Dreyfus Speaks Up.

Accused Deals at Length With the Fiction of His Confession.

Shown That No Attempt Was Made to Verify Capt. Reneault's Tale.

President of Former Court Martial Admits Conviction in Advance.

By Associated Press.

Rennes, Aug. 24.—When the court-martial opened at the Lycee here at 6:40 a. m. to-day, Col. Jouauste ordered that the evidence given by M. Perot, a friend of the late Col. Sandherr, chief of the intelligence department, be read by the clerk of the court. It was to the effect that Col. Sandherr said that the Dreyfus family offered 150,000 francs on condition that he would clear Dreyfus.

Maitre Demange, for the defence, disposed of this allegation by reading the actual note on the subject written by Sandherr, thereby proving the Colonel's remarks had been distorted, Dreyfus's brother only having said: "We are convinced of the innocence of our brother, and will spend our entire fortune to discover the truth."

The testimony of the first witness of the day, that of Linolle, a former official of the government, was also in favor of Dreyfus, as it was in direct contradiction to what M. Dubreuil deposed yesterday regarding the alleged intimacy of Dreyfus and a German attache at the house of M. Bodson, a mutual friend.

The president of the court then called Col. Maurel, who was president of the Dreyfus court-martial in 1894. The Colonel was attired in a black frock coat and wore the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his button-hole. He appeared ill at ease as M. Labori lashed him with pointed questions, and hesitated or answered in a short, choppy manner. Counsel drew from the Colonel a confession that the secret dossier was communicated to the judges of the court-martial in 1894 by Col. Du Paty de Clam. This avowal produced a sensation in court.

M. Labori put a series of searching questions to Gen. Mercier, with reference to the communication of the secret dossier for the court-martial and his attitude in 1894, and an interesting scene ensued. The General refused to reply to all the questions, and there were sharp passages at arms between the counsel and Col. Jouauste, who upheld Gen. Mercier, while the dialogue between the General and M. Labori became acrimonious. Counsel became very heated and showed it in voice and gesture. Gen. Mercier, however, troubled as his mind might be, seldom departed from the callous demeanor characteristic of him.

The lawyer made a strong point on the part Esterhazy played. Mercier said he did not know Esterhazy, and had only seen him once, at the Zola trial. "That is very interesting," exclaimed Labori, "but surely Gen. Mercier was present at the Esterhazy trial."

The General replied he was not there, and knew nothing about the evidence in the Esterhazy prosecution.

"What," cried Labori, "Gen. Mercier, who was the chief accuser of Dreyfus, did not follow the proceedings in the Esterhazy trial?"

A loud murmur of surprise and indignation came from the audience, but Col. Jouauste immediately suppressed it.

Counsel then brought Mercier to his assertion that 35,000,000 francs were spent by the defenders of Dreyfus, and asked the General to say how he knew this, who spent it, and other awkward questions, which the General was unable to answer.

The question as to how the bordereau arrived at the offices of the general staff, its date, etc., was then introduced, which led to a strange scene for a court of law.

Gen. Roget, mounting the platform to give explanation, was followed by Gen. De Boisdeffre, M. Grébelin, Major Lauth and other military witnesses, all holding up their hands to signify that they desired to speak, while at the same time Labori was firing questions. The result was a perfect babel, until the president of the court could stand it no longer, and when the government commissary, Major Carriere, also interpolated a few remarks, Col. Jouauste turned to him and asked him to be quiet, remarking that the judges could not hear half a dozen persons at the same time.

Labori questioned Mercier with reference to a document in the secret dossier which it was affirmed existed prior to 1894, and yet was not produced at the first court-martial of the prisoner. The General confessed he did not know of its existence, and the same statement was elicited from Gen. Gonz, who declared Col. Sandherr was responsible for its non-production. These replies were tantamount to a confession that Col. Sandherr and Lieut.-Col. Henry played with the minister of war, and even that Gen. Gonz, assistant chief of the headquarters staff of the intelligence department, kept from the latter just what he pleased.

Then Labori proceeded to deal with the Panizzardi despatch and bring out the contradictory translations of it and the falseness of the final version. After hearing Gen. Mercier and Gen. Chanoine on the subject, Col. Jouauste declared the court would rule the despatch out of the evidence.

The examination of Gen. Mercier having been concluded, Col. Jouauste asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say, and the prisoner, in a calm voice, replied to Mercier's statement that he (Dreyfus) could have obtained the information about the artillery promised in the bordereau while staying at Bourges, where the artillery trials were being held. Dreyfus entered into an explanation as to how he spent his time, showing that he could not inform himself about the trials of the new gun brake.

Gen. Risbourg recounted what Capt. Lebrun Renault said about Dreyfus, and this brought the latter to his feet, and he pointed out that the Captain shook him by the hand when he returned to the prison, which is at variance with what Gen. Risbourg recounted. "Moreover," continued Dreyfus, "when a frightful charge has been hanging over a man's head for five years, people ought not to talk of convictions, but should bring proofs, otherwise I cease to understand the matter." This indignant protest caused a deep sensation in court. Continuing, Dreyfus proceeded totally to deny the story that he had made a confession to Capt. Lebrun Renault.

The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the deposition of minor witnesses, mostly M. Beaurepaire's puppets, whose evidence, when it did not bore the audience, produced merriment.

Two interesting scenes, however, took place—first, when M. Labori asked Gen. Roget to give his opinion of Esterhazy's role and his visit to the German embassy on October 23, 1897.

Roget replied in a tone of studied disdain, which he habitually adopts towards counsel for the defence: "I absolutely refuse to tell you." M. Labori warmly insisted, but the president of the court crushed him with the curt refusal even to allow Gen. Roget to respond.

The second scene was between Labori and Jouauste after the deposition of the royalist deputy, De Grand Maison, which consisted of a clap-trap tirade against foreigners intervening in the affair, and tittle-tattle outside the case, delivered in grandiloquent style, with a peroration worthy of an election harangue, ending with the preposterous words addressed to the judges: "If you think Dreyfus innocent, acquit him, but if you decide he is guilty, you must pronounce his condemnation." The deputy accompanied this instruction to the court with sweeping gestures, and turned to leave the stage amid roars of laughter from the audience, which drew a fierce stage-villain look from him, that again convulsed the court.

M. Labori, however, called the deputy back. He wanted to examine several of De Grand Maison's statements, but Col. Jouauste refused to allow the questions to be put, at which the counsel became tremendously indignant, insisted upon his right to do so, and a warm altercation ensued between the president and counsel. The former, however, maintained his decision, which was indisputably unfair to Dreyfus, and Labori sat down, gagged and boiling over with indignation, which feeling was shared by a majority of the people in court.

The court adjourned for the day at 11:45 a. m.

Day's Evidence in Detail.

Rennes, Aug. 24.—When Colonel Maurel, president of the court martial of 1894, was on the stand to-day, after saying that he only desired to speak of matters upon which his recollection was clear, he proceeded to declare that he had nothing to say in regard to the evidence of M. Charavay, M. Teysennier or M. Pelletier, but he added M. Bertillon's testimony appealed to the eyes and minds of the judges. It had been said that the judges did not understand it, but that was not true. Regarding the evidence given at the court martial of 1894, witness said he considered Du Paty de Clam had only given the court a circumspect repetition of his report, while the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry's evidence would have been more forcible if less exaggerated. At the same time, Maurel continued, he believed Henry had spoken without hatred or passion. The prisoner's attitude at the trial was correct and calm. His repeated denials and protests were far from astonishing the witnesses; they seemed perfectly natural. The only letter handed to Colonel Maurel during the course of the trial was not brought by Colonel Picquart. The letter, moreover, was returned the same evening to the officer who brought it.

Replying to M. Labori, M. Maurel said he did not know General Mercier, and had never seen him since the trial until June last.

M. Labori—Can Colonel Maurel tell us to what he attributed the secret communication of the dossier?"

Colonel Maurel—I have not the slightest idea.

M. Labori—Can you tell us the name of the officer who brought the private letter?"

Colonel Maurel—It was Du Paty de Clam.

Labori—Was there many documents in this secret dossier? Can you state what they were?"

Colonel Maurel—I only saw one of them; I did not look at the others, because my mind was already made up."

M. Labori—Had the other members of the court also made up their minds?"

Colonel Maurel—Yes. Witness added two members of the court confided to him on this subject.

M. Labori—Can you tell us how, knowing as the judge that it was your duty to seek conscientiously for information and to expect sincere communications from the public prosecutor, that is to say, communications setting forth all the points in the case, both for and against the prisoner, you could be of the opinion your mind was finally made up after reading a single document?"

Colonel Maurel said he failed to clearly grasp the question, and M. Labori repeated his query, whereupon the witness replied that he could not answer, because if he did he would have to speak of the first document in the dossier, which convinced the court of the prisoner's guilt."

At this point M. Labori said he would like to confront Colonel Maurel with Captain Freystatter, another of the judges at the court martial of 1894, but Freystatter was not present, and Colonel Maurel promised to wait a few days, and give the Captain an opportunity of attending.

A lively incident followed. M. Labori having asked leave to interrogate General Mercier, the government commissary, Major Carriere took the occasion to remark that while counsel had the right to ask questions, he had no business to draw deductions, to which the lawyer dryly replied that he had always acted with a full knowledge of the restrictions imposed upon counsel, and that he had no need of lessons from Major Carriere, and would not accept them.

General Mercier was then recalled, and it was noted that he wore his uniform, for the first time during the trial. The impression thereby created was that the General, expecting a hot cross-examination, thought that his uniform would, perhaps, protect him.

M. Labori said he desired to know if General Mercier admitted ordering Col. Maurel to communicate secret documents to the court martial of 1894.

General Mercier—I know I did not have the right to give formal orders to that effect, but I gave Maurel orders in a manner sufficiently clear.

Replying to questions, the General said that when Dreyfus was arrested he knew of no other proof against him than the bordereau.

There were, therefore, only suspicions, but it was urgently necessary not to lose time in arresting him, in order to stop the treasonable practices.

M. Labori asked Colonel Jouauste to secure the evidence of M. Pappie and the editor of La Libre Parole, in regard to the letter in which the name of Dreyfus was disclosed as that of the officer arrested for espionage. As Colonel Jouauste hesitated, M. Labori insisted upon the necessity for an examination of the letter, "in order to reach the truth I am seeking for. The whole responsibility for this case, I believe really rests upon the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry and Colonel Du Paty de Clam."

Resuming his examination of General Mercier, M. Labori asked him several questions as to why he at first asserted the date of the bordereau to be the month of April. General Mercier said that in 1894 he was only acquainted with the general reasons which existed for believing Dreyfus guilty, and had not paid attention to the details. The General refused to reply to any further questions. For instance, he declined to say whether he had examined the proofs against Dreyfus.

M. Labori—In short, you considered it in the nature of a sensational move to have Dreyfus prosecuted and sentenced. Did you examine previously the charges against Dreyfus?

General Mercier—I only examined the nature of the documents betrayed.

M. Labori—Was it not necessary for that purpose to fix the dates of the bordereau?

General Mercier—I did not think so. Further, I declare M. Labori is discussing the whole trial of 1894. That may have some interest from a historical point of view. But since the court of cassation quashed the judgment, it seems to me it is not for us now to revert to the various features of that trial.

M. Labori pointed out the contradictions in the evidence of the officers of headquarters staff, regarding the importance and nature of the contents of the bordereau, and asked General Mercier where Dreyfus could have obtained particulars about the pneumatic brake. Mercier then said he thought Dreyfus might have had cognizance of the brake at Bourges, adding: "In any case he had a better chance to obtain such knowledge than Esterhazy could possibly have had."

M. Labori—General Mercier says Dreyfus might have had cognizance. I desire to emphasize that expression. We shall now prove Dreyfus could not have had cognizance of the brake.

Counsel proceeded to demonstrate how rigorously the secret of the construction of the brake was guarded, and asked why in 1894 the charges regarding the Roblin Melinite shells were not dwelt upon.

General Mercier—That arises from the simple fact that it was not known until 1895 or 1897 that information on the subject was being divulged. The existence of treachery in regard to the distribution of heavy artillery among the army corps was unknown until 1895.

The passages-at-arms between M. Labori and General Mercier were followed with the keenest interest. Both men were wary and mutually suspicious of each other, and there was considerable acerbity, Colonel Jouauste at times finding difficulty in preventing the discussion from wandering outside legal paths.

Continuing, M. Labori asked why General Mercier did not have a report prepared regarding the confessions Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Captain Lebrun Renault.

Mercier—The question of the confession was of no importance, as a revision of the case seemed impossible.

Labori—What does General Mercier think of Esterhazy and the part he played?

Mercier—I do not know Esterhazy, and I do not think about him at all.

Labori—Did you know him at his trial in 1898?

Mercier—No.

Jouauste—General Mercier was not minister of war then.

Labori—This is most interesting. General Mercier declares he knows nothing of the trial of 1898.

Mercier—I know nothing of it. I leave that to the court martial which tried Esterhazy. I have only to answer in court for my acts, and I refuse you the right to question me about my thoughts.

Colonel Jouauste, addressing M. Labori, said: "You are reverting to the evidence of General Mercier."

Labori—My object in interrogating the witness is to revert to his evidence.

Mercier—I protest against the word "interrogating," for I am not a prisoner. (Interrogating, in French law, generally applies to the examination of an accused person by a magistrate).

M. Labori—It is not a question of interrogating. I used the word in the most respectful sense. Will General Mercier say what he means by the charge preferred against the partizans of Dreyfus of having spent 35,000,000 francs. What was this sum used for. The amount is simply ridiculous.

Mercier—I might just as well ask you.

Labori—Do you mean to suggest that it was spent in advertisements and in buying consciences?

Mercier—I say nothing whatever.

Counsel next wished to know why the bordereau was considered to be the court martial of 1894, when it was considered impossible to show the other documents of the secret dossier.

General Mercier—Because the bordereau was not dated or signed, and its place of origin could be concealed.

M. Labori pointed out that the place of origin had been mentioned in court, and then asked for explanations in regard to the perpetration of the 1894 forgery. The cross-examination of Gen. Mercier became more and more heated and so rapid that it was difficult to follow. As the questions of counsel touched upon the secret dossier and a certain document in blue pencil, Gen. Gonz, Gen. Roget, M. Gribelin and Major Lauth also participated in the discussion, which almost degenerated into a wrangle. The commissary, Major Carriere, protested against such discussion, and Col. Jouauste ordered silence.

A Plausible Theory.—Hixon—I wonder how Methuselah managed to live to such a ripe old age. Dixon—Probably because there was no bacteria and disease germs in his day.—Chicago News.

MAGIC

TRADE MARK

MAGIC SODA E.W.GILLETT

SODA

OR SALERATUS IS THE BEST

LONDON, ENG. E.W.GILLETT, CHICAGO ILL. TORONTO, ONT

CARPETS, RUGS, ART SQUARES

UP-TO-DATE GOODS IN EVERY LINE

We show 10 patterns to any other stores one.

Axminsters, Wilons, 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

Otis Makes More Trouble.

Surprises Department by Applying Chinese Exclusion Act to the Philippines.

Merritt Likely to Relieve Him—All New Regiments to Be Rushed Across.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The state department has been informed through diplomatic channels that General Otis has applied the Chinese exclusion laws to the Philippines. The information was a surprise to the authorities here, both state and military, as the matter has been under consideration for some time, and it was not known that General Otis had put the exclusion laws into force.

The Chinese government has shown more anxiety as to the course of this government towards the Chinese in the Philippines than towards those in Cuba or other parts of the world, mainly because the Philippines are so near China, and large numbers of Chinese are already established there. They carry on the bulk of the retail trade, and have an extensive quarter in Manila, and send out travelling salesmen carrying packs, to the remote interior of the islands.

The only action taken here as to the Chinese exclusion laws has been the ruling that they are not part of the Immigration act, and do not apply to Cuba or Porto Rico.

That the campaign in the Philippines is to be pushed vigorously and promptly is evident from a remark Secretary Root made to the reporters to-day. He was determined, he said, that every man belonging to the twenty regiments of volunteers now being recruited shall eat his Christmas dinner in that country. This statement was brought out by a reference to the published report that ten of these regiments were to be held in the United States as a reserve force.

Regarding the reports that General Merritt, who has been at Lake Champlain in conference with the President, is to succeed General Otis in command of the troops in the Philippines, Secretary Root was non-committal. He evaded all questions on this point, and declined to make any positive statement whatever in regard to the subject.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Ten Days Dead Before Discovery—Revelstoke Swift's Sentence—Telegraph Extension.

Vancouver, Aug. 24.—A woman named Annie Nelson, alias Annie Trievthick, was to-day found dead in her room, and evidence points to the fact that about 10 days ago she suicided with carbolic acid. She came here from Credit, in Exeter county, Ontario, in 1884, or thereabouts. She was the daughter of a farmer. Failing to secure employment here, she went astray, and has lived by herself in apartments in the business portion of the city.

D. G. Cathcart, the Revelstoke grocery clerk, has been sentenced to the Westminster jail for 15 months on five charges of obtaining goods by false pretences. The original charges were uttering forgeries, but these were withdrawn. He got 3 months on each charge. He failed to secure counsel, and pleaded guilty to the charges. Among the bills incurred by Cathcart was $30 for hack hire, and another large sum for jewelry.

Telegraph communication has been established with Cascade, B. C., by the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs, that point having been reached by the Boundary Creek extension on August 21. Grand Forks, it is expected, will be reached about a week hence, and Greenwood somewhere about September 15. A great reduction in rates will be effected by the completion of this line, the rate from Vancouver to Cascade being made 60 cents, in lieu of $1.15.

In the Westminster Police court on Tuesday the proprietor of the Cleveland hotel was a second time convicted of supplying liquor to Indians, and was fined $150, or in default 6 months' imprisonment. A half-breed named Tim Vock paid $50 fine for supplying whiskey to a full-blooded "brave."

The Chinese reformer, Hon. Kang Yu Wei, has, with his suite, taken up his abode at the Columbian College, Westminster. The company consists of his excellency, his Chinese secretary, his interpreter and one of the Northwest mounted police officers. Rev. Principal Sipprell, B. A., B. D., who has been on a visiting tour throughout Ontario and the States, will return to take charge of the Columbian College about the 10th of September.

Fishing on the Fraser was almost a failure on Tuesday. In the aggregate, a few hundred were caught. Fishermen are having a great deal of trouble with snags, and in one case a net was drawn under a boom of logs, near the Automatic Can factory. It is understood that the price of fish has been advanced to 25 cents.

On Saturday next, August 26, the vote of the electors of Vancouver will be taken on the by-law to raise, by way of debentures, a loan of $150,000 to be applied for the sewage of certain portions of the city and for the construction of septic or settling tanks to treat the sewage.

Boers Wrath At Portuguese

Hint That They Will Send for Ammunition Held at Delagoa Bay.

British Subjects at the Cape Warned Against Befriending Queen's Enemies.

By Associated Press.

Laurenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 26.—The detained ammunition intended for the Transvaal has been removed to the Portuguese trooship India. It is reported that the Boers contemplate sending commands for the ammunition.

Capetown, Aug. 23—From an excellent unofficial source of information it is ascertained that the substance of the Transvaal's communication to the British government in reply to the latter's demand is a concession of a five years' (retroactive) franchise, a share in the election of the president, and an increase in the representation of the gold fields, probably eight additional seats, and a stipulation that all other questions are to be submitted to an arbitrator but not a foreign power, that Great Britain shall not use present interference as a precedent, and that the British government shall relinquish all sovereignty rights.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Aug. 23.—In connection with the rumor that there are many Boers who are British subjects and who outwardly sympathize with the British, while in reality they are the secret agents of President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, the Premier yesterday evening declared it was the intention of the government to take steps to detect and punish British subjects cooperating with the enemies of the Queen.

Pretoria, Aug. 23.—Mr. Conyngham, British agent and charge d'affaires at Pretoria, to-day presented to the government a further despatch from the British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, the nature of which has not yet been divulged. The presumption is that it is in connection with the recent pour parlers. The members of the executive are apparently more cheerful.

London, Aug. 23.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Times says: "Disquieting reports have been received here from Natal. It is said that on Sunday a train from Johannesburg was fired on in Transvaal territory. The feeling near the border is bitter, and the disloyal Natal Dutch are armed with Mausers."

New York, Aug. 23.—The Commercial Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "The markets here were cheerful to-day in the absence of political developments. Consols rose ⅝ on bears closing. Americans opened dull but with fair buying, largely Continental, and the closing was firm at the best. Portuguese securities were again strong on rumors that Delagoa Bay is really British, intelligence of the purchase having been delayed for diplomatic reasons regarding the Transvaal."

TELLER LOCATED.

Banque Ville Marie Official Believed to Have Been Traced to London.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—It is reported that J. J. Herbert, the missing teller of the Banque Ville Marie, who is charged with the theft of $58,000, is in London, having taken a room at 28 Portland street, under the name of George W. Plum, Philadelphia. Chief Detective Carpenter declined to say anything about the matter.

C. P. R. OFFICIALS.

Fort William, Aug. 23.—It is rumored and generally believed that J. A. Cameron, superintendent of Winnipeg and Fort William division of the C. P. R., will be transferred to the Crow's Nest Pass division, and that G. J. Bury, at present superintendent of the North Bay division, will succeed him. Superintendent Bury will take charge the 1st of September. Mr. Cameron is at present in British Columbia, on his holidays.

THREE KILLED ON CROSSING.

New York, Aug. 23.—While crossing the tracks of the New Jersey Southern railway at Seabright, N. J., to-night, a carriage containing six persons was struck by a train. Miss Louise Terry, Charles Trippe and Creata Terry were instantly killed and the other occupants of the carriage badly injured.

CHAMPION WING SHOT.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 23.—J. A. H. Elliott, the recognized champion wing shot of the world, to-day lost the Eastern championship and a side bet of $100, to W. R. Crosby of Batavia, N. Y. The score was 139 to 128, out of a possible 150.

One murder made a villain; millions a hero. Numbers sanctified the crime.—Portens.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Special to the Colonist.

Cottons Higher.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—There has been an advance in the price of cottons which will affect the retail trade very sharply. In fancy cottons the advance is from 2½ to 7½ per cent. The advance is made by the mills in consequence of an advance in the price of raw cottons. Many lines of manufactured cotton goods and dress cottons will be affected. Worsteds have gone up from 5 to 15 per cent., owing to scarcity in the wool market. This will increase the cost of all lines of underclothing.

A Lady Competitor.

Dundas, Aug. 23.—The Dundas team for the Ontario rifle matches has as one of its members Miss Lizzie Biddy, who it to take part in several matches.

University Entrance.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—In an interview today Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of education, expresses himself in favor of the adoption of an entrance examination to the university, instead of granting admission on a certificate of high school teachers. In Massachusetts the practice has been followed many years with success. It is, however, proposed to leave the question entirely in the hands of the university authorities.

Standing by Anderson.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23:—At the conclusion of the preliminary hearing John W. Anderson was sent up for trial at the fall assizes on the charge of stealing Molson's Bank money. Bail will be asked. If granted Anderson will resume work in the McClary Manufacturing Co.'s office, and will live at Manager Driscoll's home.

Harvesting.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—Harvesting is general. Twenty per cent. of the Mennonite reserve crop is cut.

THE ACCIDENT RECORD.

Varied Mishaps, All Causing Loss of Human Life.

Rat Portage Ont., Aug. 23.—John Ritchie, publisher of a small weekly paper called the Minstrel, at Keewatin, was drowned at Fort Francis on Monday evening. He was about 35 years of age, and came from Mount Forest, Ont. He leaves a wife and one child. The dead man was down on the programme to sing "Just Break the News to Mother" at a minstrel show the evening he was drowned.

Chatham, Aug. 23.—John McLeod, aged 25, a Blenheim carpenter, while at work in a silo fell 25 feet, alighting on a stone wall and receiving fatal injuries.

Hamilton, Aug. 23.—Thomas Kenney, wheel tapper on the G. T. R., was caught between two cars at Stuart siding and injured so badly that he died shortly after.

Kingston, Aug. 23.—While Thomas Blake and a companion were loading grain, his companion started the horses without warning, and Blake fell and broke his neck, dying instantly. He was aged 50.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—T. J. Hatch, aged 6, was drowned in the canal this afternoon. He was playing with companions near the embankment, when he fell in.

NORTHFIELD HOTEL BURNED.

Almost Total Loss of Building and Contents—Overturned Lamp Cause Suggested.

Nanaimo, Aug. 23.—M. Spisaka's hotel, a two-storey frame structure at Northfield, was totally destroyed by fire late last night. About 11:30 two men returning from work on the afternoon shift at the mine noticed the blaze, and gave an alarm. All efforts to put out the fire proved unavailing. Fire fighting appliances do not find a place in Northfield, and the nearest apparatus was too far away to be of any use. Water, also, was scarce, or the Wellington brigade might have journeyed to the scene. A bucket brigade did its best, but little if any of the contents of the building was saved. Roughly estimated, the loss amounts to about $3,000. The building was insured for $2,000. The origin of the fire is not known. It is supposed, however, to have started from a lamp, which either overturned or exploded. Spisaka's saloon was burned down four years ago. The owner, it is said, will not again rebuild.

A meeting is being held here for the reorganization of the Y. M. C. A.

PETER JACKSON'S ESCAPADE.

The Colored Pugilist Drank Too Freely Before Essaying Bout With Jefford.

Vancouver, Aug. 23.—(Special)—In the Jackson-Jefford bout at the Savoy to-night Jackson entered the ring intoxicated. In the fourth round he was so befuddled that he ceased defending himself. The theatre was crowded, and many shouted to Jeffords, "Don't hit a drunken man."

Chief of Police Stewart stopped the fight at the close of the fourth round.

THE CANADA CUP.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—The Genesee won the second race for the Canada cup, beating the Beaver by 10 seconds. The course was 9 miles to windward and back.

NEW RECEIVER.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Judge Thompson of the United States circuit court to-day appointed Percival W. Clement, of Rutland, Vt., receiver of the Ogdensburg Transportation Co., on the application of Frederick H. Prince.

VANCOVER AND VICINITY.

Hay and Oats Spoiled in the Fields—Pressmen See Canneries, and Are Banquetted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 23.—H. D. Benson, of Ladner, reports serious loss of hay through wet weather and scarcity of farm hands. The Westminster correspondent of the World to-day reports great loss of oats, as well.

The press excursionists, after visiting the canneries, arrived in New Westminster to-day, and were suitably entertained by the Mayor and citizens, after which they returned to Vancouver, being banquetted in the evening at the Hotel Vancouver.

God hath yoked to guilt her pale torment, misery.—Bryant.

Cubans in Angry Mood

Soldiers Irritated at Vexatious Delay Attempt Raid on Paymaster.

Five Killed and Eleven Wounded by a Volley from Gendarmes.

Applicants for the American Money Find Their Names Not on Lists.

By Associated Press.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 23.—Five men are dead and eleven wounded as the result of a fight last night between gendarmes and disappointed Cuban soldiers at Cuevitas, three miles from Santiago, where the payment of Cuban troops is progressing.

Five thousand Cubans had gathered there to receive pay, and after three days only 580 had been paid. Thousands who had been disappointed at other points had come to Cuevitas, as the last place of payment in the province. The imperfect lists cause great dissatisfaction, and a rumor circulated yesterday that the paymasters would leave to-day alarmed the men who had not been paid. They began to collect in groups, and to show their annoyance.

Finally their threats became serious. Captain Baliat and twenty gendarmes were present to preserve order among the applicants, and the United States troops protected Colonel Moule, the officer having charge of payments. Suddenly Captain Baliat, who was mounted, was surrounded by a mob, struck by stones and bottles, and shot in the arm. His men promptly fired a volley into the mob, three persons being instantly killed, and thirteen wounded, two of whom died this morning.

Colonel Moule's guard promptly surrounded the money office, but took no part in the fighting. For a few minutes there was a lively conflict, carbines and machetes being used freely. Captain Baliat was the only gendarme wounded. All the dead are colored soldiers.

This morning payment was resumed, under heavy guard. There are rumors that a force is being organized to attack the pay office, but these are probably unfounded.

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

Negro Builders of Street Railway Make Connection With Live Wire.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 23.—Two negroes were killed outright, two were seriously burned, and eighteen others were severely shocked, while engaged in the reconstruction of St. Charles Avenue Electric car line in this city to-day. The men had placed a rail against a pole charged with 500 volts of electricity, due to defective insulation.

MEDICAL BARBARIANS.

State Commissioners Report Gross Misdeeds on the Part of Asylum Staff.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—Gov. Gage to-day received the lunacy commissioners' report of their investigation into the management of the insane asylum at Agnew's. A great deal of the report is unprintable. Dr. Sponagle, medical superintendent of the asylum, has been removed, besides Drs. Stocking and Crystal.

ASTORIA REGATTA.

Fine Weather Makes a Success of Second Day of Sporting Carnival.

Astoria, Aug. 23.—The weather has been almost perfect to-day, and the regatta programme was conducted with more promptness than yesterday. Among the more notable events was the outrigger skiff race between Ted Ayres, of Alameda, and Dr. Dennis, of the South End (California) crews. The course was three-quarters of a mile and return, and was won by Ayres. Time, 11:19.

The double scull race, between a Portland crew, composed of Hart and Scott, and a Vancouver crew, composed of Alexander and Thompson, was won by the former.

There was a constant succession of small events, such as tub races, swimming matches and high diving throughout the entire day. Owing to the lack of wind, the afternoon sailing races were not a success.

To-morrow, the last day of the carnival, will be celebrated by a series of land sports.

TO RIG THE SHAMROCK.

New York, Aug. 23.—On board the Cunard Line steamer Aurania, which arrived here to-day, were two carpenters from the Fife yards, Scotland, who came over to assist in getting the Shamrock in trim for her coming race with the Columbia. They are William Crawford, foreman at the Fife yards, and David Fife, a cousin of William Fife, the designer of the Shamrock.

BILLY STIFT'S AMBITION.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Billy Stift to-day signed to meet "Kid" McCoy September 8, for six rounds. The agreement is conditional upon Stift's winning his fight in Denver to-morrow with Jimmy Scanlon. Should Stift be beaten in Denver, McCoy will probably fill the engagement with Choynski.

We must have kings, we must have nobles; nature is always providing such in every society; only let us have the real instead of the titular. In every society some are born to rule and some to advise. The chief is the chief all the world over, only not his cap and plume. It is only this sometimes unjust to the true and finished man.—Emerson.

Manners easily and rapidly mature into morals.—Horace Mann.

Big Strike Gordo

Immense Depos Found by Mes and Wi

Ore Assays Very Easy of Acce Ledg

The time is fast app number of big mines couver Island will be Almost every week re of rich finds along th in other districts trib But it has been le Braden, ex-M. P. P., Wilson to make the c place this Island on th Kootenay, if not on a mining country. For a quarter of a centur been making periodica terior of the Island, game and afterwards As early as 1875 while pedition he found a le ore, the value of which at the time. When he in mining he had the had brought in assayed they went $2,000 to th assay slip was hand Braden has been searc but so far without su he says that he will c deavors as long as he Mr. Keith Wilson Mr. Braden's trips wa company him, and in f went down to the Gor and ascended that stre miles, Mr. Braden hav trip found some galena desirous of finding the it came They were s yond expectations, the found being at least and carrying galena f most of it solid galena being streaked with it is porphyry and the har ite. One assay made be 66 per cent. lead, 113 ounces in silver an the ton. This was th others varying, but showing 66 per cent. silver and $1.50 in gol This is the first find of galena on Vancouve it is a large deposit wil stood when it is stated enay country a ledge o width is considered Messrs. Braden and W several claims, and ot been staked by those Four men were put property and a trench w the face of the ledge, e this showed the extent deposit, the owner of a who had not spent a ce refused an offer of $10 The ledge is in a gul river, just 12 miles Float from it has bee miles, and Mr. Braden it is the greatest deposit whole province. There of water power in t amount of wood for fu try from the mouth of and there are few diffi countered by road-build is easy to work, the blasted the trench not b a drill during the three were at work.

The owners of the p to receive offers but are to sell, being well able property themselves.

PAUL KR

Deep mournful eyes tha
The devious path to t
The giant form of Linc
By Cromwell's grosse
Coarse rustic garb, of t
That masks each migh
Its shapeless folds the r
Of Europe's jesters t

So much the crowd cau
Ask critics, clearer-eye
So rough a scabbard le
How keen the blade i
The trenchant will, the
So strangely doumed
With Destiny's still clim
The hopeless war of A

His kindred are a rugge
That nurse a dying nr
The sons of Calvin's bit
And sterner than their
By faith through trackl
Lost miles of lonely s
Far from the intruding
They found their Prom

By such grim guardians
His Spartan childhood
The wind-trail of the fl
The lion's path he kn
The camp surprised at d
Of feet, the crackling
When on the sleeping la
The sudden Kaffir bro

Nay, once, 'tis said, whe
Had barred the hunter
And 'mid its swoolen cu
A wounded buck at b
While some before the b
And some before the
Striding that torrent's f
The mercy-stroke he g

A stream more rapid and
His strength has stemm
Called from the plodding
The starker wills of m
Chance-preaticed to so
Unlettered and unscho
The clod-bred clownish
No less, a realm, and

Yet through the realm
Against an Empires m
And with untiring skill
The so unequal fight;
He buys his victories all
Whose foe have Time f
Each fatal triumph bring
The inevitable end.

Haply the hoarse-voiced
The long debate at las
Ere the young Future c
Its quarrel with the P
Nathless, our England w
May greet a foeman t
Of her own stubborn me
For She is iron too.

Edward Sidney Tylee in
tator.

POINTED PARA

Money may not produ
it sometimes makes it p
His satanical majesty
men make their tax retu
No sensible man sympa
who run into debt becaus
Love is blind to ever
possible exception of the