dissolution, said:

"Indications favor another session. There is a good deal of human nature about the average member of parliament, and the prospect of losing the sessional indemnity will certainly stand in the way of an early general election. It is absolutely certain that many members, especially from Ottawa, will never get back to Ottawa. The Liberal party has broken so many pledges, especially in the matter of public expenditures, that the people of Ontario resent it. In fact the vote of $60,000,000 passed last session thoroughly alarmed the people of Ontario and of the West.

"There is another reason why I think there will be no general election for some time. One of the signs of approaching dissolution is the appointment of a large number of members of parliament and while it is true that thirteen have already been provided for, this number is unlucky, and I look to see many more before dissolution.

"Then it is usual to start public works in various parts of the country, but although the government has authority to spend $60,000,000, it has not gone on awarding contracts. On the whole, I don't believe anything will be decided until Tarte's return. If the decision is in favor of elections, the Conservative party will be ready. I am much more hopeful than when I took hold, and prospects are getting brighter every day. Conservatives will sweep Ontario and the West, and I believe will make large gains even in Quebec."

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

Fatal Kick in Threshers' Quarrel — Old Man's Suicide — Reckless With a Shotgun.

Kincardine, Aug. 26.—(Special)—Kenneth McKenzie and W. McLeod quarreled while threshing. McKenzie received a kick in the abdomen, which may result fatally.

Orillia, Aug. 26.—Thomas Whippe, an old resident, who has been suffering some time from melancholia, cut his throat from ear to ear with a jack-knife, almost severing the windpipe. He is not yet dead.

Southampton, Ont., Aug. 26.—Gordon Andrus, son of G. Andrus, London, was drowned here while bathing.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 26.—The coroner's jury in the case of Lyell Stephens, only son of Ald. George Stephens, who was shot at Erie Beach August 14 by William Houston, Police Magistrate Houston's son, finds Stephen's death was from shock and peritonis, caused by being shot by a rifle in Houston's hands. The evidence, it is added, does not show that there was any serious intention on Houston's part, but he was aware of persons in his vicinity at the time of the shooting, and recklessly fired the shot which caused Stephen's death.

J. M. BUXTON DEAD.

Suddenly Taken While on Hunting Expedition Up the Line—Frank Sheasgreen Too.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 28.—Joseph Sheasgreen, of Sheasgreen & Co., of this city, has received word of the death of his brother, Frank Sheasgreen, superintendent of the Brackenridge division of the Great Northern railway.

J. M. Buxton, one of Vancouver's most prominent citizens, died very suddenly at Sicamous yesterday afternoon. He had recently had an operation performed for appendicitis, and since then he has complained of very severe pains. On Sunday he started with a friend on a hunting expedition. While at Shuswap he fell in a fit, but recovered. On reaching Sicamous on Sunday afternoon he had another fit on the railway platform, which proved fatal. Mr. Buxton was a prominent member of Cascade Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Macpherson Speaks.

Thinks Another Election Is Needed To Straighten Political Tangle.

Prospective Legislation Would Compel Him to Vote Against Government.

Cotton Doomed to Defeat in Vancouver—A Future For Martin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 26.—The Colonist correspondent called upon Mr. Macpherson, M. P. P., yesterday, and asked him to make a statement for this paper as to his political attitude. Mr. Macpherson, who it must be remembered is a champion of Labor, said in the course of the conversation that he believed that a man should not express his own opinion in the house or be swayed by his own prejudices, but that he should voice the opinions and desires of his constituents. This statement has an important bearing upon the following conversation:

"Do you believe that the present government is done for?" Mr. Macpherson was asked.

Mr. Macpherson—"If the papers have correctly reported Mr. Helgesen and Mr. Higgins, I believe a new election is imminent."

"What is your position in the house now?"

"I don't know as I care to say."

"Are you with the government?"

"I voted with them last session right through."

"Are you going to vote with them next session?"

"Not if they bring in legislation that I am told they are going to bring in."

"Are you now an independent?"

"I can't say that I am an independent; only in so far that I will strive to voice the desires of my constituents, without regard to party."

"Are you, then, in opposition?"

"What is the use of talking about opposition? The opposition and the government cannot compromise on the issues of the day. There will be no amalgamation, and neither party is strong enough alone, according to reports, to carry on the government of the country. Therefore there must be an appeal to the country."

"In that case you and Mr. Martin would be easily re-elected as having acted according to the wishes of the electors?"

"I believe so."

"Could Mr. Cotton be elected on his record if an appeal were made to the country?"

"In my opinion Mr. Cotton could not be elected in Vancouver. Mr. Cotton says that all the rest of the province but Vancouver is with him, but I don't know."

"Do you approve of Mr. Cotton's stand on the Deadman's Island question?"

"If for no other reason than that the great majority of Vancouver people wanted the mill, Mr. Cotton should have placed no obstacles in the way of its erection. His course in this case has made him very unpopular in Vancouver."

"What have you to say in regard to the alleged falsification of the council records by Mr. Cotton?"

"Well, Mr. Martin said Mr. Cotton doctored them. If he did, it was a very wrong thing to do. If it is true, it should not be allowed to go unnoticed."

"Did you fully sympathize with Mr. Martin in his view of the treatment the government accorded him?"

"I would not like to say. If Mr. Martin's personal character had not been talked about so much, things would have been different. His temporary seclusion is owing to this alone, and nothing else. It is possible we will hear no more unpleasant talk, justified or not justified, about Mr. Martin personally. In this case Mr. Martin will come rapidly to the front again."

"As a champion of the labor interest, do you approve of the eight-hour mining law?"

"I think it should be given a longer trial."

"You believe that only skilled labor should be employed underground?"

"I am for keeping out Orientals."

"What is the nature of the measures the government are going to introduce which you say you must vote against?"

"I am bound to secrecy. The nature of the measures has not been made public yet."

"Is this legislation the rescinding of the eight-hour law?"

"No. The government could not rescind the eight-hour law. They are not strong enough."

Mr. Macpherson said in conclusion that it would be unwise for him to absolutely commit himself or express himself less vaguely for publication at this time, when matters seem to be at sixes and sevens.

When Mr. Macpherson's natural reluctance to make a positive declaration is taken into consideration, it will be seen that the government can take little comfort out of these statements he has made for publication.

THE MACHINE POLITICIANS.

Hundred Pages Required to Detail Their Corrupt Operations in Waterloo.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—(Special)—A petition against the return of Louis J. Brierhaupt, Liberal M. P. P. for North Waterloo, was filed to-day. It is a bulky document of a hundred paged, containing about one hundred and forty allegations of wrong doing on the part of Brierhaupt and agents, while twenty-six pages are devoted to particulars of ballots objected to on the ground of being tampered with, or spoiled with the intention of aiding to defeat Laukner, the Conservative.

What is called photographing in relief is done by a Frenchman. The model is placed so that concentrated light falls upon him from opposite sides, bringing the salient points into greater prominence. Two successive films are taken, and a print obtained from these after they have been exactly superposed.

(From Tuesday's D

Steamer A Change

Reported to Have by C. P. N. Co. ern Ro

Nothing Seen of t Ship by the Officer

The steamer Amur, has been purchased Pacific Navigation Co the steamers Tees and placed on the Northern end of the season it is as she is, but as soo over she will be place the ship carpenters an almost completely re the company intend to senger steamer out of the Amur is a fairly she is one of the staunc ers. What she most passenger accommodati easily provided, as the roomy one, but it is will not be satisfied wit ing the passenger acc will overhaul her engine her one of the fastest route. This is what looking for for some tim company's steamers no are giving a good servi boat is required whose fort will catch the Amur was the property Mining, Trading and poration. She was that company in the sp for the Alaska route. that she will make her new owners this week, siderable freight offerin

HEAVY 'FRISCO

Over Three Hundred the Walla Walla — for San Fran

On Sunday morning freight was landed here Walla Walla. The ship riving, being detained and when landed her were rapidly distributed of the cargo being new sengers the Walla Walla cabin and 36 steerage t When the Queen sailed the day she had aboard the following passengers, whom was published McGregor, George Har Lubbe, Mrs. T. Lubbe, Miss E. Brémann, Mi Mrs. G. Proctor, Miss Lubbe, V. R. O'Connor and party, of Seattle; two children, Miss R. burger, Mrs. Hamburg H. A. Payne, J. L. Pay D. A. W. Moody and rard and wife, A. D. Se Lean and J. D. Molson

CANNERS RET

Large Number Return o From Northern

The salmon season in being now practically o ing rapidly dispensed w ners, the only employme belling and boxing. Eve the North, consequently number of Japs and Ch Victoria. The Queen rived on Sunday, had h filled with these Asiatics, hold all taken up with mon and quantities of r that the Hudson's Bay donia returned from Ha nesday with very few pa tle freight, which would that few are coming out country this year, for Caledonia is the last she season. She will now b the ways at Port Simps tom every fall. Among on the Queen City were and wife and family, R. Kenzie, C. Wichart, J Peck, O. Kellog, T. J Noel, C. Murray, W. C and J. Steele. The last prospectors.

THAT PHANTO

Officers of the Willapa Her on Their Tri Scott.

The "phantom" bar made her appearance in a few weeks ago and the appeared, has seemingly to the north of Vancouve A. L. Hammer, of the White, returning from O Sound, according to his United States hydrograp days ago, says that on passed just such a vessel north of the Island, and degrees 58 minutes north degrees 46 minutes west tion which Capt. A. L. of the dilellot tallies i that of the vessel first re that she has been a th square-rigged, and when the lower part of the mai with a lot of the planking can, however, be no doul vessel has drifted furth Coast, for officers of the returned on Sunday fro saw or heard nothing craft.

Some residents of the of the opinion that the ned, and that her marv vres about Clayoquot dangers is due to this; i ger who arrived from C positively that there is vessel, whatever conditi in, for he saw men aboa The Willapa reports t navians, belonging to th ony, who have spent the fishing on the Northern turned home.

Since the Willapa was last month and obtained the coal there being min est in her own furnaces been sunk on the propert east arm to a depth of 12

As the shaft descends, the coal found continues A new strike of gold ha almost the same district, the ore brought to Victori