POOR DOCUMENT

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 30. 1899

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

UTTERANCES WHICH HAVE SET ENGLISHMEN TALKING.

Having Once Taken the Transvass Will Not Let Go Until Paramount

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 26-In throwing open his own gardens here this afternoon to the members of the St. Barholomew's ward Liberal Unionists, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, was drawn into the most important speech on the Transvaal situation he has made since the adjourn-

"But what am I to talk about?" asked

In answer to cries of "The Transvaal!"

"Yes," he replied. "I know there is one subject which is very deep in all your hearts, and about which I cannot talk or say much, lest I do harm. That is the relation of our race with the Transvaal.government. I wish that I could tell you today that the difficulties existing for so many years between her majesty's government and the cligarchy in Pretoria, which has assumed such an acute form during the last few years, were happily settled. But, unfortunately, that is not yet in my power. As you know, for three months we have been negotiating. President Kruger has made, perhaps, some little progress, but I cannot truly say that the crisis is passed.

"President Kruger procrastinates in his reply. He dribbles each reply like water from a squeezed sponge. His offers are accompanied with conditions which he knows to be impossible, or he retuses to allow us to make a satisfactory investigation of their nature.

"I do not think it will be denied that we have exhibited patience unparalisi-

tory investigation of their nature.

"I do not think it will be denied that we have exhibited patience unparalished in the relations between a paramount and a subordinate state. The situation, too, is fraught with danger. It is too strained for indefinite postponemen. The knot must be loosened, to use Mr. Belfour's words, or cle we shall have to find other ways of untying it.

"If we are forced to do that then I would repeat now words used by Lord Salisbury in the house of lords. I say that if forced to make further preparations, if this delay continues much longer, we shall not hold ourselves limited by what we have already offered, but, having taken this matter in hanc, we will not let go until we have secured conditions which once for all will establish us as the paramount power in South Africa and secure for our subjects there those equal rights and privileges promised by President Kruger when the Transvan's independence was granted.

"If it comes to this, if the rupture which we have done everything in our newer to avoid is forced upon us. I am

"If it comes to this, if the rupture which we have done everything in our power to avoid is forced upon us, I am confident we shall have the support no: only of the wast majority of Britons, but of the whole empire. In all this bad business there is one thing upon which we may congratulate ourselves, and that is the unit; of the empire. No British subject can suffer injustice anywhere without awakening a responsive chord in our most distant colonies, which stand shoulder to shoulder in maintaining the honor and interests of the empire."

PROVINCIAL MILITARY REWS.

Arrangements for the Transfer of the Woodstock Field Battery to Capt. W. C. Good-Special Course at Fredericton.

Woodstock, Aug. 28-Lieut. Colonel Irvine was in town today, making arrangements for the transfer of the Woodstock field battery. Lieut.-Colonel Dibblee, who had to resign the command blee, who had to resign the command under the new militia regulations has been connected with the battery for a great many years and it is through his energy that the battery is new in its efficient state. Capt. W. C. Good, who will be promoted to the rank of major, will have command of the battery. The other officers are Capt. F. B. Carvell, and Lieuts Fields and Grey. The following changes have taken place in the 67th battalior: Capt Geo Anderson, of No. 1 company 67th has resigned his commission. His place will be filled by Lieut 7 J Bull, with L B Bedell and Col Sergt Wetmore as lieutenants. Capt L R Harding of No 4 company has been appointed paymaster instead of Captain H Bourne. Major Hartley has been gazetted brevet lieutenant colone! azetted brevet lieutenant colone!.
FREDERICTON, Aug. 28—A special staff

course of instruction for commanding officers of infantry and engineers commences at infantry school tomorrow and will last three days. Instructions will be given in battallon and brigade drill.

LONDON SPECIAL.

Canadian Gazetted to the Imperial Army - The Manchester Line

General Manager Wilkie of the Imperial Bank, Toronto, has been gazetted to the Royal Sussex regiment, formerly the 35th and 107th, and stationed at Sialcote

in the Ponjab. He goes to India this Baron Von Schelihas toeinmetz, formerly of the German army, was sentenced on Saturday at Paris to serve a term of one year for swindling the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

The authorities at Scotland Yard received a cable instructing them to arrest Herbert, the absconding t lier of the Ville Marie Bank at Montres.

The first report of the directors of the

The first report of the directors of the Manchester Line Company states owing to delay in the completion of steamers the directors were prevented from securing the full benefit of the Canadian service.

A new arrangement is being made to put the Paspebiae-Milford Haven steam-ship service on a permanent basis.

PICNIC TIME.

Salmon Being Killed on the Amer-

St. ETEPHEN, Aug. 26-Excursions and picnics, private as well as public, are the order of the day and night on both sides of the river. Everyone is talking up the town picnic on Tuesday afternoon at Crocker's Island, and, as it has assumed

Ex Mayor of Montreal Protests Against the Utterances of a Pastor Who Says the Bible is Not Inspired and the Story of Adam and Eve a Legend.

Monteral, Aug. 28-The Anglican church at Ste. Agatha, a popular summer resort in the Laurentin mountains, yesterday morning was the scene of an unusual incident. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Garth, rector at Narangansett, R. I., who, in the course of his sermon denied the divine inspiration of the Bible as usually maintained by the Church of England. He

tained by the Church of England. He asserted his belief that the Bible was no more divinely inspired than the writings of Shakespeare, George Eliot, or any other great writer. The story of Adam and Eve he dubbed a legend impossible to believe.

The sermon created a veritable storm. Almost before the preacher concluded his sermon R. Wilson Smith, former mayor of Montreal, and chief contributor to the fund for the construction of this summer resort church, rose to his feet and protested long and loudly against any such doctrine being accepted in any church to which he belonged. He believed the Bible from cover to cover and did not consider any man who believed to therewise should say he belonged to the Church of England.

The incident caused a tremendous sensation and a majority of the congregation left the sacred edifice in disgust threatening never to return.

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Harvey Station.

A Big Manganese Order.

MONCTON, Aug. 28-A representative of the Mineral Products Company operat-Army—The Manchester Line
Disappointed in Steamers—The
Paspebiae Company Determined.

Tobonto, Aug. 28—The Telegram's
special cable from London says Lieut.
Arthur Wilkle, cadet of the Boyal Military College, Kingston, and son of General Manager Wilkle of the Imperiat

STRONG EVIDENCE.

ed with a short beard, turning gray, and a flowing blonde mustache. His hair is almost white, although he is only 48

When asked to recount what occurred,

he said:—
"I was a judge of the court martial of 1894. My belief in the prisoner's guilt was due to the testimony of experts and of Colonel Henry and Colonel de Paty de Clam. I should say it was strengthened by the reading of documents which were communicated to us, the judges, in a private room. (Great sensation.) The secret dossier contained:—
"First—A biographical dossier, imputing to Dreyfus acts of treason committed at the school at Bourges, at the military sollers and while on the headquarters

General Mercier and Colonel Mauriel jumped up simultaneously and saked permission to speak. Their action caused intense excitement. M. Labori at once demanded the confrontation of Captain Freystaetter with Colonel Maurel. The latter mounted the stage, though apparently with rejuctance, and the judges at the first court martial confronted each other with almost defiant looks.

"How do you explain this?" asked M. Labori.

The colonel replied savagely:—
"I have only a word to say. The other day Maitre Labori drew me from the ground of argument to the ground of secret deliberations. I told him I had read only a single document. These were the words, 'I read only one document,' I did not say only one document,' I did not say only one document had been read."

followed.

PRACTICALLY ACCUSED OF PERJURY.

Every one listened spelibound as Captain Freystaetter, in a distinct, bold voice, told how Colonel Maurel read all the documents. That was practically accusing Colonel Maurel of perjury, and the colonel glared at the captain feroclouely. Freystaetter, however, was not dismayed.

M. Labori saked whether Colonel Manuel confirmed the explanations of

Maurel confirmed the explanations of Captain Freystastter and what the latter had said in regard to Colonel Maurel. He replied:—
"I answer with all frankness and all truth. I only listened to the reading of the documents very absently. It was not interesting."

ber nothing else."
"Captain Freystatter was asked to state definitely his recollections con-

cerning the secret documents. In a quiet and collected manner he said:—

"Not only did I see them, but I asser that Colonel Maurel had them in his hands. And, what is more, I assert that he made a commentary on each document as it passed through his hands."

the proceeded to chalk a number of caligraphic signs on the blackboard and presented to the court photographs of the writing of the bordereau and of the prisoner's handwriting, pointing out their similarities and making elaborate explanations, which were not concluded when the court adjourned.

Colonel Maurel admitted the truth of that statement, adding:—
Captain Freystaetter referred to doubts which had been awakened in his mind by Colonel Henry's forgery. He spose of the angulah by which his conscience was tortured. I did not raply to Captain Freystaetter, because I am accustomed to allow every one the liberty of his opinions. In my opinion, every one ought to guide his ship in his own way."

MERCIER SAYS FREYSTAETTER LIES. General Mercier asked to be heard, and placed himself by the side of Col. and placed himself by the side of Col.
Maurel. The forbidding appearance of
the two men, both dressed in civilian
attire, was in striking contrast with the
erect unflinching attitude of Freystaetter who wore his smart uniform!
General Mercier pointed out that
Captain Freystaetter had spoken of an
act of treason, alleged to have been described at the 1894 court martial as having been committed by Dreyfus at the

at the school at Bourges, at the military college and while on the headquarters staff.

"Becond—The document known as the 'Ge Canaille de D—' document.

"Third—A letter which, by showing the resemblance of the handwriting, proved the genuineness of the 'Ge Canaille de D—' document, and which was called the 'D'Avignon letter.' (Cries of 'Oh!"

"Fourth—A telegram from a foreign military attache, very distinctly asserverating the prisoner's guilt.

"That telegram, if I remember right-le," "That telegram, if I remember right-le," "That telegram, if I remember right-le," "Dreyfus is arrested. Emissary warned," (Renewed cries of "Oh!"

The witness asked whether one or more of the documents were read, and he said all were read. That was in direct contradiction of Colonel Maurel, and caused almost an aproar in the court room.

General Mercier and Colonel Mauriel jamped up simultaneously and asked of treason, alleged to have been described at the 189i court martial as having been committed by Dreyfus at the Polytechnic School, adding that Freystacter "seemed to retain very exact recollections of the documents communicated," and asked what was referred to in the letter mentioned.

Captain Freystacter—It referred to a shell. I see the document perfectly in my mind's eye.

General Mercier—So Captain Freystacter—It referred to a shell. I see the document perfectly in my mind's eye.

General Mercier—So Captain Freystacter is caught in the very act of lying. (Loud protests.)—"I repeat it," the General continued coolly. amid renewed protests. 'As a matter of fact, the Robin shell, to which he refers, was only adopted by Germany in 1896."

M. Labori requested the judges to note that no contradiction was offered to Captain Freystacter's statement that the Panizzardi telegram of Nyember 2 had been communicated privately to the judges in 1894, and, under these circumstances, General Mercier having the privately to the proposition of the documents and protests. 'As a matter of fact, the Robin shell, to which he refers, was only ado the telegram should not be communicated, and having also testified that the order was carried out, the president of the court should ask General Mercier the court should ask General Mercier for explanations concerning the state-ment which contradicted his testimony. (Great sensation).

SHARP EXCHANGE OF CINTRADICTIONS.

SHAPP EXCHANGE OF CONTRADICTIONS.
General Mercier at once denied Captain Freystaetter's declaration that the Parizzardi despatch was in the dossier.
"It is a lie!" he shouted.
Captain Freystaetter, however, was undaunted, and replied firmly, looking Colonel Jouaust straight in the face:—
"I swear that what I have said is true. And I remember not merely the despatch, but I have a vivid recollection of the fact that the first words were 'Dreyfus is arrested. Emissary warned.' There was something else, which I do not remember. I insist I have not said there was a document mentioning a particular shell, but simply a commentary referring to an act of treason in connection with a shell. I do not know if that affected the testimony of the prosecution. But I have only testified to that of which I am strictly certain."

M. Labort here interposed:—
"In view of the incidents taking place, I must insist once more, M. le President, that the condition of Calonel Dr. Paty de

"In view of the incidents taking place, I must insist once more, M. le President, that the condition of Colonel Du Paty de Clam be examined into by impartial physicians. General Mercier has said that the packet containing the secret documents was prepared by Colonel Du Paty de Clam."

Goneral Mercier interrupted, saying:—

Paty de Clam."
General Mercier interrupted, saying:—
"Pardon me, I said I had learned from General de Boisdefire that the package was brought Colonel Du Paty de Clam. But I also said Colonel Sandherr prepared the packet." (Sensation). LABORI'S INDIGNANT OUTBURST.

M. Labori was indignant at General Mercier' equivocation, and asked Colonel Jouanst again to have special doctors make an examination of Du Paty de Clam to see if he was really incapable of giving testimony. The president of the court, however, refused M. Labori's request, whereupon the latter shouted:—
"Colonel Sandherr is dead, Colonel Henry is dead and Colonel Du Patty de Clam won't come here."
Then he sat down, boiling with indig-M. Labori was indignant at General

Clam won't come here."

Then he sat down, boiling with indignation. Colonel Jouaust told M. Labori not to make such remarks, as they were out of order.

Dreyfas said he had nothing to ask the witnesses. Colonel Maurel, General Mercier and Captain Freystaetter then left the stage amid a general buzz of jubilant comments among the Dreyfusards.

ONE JUDGE OF THE COURT.

MARTIAL CONTRADICTS

ANOTHER.

Captain Freystaetter Says That Col.

Maurel Heard All the Dossier

Documents Read—Gen. Mercier

Always Blames the Dead or the

Absent.

Rennes, Aug. 28—A dramatic seeme

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Absent.

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Absent.

Rennes, Aug. 28—A dramatic seeme

Maire Labori saked to have Captain

Freystaetter, one of the members of the

coart martial of 1894 which convicted

Dreytas, called in contradiction of the

deposition of Colonel Maurel, the pre
siding judge on that occasion, who had

testified that he had read only one of

the decoments of the scent dessier com
municasted to the court martial.

As the captain, his breast glittering

with decorations, advanced to the with

ness stand with a firm step and an air of

fearless energy, he created an excellent

migression. He is a finely bull cofficer,

and has a handsome, honest face, adorn
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Toolnel Maurel, very pale, vigorously the medical explanations, which were not concluded when the word word nor continued.

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will be very much embarrassed by the interrogatories.

Today the central figure in the courty yard, which is the meeting place for all the leading parsonages of the trisl during the suspension of the sessions, was Captain Freystatter, who was the subject of many flattering remarks upon his manly and soldier like bearing. Indeed the interest in him was so great that some persons waited all night long outside the door of the court in order to obtain standing room in the rear part of the court room, in the hope of seeing him at today's sitting, an impression having gone abroad that he might be recelled. His modest and frank manner inspired admiration in all except the generals and the other military witnesses for the prosecution. who seemed afraid of him and scowled in his direction from the other side of the

Captain Freystatter will not remain here until the end of the trial, but will leave Rennes in a few days.

M. DeFreycinnet, former minister of war, arrived this afternoon and will testify tomorrow.

war, arrived this course to the Rome correspondent of the Daily Mall says: "Col. Panizzardi positively declares that the initial "D" in the Canaille De Dedocument means Dubois, which is an alias for Cel. Da Paty De Clam.

London, Aug. 29—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says he learns on excellent authority that General Mercier will be prosecuted in connection with the Dreyfus affair.

Denver Building Inspector's Opinion.

Denver will be a rain some day, acording to the Building Inspector of that city, unless different building stone from that now employed is used, or unless steps are taken to change existing conditions which contribute to the disintegration of the stone. Part of the conditions are climatic, but this natural influence, the inspector says, is aided by the volume of smoke daily discharged from the factory chimneys. Observation shows, he says, that soot is deposited on the stonework, that the soot is ed on the stonework, that the soot is ed on the stonework, that this solution, with the aid of certain atmospheric action, devilops sulphuric acid, or a corroding sait. What is known as the Maniton white sandstone is thus particularly affected, and by passing the Maniton white sandstone is thus particularly affected, and by passing the swept off in very appreciable quantities.

Other qualities of stone are rapidly losoing strength under climatic influences, the Inspector says. He finds the real conditions in the business districts, an aid to decay in the former being the planting of flowers and of shrubbery close to the house, increasing the dampness already too excessive naturally. There are one or two native building stones which are proof against atmospheric effects. One is granite, but that is expensive; and the lave stone, but it is too light for heavy building, and is worthless against fire.

Mouth of Keswick. that now employed is used, or unless

Mouth of Keswick.

MOUTH KESWICK, Aug. 26-There has been beautiful weather here for the past few weeks, and it has enabled the farmers to finish their haying; it has also ripened the grain so that harvesting is begur. The oat crop promises to be ex-

Mr. Benj. Yerxa, of Boston, and his
two daughters, Miss Sadie and Miss
Alice, who have been visiting friends
here, have returned to their home
again; also Miss Bessie Yerxa, daughter
of Mr. Cook Yerxa, of Boston.
Mr. Thos. Alexander and wife, of Fredarietyn Iwnelian ave the greats of Mr.

Mr. Thos. Alexander and wife, of Fredericton Junction, are the guests of Mr. Elitzer Merrithew and family. Mrs. Alexander is a sister of Mr. Merrithew. Miss Bell Yerxa, of Bost.n., is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Yerxa. It is said that when she returns to Boston, her niece, Miss Lillie Yerxa, will accompany

Woodstock News.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 28. - The public

A DELICATE SITUATION

MUNITIONS TAKEN THROUGH CAPE COLONY TO ORANGE

CAPE Town, Aug. 28-According to reports from Johannesburg the Burghers are everywhere exchanging Martinia for

ing 300 Mausers, arrived at Johannesburg on Friday from Utrecht, the with-

erlands.

The letter created a profound impression as clearly showing the purpose of the importation of firearms. Several members dwelt upon this phase, and Mr. Schriener promised in the case of future consignments to consult the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, which he admitted he had not previously done. He also asserted that the Cape Colony would maintain neutrality in the event of war.

Lawrow, Aug. 29—The Cape Town cor

respondent of the Daily Chronicle says
"British troops will be immediately concentrated at Laing's Nek and Mafon-king and it is believed the British programme will be to surround the Transvasi and then to negotiate a new con-

Orange Free State and presumably the Transvaal. Evidently a state of extreme tension exists, as every speech made today was received with almost absolute stience in the chamber.

The Hon. Wm. P. Schreiner, the premier, personally appealed to his followers to refrain from answering the criticisms of the opposition lest they should drop words of ill feeling.

The entire opposition rose to support the motion for adjournment made by the R'. Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the former premier. Sir John who repeated the arguments he had used in the previous debate, asked the premier what action the Cape Cabinet proposed to take in the matter. He said the recent speech of the British secretary of state for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at Birmingham, Eng., had forced all to the conclusion that South Africa was on the brink of war, unless the Transvaal met the British demands. In his opinion the Cape Government but to follow the example of Portugal at Delagos Bay and refused to permit the transit of arms as long as the crisis, lasted,

After Sir John had finished, a pause

today with Captain Sutts and the crew of 13 men of the Italian barque Giovanina. The barque left Trapani, Sicily, June 16, for New York and ran into the recent West Indian hurricane. The vessel was so badly battered by the storm that also had to be abandoned. She showed signals of distress which were answered by the American barque Ella from New York for the West Coast of Africa. The crew was taken on board and was subsequently transferred on the ocean to the British steamer. The Giovanina was sinking when abandoned.

throughout Manitoba and the Territories still continues fine and favorable for harvesting. About one-third of the total crop is now out. Threshing is in progresses at a number of points, and everywhere samples of wheat are pronounced extra No. I hard. Over ten thousand baryosh helpers nave arrived from the cast nearly twice as many as was expected.

All will find employment.

Girouard Promoted.

TORONTO, Aug. 28-A despatch from London, England, says, Captain Gironard, the young Canadian officer who had M. Parai-Javal, a draughtaman, was called for the defence. He used a blackboard on which to refute a portion of M. Bertillon's problems, saying, amid laughter, that the demonstration would occupy not less than two hours. He