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$1050 Lansdowne-avenue, Parkdale, brick, semi-detached, 6 rooms, stable, large lot 25 x 136. Apply H. H. WILLIAMS, 12 Victoria-street.

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TWENTIETH YEAR — TEN PAGES—MONDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 11 1899—TEN PAGES — ONE CENT

Senate Rdg Room
1Jan00
SENATE FO

CIVILIZED WORLD STANDS AGHAST AT ARMY "JUSTICE"

Again Captain Dreyfus Has Been Convicted, After All His Years of Torture, Without Proper Evidence.

France, Not Dreyfus, is on Trial To-Day at the Bar of Civilization for this Monster Injustice Intended to Protect Her Army—Roast of the Verdict is Universal.

The Cut-and-Dried Dreyfus Verdict.

To-day, the 9th of Sept., 1899, the court-martial of the 10th Army Corps deliberating behind closed doors, the President put the following question:

"Is Alfred Dreyfus, brevet-captain 14th Regiment of Artillery, probationer on the general staff, guilty of having in 1894 entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign power or one of its agents to induce it to commit hostility or undertake war against France, or procure it the means therefor by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the document called the bordereau, according to the decision of the Court of Cassation of June 3, 1899?"

The votes were taken separately, beginning by the inferior grade and youngest in the last grade, the President having given his opinion last.

The court declares on the question, by a majority of five votes to two, "Yes," the accused is guilty.

The majority agreed that there are extenuating circumstauces, in consequence of which and on the request of the Commissary of the Government the President again put the question and received the votes.

As a result, the court condemns, by a majority of five votes to two, Alfred Dreyfus to the punishment of ten years' detention.

CAPT. ALFRED DREYFUS

Who has twice been made a martyr by the army in France. He was again found guilty and sentenced to prison for ten years.

Rennes, Sept. 8.—The expected has happened. Dreyfus has been condemned, but though a majority of those in the court room this afternoon fully expected the verdict, they were completely stupified when it was given, and the silence which prevailed in the room, and the way men turned pale and caught their breaths, was more impressive than any other manifestation could have been.

How Dreyfus' Counsel Took It.

M. Demange sank back in his chair and tears trickled down his cheeks, and M. Labori turned white as a sheet, while all around the court men looked at each other in silence. Positively the only sound to be heard was the rustling of papers from the reporters' benches as each press representative tried to be first to send the news. As the audience left the court room fully 10 or 15 men were crying openly, and the majority of those present walked quietly down the street for more than a block without speaking a word. It was like a funeral procession.

Dreyfus is Told His Fate.

Meanwhile a tragedy was being enacted in the little room off the court room, where Dreyfus listened to the reading of the verdict. He had been told the result by his lawyers, and had wept bitterly, but when in the presence of the officials of the court-martial he listened impassively to the sentence.

His Wife is Brave.

His wife, who was waiting in torture and suspense at her house, bore the news bravely, and, when visiting her husband this afternoon, showed the onlookers who were in the streets no sign of her suffering as she walked from her carriage to the prison.

Feels for His Wife.

Mathieu Dreyfus was not present in court this afternoon, but visited his brother after the verdict had been rendered. He found him perfectly calm and without any manifestation of surprise at the finding of the court. The prisoner simply shrugged his shoulders, uttering an expressive "Bah!" adding, as he embraced his brother as the latter was preparing to leave, "Console my wife."

Will Dreyfus Be Pardoned?

The general belief is that Dreyfus will be pardoned, but this will not satisfy his friends, who vehemently declare that they will refuse to accept the verdict, and will continue the battle until the judgment is reversed. The verdict, they say, is directed more against the Jews than against Dreyfus, and, if allowed to stand, will make their existence in France impossible.

Will Ask for a Revision.

M. Labori and M. Demange took the midnight train for Paris. They drove to the station in a closed carriage, escorted by four mounted gendarmes. The road was practically deserted, and no demonstration occurred en route or at the station.

M. Demange and M. Labori will to-morrow sign an application for a revision of the case, although there is no hope that the verdict will be reversed. Both are much upset, though it can hardly be said that they are surprised.

BRINGING IN THE VERDICT.

The Court-Martial, 5 to 2, Pronounce Dreyfus Guilty of the Charge.

At 5 o'clock the ringing of a bell announced the entry of the judges with the verdict of the court-martial. An officer ordered "Carry arms!" and "Present arms!" The rattle of rifles then followed. Then Col. Jouaust, the president, marched in, saluted, and laid his kepi on the table. The other officers of the court-martial did likewise, the gendarmes shouted "Silence!" and the silence of death fell on the audience.

The Verdict.

President Jouaust then began and, without a tremor in his voice and apparently unmoved, read the verdict, as follows:

To-day, the 9th of September, 1899, the court-martial of the 10th Army Corps, deliberating behind closed doors the president put the following question:

"Is Alfred Dreyfus, brevet-captain 14th Regiment of Artillery, probationer on the general staff, guilty of having in 1894 entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign power, or one of its agents, to induce it to commit hostility or undertake war against France, or procure it the means therefor by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the document called the bordereau, according to the decision of the Court of Cassation of June 3, 1899?"

The votes were taken separately, beginning by the inferior grade and youngest in the last grade, the president having given his opinion last.

The court declares on the question by a majority of five votes to two, "Yes, the accused is guilty."

The majority agreed that there are extenuating circumstances, in consequence of which, and on the request of the Commissary of the Government, the president again put the question and received the votes.

As a result, the court condemns by a majority of five votes to two Alfred Dreyfus to the punishment of 10 years' detention.

The pent-up feelings of the audience were expressed in a long-drawn "Oh!" when Col. Jouaust reached the word, "guilty." The word was pronounced under his breath. Owing to the threat of vigorous punishment for uttering any cry, there was no outburst, but the faces of the majority of the spectators reflected an expression of anguished surprise. M. Labori heard the verdict with a pallid visage, while M. Demange fell back in a chair as though horror-stricken.

The silence was immediately broken by a rush of the reporters to drop their previously prepared telegrams into the letter-box, opening into the street, where a gendarme received them and gave them to the respective messengers for transmission by wire.

All Sounds Hushed.

The noise called forth stern cries of "Silence," "Silence," and again all sounds were hushed until Col. Jouaust finished speaking. He concluded by saying the court would remain sitting until the room was cleared. He asked the audience to go out quietly and not to raise a shout of any sort. The gendarmes then closed around the audience and pressed them outside. Not a cry or a word was raised by anyone. Everything passed off with complete calm.

There Was No Disorder.

As the people emerged the gendarmes kept them moving away from the court. The small crowd of people outside cheered for the army, but the gendarmes did not ed impassibly, did not give the slightest disorder. The judgment was read to Dreyfus in an adjoining little room by the clerk of the court, M. Coupers. Dreyfus listened impassibly, did not give the slightest sign of emotion, did not utter a word and marched back to prison like an automaton. It is understood that Dreyfus will be sent to Fort Corte, in the Island of Corsica.

How the Court Voted.

Here is the way the court voted on the question:

"Is Alfred Dreyfus, brevet captain, 14th Regiment of Artillery, probationer on the general staff, guilty of having in 1894 entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign power, or one of its agents, to induce it to commit hostility or undertake war against France, or procure it the means therefor by delivering the notes and documents called the bordereau, according to the court of Cassation of June 3, 1899?"

Lieut.-Col. Brangmart—yes.
Lieut-Col. de Breon—Yes.
Commandant Merle—Yes.
Capt. Parafait—Yes.
Capt. Beauvais—Yes.
Capt. Profilet—No.
Lieut.-Col. Jouaust—No.

The Verdict Made Known.

Large crowds, which the police kept moving, waited around the square in which the telegraph office and the principal cafes are situated. When the people learned the court had been out an hour, it was argued that this meant a disagreement in favor of Dreyfus. The first indication to these watchers that a result had been reached was when a soldier on a bicycle came tearing along as fast as he could from the Lycee towards the artillery barracks. The soldiers and gendarmes keeping the streets sat up in their saddles and watched the bicyclist as long as he remained in sight. This orderly was despatched before the court returned, as another five or ten minutes elapsed before the army of reporters and messengers on foot and on bicycles came in a wave up the street, and in a minute the telegraph office was a pandemonium. It was literally packed with men and women, all struggling towards the two little windows where the despatches were received. In the meanwhile the news of the condemnation of Dreyfus had filtered out to the crowd, but it produced no excitement.

FRANCE NOW AT THE BAR.

BRITISH COMMENTS.

London Times—The grossest and most appalling prostitution of justice the world has witnessed in modern times.

London Daily Mail — Rennes is France's moral Sedan.

London Daily Graphic—The supreme effort of human wrongheadedness.

London Daily Chronicle—Mercier, one of the blackest scoundrels in history.

London Daily Telegraph—Nothing left but a revolution and a war that will reduce France to a level with Spain.

London Standard—We are watching by the sickbed of a great nation.

AMERICAN COMMENTS.

N. Y. Tribune—The Rennes Court has wrought a work of hideous injustice.

N. Y. Sun—The present French Republic will forfeit the respect of mankind it means be not found to rectify the shameful decision.

N. Y. Times—It still remains true that a most terrible wrong has been repented, and that in France real justice my not be done.

N. Y. World—France is now on trial, not at Rennes, not anywhere within her own borders, but at the bar of civilization. French officers have, in the name of France, spat in the face of justice. France is at the bar.

Boston Post—The verdict will be generally regarded throughout the civilized world as a monstrous wrong.

Washington Evening Star — The verdict indicated the French army as corrupt and incompetent and a menace to the stability of the Republic.

Washington Evening Times—The nation which would allow such a hideous crime against justice and humanity to go unredressed and unpunished need not expect to escape certain and terrible retribution.

Chicago Tribune—By its exhibition of injustice the French nation has proclaimed itself a race of degenerates.

Louisville Courier-Journal—France will explate in blood, in tears, in humiliation the crime of yesterday.

SACRIFICED DREYFUS FOR MERCIER.

Some Hot Criticism on the Action of the President of the Rennes Court-Martial.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The Boulevards this evening presented an animated scene, but on the whole the Rennes verdict was calmly discussed. After dinner crowds collected in front of the offices of Libre Parole, which were illuminated with cheap Venetian lanterns. A number of fellows in a neighboring cafe started to sing the Marseillaise and then formed a procession, which the police soon dispersed, and the leaders of which were arrested and taken to the station. By 11 o'clock the boulevards were deserted.

Dreyfus May Be Freed.

The representative of the Associated Press here learns on good authority that one of the members of the Cabinet to-day told a friend that Dreyfus probably would not have to undergo further imprisonment and that if he was sent to prison his place of confinement would probably be the Island of St. Marguerite, near Canas, where Marshal Bazaine was incarcerated and whence he escaped.

The Court-Martial Objected.

It is generally believed that the Government's attitude towards the court-martial rendered the president and members of that body indisposed to accept the instructions and limitations given at the outset of the court-martial's proceedings, and that the subsequent request sent to Major Carriere, the Government's commissary at the trial, to confine himself to the limits laid down by the Court of Cassation, and, finally, the request that the verdict be delayed until Monday, stiffened the backbone of Col. Jouaust, who replied that he would not receive orders from any one, and thereupon closed the case.

Jouaust Stood by Mercier.

M. Clemenceau, in The Aurore, says Col. Jouaust's object was to save the general staff and that between Dreyfus and Mercier he selected Mercier. "The affair," declares M. Clemenceau, "was scandalously conduct-

Continued on Page 4.

GOVERNOR OF ALL AUSTRALIA.

The Earl of Jersey May Be the First Governor-General Under Federation.

London, Sept. 10.—The Earl of Jersey will, it is most probable, be appointed the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, so soon as the ratifying act has passed the Imperial Parliament.

Victor George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, is best known in Canada as having been the president of the Intercolonial Conference held at Ottawa in 1894. He is 54 years old, and previous to his coming to Canada to attend the conference was Governor of New South Wales from 1890 to 1893. He was one of the most popular governors which that colony has ever had and would undoubtedly prove a most popular appointment to the higher office to be created by the Australian Federation bill.

Edwards and Hart-Smith, Chartered Accountants Bank of Commerce Building. George Edwards, F. C. A., A. Hart Smith, C. A. 136

43 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

That is the Yield of Wheat in Some Parts of Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—The Manitoba and Northwestern Railway crop report shows a considerable quantity of grain yet to cut. The weather is warm and dry. The yield in some places goes as high as 43 bushels to the acre.

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

Conclusive Evidence.

The ladies say Bingham's ice cream soda is the best, and they know! Delightfully cool under the electric fans.

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

GREENWAY'S RULE IN MANITOBA ENDS SOON.

The People of That Province Know They Got No Relief From Him in Their Railroad Situation.

Interesting Interview With Hugh John Macdonald, Who Will Lead the Conservatives to Victory—He is Not in Federal Politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh John Macdonald of Winnipeg arrived in town last night at 8 o'clock and are at the Queen's. They are down here to visit friends and to place their boy in Upper Canada College.

Hugh John, the son of the old chief, Sir John Macdonald, was looking unusually well and was as chirpy as ever. He greeted his friends who came to see him with that warmness of heart that they all know and appreciate.

Mr. Macdonald Interviewed.

After Mr. Macdonald had some supper and had explained that he was delayed some three hours by the train, he gave The World an interview as to the political situation in Manitoba. Readers of The World, of course, know that Mr. Macdonald is leader of the Opposition to the Greenway Government and is organizing the province for the election which is expected some time this year.

"It is not likely," said Mr. Macdonald, "that there will be another session, and I am risking all my future in putting up the best possible fight against the existing Government. The moment they declare the elections on," he said, "I intend to resign the position of solicitor for the C. P. R., which I now hold, and to throw all my energy into the fight in the direction of railway reform for our province. The fight, you must know, is largely one concerning railways, and myself and my friends of the Opposition have decided to make a straight issue with the Liberals on this subject.

A Road to Hudson Bay.

"In the first place, it must be remembered that, when John Norquay, who was a Conservative, was Premier of Manitoba, he was charged by the Liberals with not being sufficiently strenuous in favor of a railway to Hudson Bay. It was then alleged, as it is alleged now, that real relief to Manitoba in the way of transportation could only come by a railway to Hudson Bay and ocean steamers from some port on that bay to the English market. Mr. Norquay, when discussing this question, had said that the Hudson Bay Railway, as then proposed, was not a pressing necessity, and for this statement he was hounded by the Liberals. Nevertheless Mr. Norquay did introduce legislation looking to the construction of that road, being forced thereto by the cries of his opponents. In the legislation that he introduced he guaranteed interest on four and a half million dollars to build the road, but the money was not to be paid over until the construction was completed and arrangements made for steamship connection. This was good legislation, in the interests of the province.

Where Greenway Erred.

"When Greenway came in, however, and defeated Norquay he practically repudiated the Hudson Bay scheme and projected what was known as the Dauphin road in its place. He voted bonuses for this road, but took no guarantees as to its construction or as to the rates that were to obtain on it, and it stands to-day as an unrealized proposition, as far as the public interest is concerned.

"Mr. Greenway's next attempt was in connection with a road to the south, connecting with the American lines. Before his time Norquay started the idea of the Red River Valley road as a Government road, over which road all lines to the south in the States touching it were to have running rights. When Greenway came in, instead of preserving the independence of this line and control over it, he practically gave it to the Northern Pacific Railway without any guarantee as to its rates and without any control over it, and not long after the Northern Pacific got hold of it it made a pooling arrangement with the C. P. R., and no relief came to the people of Manitoba, though they had sunk a lot of money in building it.

No Regulation of Rates.

"In the third place, Greenway's policy in connection with the Dauphin road was not in the interest of the people of Manitoba. Mann & Mackenzie got a large grant from the Dominion in favor of this road—6400 acres a mile for the portion in Manitoba and double that land grant for the portion beyond the boundary. Mr. Mackenzie also got from the Dominion Government a bonus in the shape of $40,000 a year for carrying the mails of Canada, which was equal to the interest on a million dollars. This large Dominion grant was further supplemented by Mr. Greenway, who guaranteed the principle and interest on $8000 a mile, but took no substantial means to regulate its rates, to secure its construction or to make good the obligations to which he had committed the Province. No regulation of rates or other protection to the public was secured.

More Concessions, Yet No Protection

"And, lastly, in connection with the South-eastern road, which is really a portion of Mann & Mackenzie's Rainy River project, they have given concessions without securing any adequate protection to the people. It is true they have been telling the people through the press that hey are to get a 10-cent-a-hundred rate for grain from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, but there is nothing to show that this is the case.

Charges Against Greenway.

"On the whole, then," said Mr. Macdonald, "we charge the Greenway Government with frustrating the Hudson Bay Railway project, which is still popular with the people of Manitoba; we charge them with giving away a railroad built by the people, known as the Red River Valley road, to the Northern Pacific, and, instead of getting competition, allowing that road to pool with the Canadian Pacific; and we charge them with giving grants to Mann & Mackenzie in connection with the Dauphin road and South-eastern road, and getting practically nothing in return for the good of the Province. They denounced the Conservatives for lack of public policy in connection with the railways, but they have miserably failed in this respect themselves, and, after all the money that Manitoba has given to railway construction, the money is as good as lost, as far as competition and transportation are concerned.

A Record of Jobbery.

"The whole record of the Greenway party is one of bribery and sacrifice of the public interest," said Mr. Macdonald.

The Conservative Policy.

"Now, as to our policy in connection with railways, we go thus far: Not one dollar of provincial money to be given to any railway in the shape of bonus unless the Province absolutely controls the rates of that railway; that if we think a road is necessary, and that it will pay, that it be built by the Province, and controlled by the Province, provided always that we cannot get an existing road to build it and to give us absolute control of its rates, and thereby secure competition.

"We also say that if the Hudson Bay Railroad is to be built, we will try and make some kind of arrangement with the existing Dauphin road, provided it will do the work, controlling its rates by the Province, and, failing that, to build it as a road owned by the people of Manitoba.

"These two policies in connection with railways are now before the people of Manitoba, and we are meeting with encouragement in every direction. Wherever we have held meetings the people have declared against the extravagance and failure of the Greenway railway policy and in favor of the progressive one that we are offering to them. That is the railway policy in a nutshell.

Other Planks.

"In other matters we are favoring strict economy, the reduction of the expenses of Government, and in regard to the question of immigration, we have taken a stand against foreigners like Galicians and Doukhobors being allowed to vote until they have familiarized themselves with our language and institutions. Attempts are being made to show that I am unfriendly to our fellow-Canadians who speak French, but everyone knows I am doing nothing of the kind. I am speaking only in reference to those Europeans who were born out of this country, and until they are settled in it they cannot not have the franchise, certainly not until they can speak our language.

Manitoba is With Him.

"I am ready," said Mr. Macdonald, "to stand by this policy, and I feel that the people of Manitoba are almost to a man with me. The Government can bring on the elections whenever they think fit, and when they do they will find the Conservatives ready to meet them, and I believe to sweep them out of power.

Not in Dominion Politics.

"As for Dominion politics, I am not in it. All my efforts are centred on the issue outlined above in reference to Manitoba. Our cause is such a good one that the people, irrespective of party, support it. We will sweep the whole of the Province. The Liberals, as an organized party, are not trusting to their cause so much as to their friends at Ottawa to come to their assistance and to help them out of the pit in which they find themselves to-day."

The Event of the Year at Dineens'.

From the middle to the end of September last year, during the introductory days of new fall fashions, over 3000 men's heads were crowned with new fall hats at Dineens', and there's a lively speculation at the famous store on the question whether the greater hat trade this season will come up to the vastly increased business which is done at Dineens' in fur garments this fall. The preparations for Dineens' xxxvth hat opening on the three last days of this week are being made on a grand scale, the importations of new English and American styles for this event being almost one-half greater than were shown a year ago. On Saturday 29 cases of the latest English designs in Derbys and square-crowns were received and are being unpacked for the opening display to-day. New shipments from all the celebrated hat makers will continue to arrive daily for the opening reception on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Bazaar 146 Yonge Street headquarters for souvenir goods.

Messrs. Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Co. have sold over fifty Underwood typewriters during the past week to educational institutions—fourteen to the Central Business College in Toronto.

Smoke Manhattan cigar, 10c. Try it

Herberte Simpson's cheapest photos are better than others' best. Studio 143 College-street.

Cook's Turkish Baths—204 King W.

Pember's Turkish Baths. Excellent sleeping accommodation. 129 Yonge.

To-Day's Program.

Y.W.C.G. Board of Management, 3 p.m.
Putnam Guard arrives at 5.30 p.m.
"London Life" at the Toronto, 8 p.m.
"A Gold Mine" at the Princess, 2 and 8 p.m.
Shea's Vaudeville, 2.30 and 8 p.m.
The Bijou, a burlesque, 2 and 8 p.m.
The Empire, 8 p.m.

Try Glencairn cigars—5c. straight.

St. Andrew's Pastor Arrives.

Rev. Armstrong Black, the new pastor of St. Andrew's Church, will arrive in the city to-day. For the present he will be the guest of Mr. Justice Maclennan.

See our new Billing Smith Premier Typewriter. Newsome & Gilbert.

Monuments.

Call and inspect our stock and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. The McIntosh Granite and Marble Company, Limited, 524 Yonge-st. Phone 4249. 146

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—On Saturday, Sept. 9th, at 450 Parliament-street, the wife of Alf. Jackson of a daughter.

PEARSON—On September 9th, at 12 Homewood-avenue, Toronto, the wife of Charles Pearson of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

POWELL—HOUCK—On Wednesday, Sept. 6th, at the residence of Dr. Aikman, 402 Spadina-avenue, Toronto, by Rev. J. W. Rae, Walter Crewdson Powell, to Minnie, youngest daughter of the late Louis Houck of Whitby.

DEATHS.

BURK—At her late residence, 104 Bond-street, on Sunday, Sept. 10, 1899, Eliza Burk, daughter of the late Thomas Burk, sr., of Niagara.

Interment at Niagara-on-the-Lake on Tuesday, 12th inst.

DAVIS—On Saturday, September 9th, at 31 Cumberland-street, Neille Davis, in her 23rd year.

Funeral Monday from above address to St. Basil's Church, thence to St. Michael's Cemetery.

FALLAIZE—At Sparrow Lake, on Saturday, Sept. 9, Clement D. Fallaize, aged 18 months.

Funeral from 465 Gerrard-street east, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, at 2 p.m., to St. James' Cemetery.

RYAN—On Sept. 8, at Tavistock, Michael Ryan, in his 58th year.

Funeral from the F. W. Mathews Co. undertaking rooms, 455 Queen-street west, Monday, the 11th, at 4 p.m., to St. Michael's Cemetery.

THE CONCENTRATION OF BRITISH FORCES

Is a Defensive and Not an Offensive Move on the Part of Great Britain.

DOOR YET OPEN FOR PEACE

Military Men in England Express the Opinion That There Will be No Hostilities.

KRUGER ALWAYS LEAVES A BRIDGE

Over Which He Can Escape From Any Little Tangle in the Diplomatic Duel.

New York, Sept. 10.—Mr. Ford, cabling to The Tribune from London on the Transvaal crisis, says: "Whether the Cabinet meeting resulted in a decision to send a strong despatch to Kruger on the closely approaching ultimatum, or whether Mr. Chamberlain was placed under restraint by the Queen and Lord Salisbury, and urged to exercise patience in dealing with his wily antagonist, there will be a renewal of the active preparations for war. This seems certain and the war party in the press is exultant this morning. Sir Alfred Milner's brusque reply to the Boer demand for explanations of the massing of British troops on the frontier suits the tone of all warriors on the press and fires their blood.

A Wise Precaution.

"This concentration of the British forces on the edge of Natal is a wise precaution in anticipation of war, and is also a safeguard for the maintenance of peace. It secures to the English the possession of Rocky Tunnel, where the Boers could fight to the best advantage, and exposes the Transvaal to invasion in a quarter where their usual tactics would be least successful. The Boers will be less likely to fight if they are shut out in an advance from their favorite battleground in the broken country around Laing's Nek, where every natural cover can crouch behind the rocks. If English troops command the approaches to this field of operations, the Boers will have to fight in open country, and they may think twice before declaring war. The continuance of the negotiations with renewed activity and preparations for a campaign will allow the British forces additional time for strengthening their hold upon the natural theatre of Boer warfare.

Military Men Don't Expect War.

"Ominous as are the signs of war, military men do not expect that hostilities will come. They observe the caution with which Kruger, at every turn in the negotiations, leaves a bridge open behind him for retreat, and they smile grimly over the necessity for preparing for a war which they think will be averted at the last moment by the timely intervention of peacemakers from Cape Colony. While they do not affect to despise the military qualities of the Boers, they consider that undue stress is laid upon them. They assert that the Boers are not as good marksmen as they were at the time of the battles of Majuba Hill, Ingogo and Laing's Nek, since they have grown rich, indolent and luxurious and are not constantly hunting and

Continued on Page 7.

A Universal Cry.

"And Freedom shrieked as Kosciusko fell."

So ran the impassioned line of Campbell in his poem on the Downfall of Poland. We know of no line that so well expresses the public opinion of the world at large at the second condemnation of Dreyfus. A man fighting for his freedom in the eye of all mankind and considered by them to be guiltless is again condemned in a way that gives a wrench to the heart cords of every man and every woman irrespective of race or clime, and elicits a universal cry of disapproval. France will have to heed this universal cry.

Second-hand typewriters, all makes, from $25 to $75. Newsome & Gilbert.

Not Much Change.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Sept. 10.—(8 p.m.)—There are two moderate depressions on the chart, one covering the Northwest and the other moving over the lake region, whilst high pressure prevails over the eastern provinces. The weather is fair and moderately warm everywhere.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: NewWestminster, 52—76; Calgary, 42—70; Edmonton, 42—70; Qu'Appelle, 40—78; Winnipeg, 46—70; Parry Sound, 44—66; Toronto, 44—69; Ottawa, 44—70; Montreal, 50—70; Quebec, 44—68; Halifax, 44—66.

Probabilities.

Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate to fresh winds, shifting to westerly; local showers at first, clearing by night; not much change in temperature.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Mostly cloudy, with local showers; little change in temperature.

St. Lawrence Lower and Gulf—Fair, with little change in temperature to-day; local showers to-night or to-morrow.

Maritime—Moderate winds, fine, little change in temperature.

Lake Superior—Moderate to fresh west and south winds, fair, not much change in temperature.

Manitoba—Mostly fair, local showers, little change in temperature.

Matthews, Undertakers, 455 Queen W

Oak Hall Clothiers, 116 Yonge-street and 115 King-street east, have just passed into stock a very fine range of youths' first long trouser suits.

Symington's Flour for healthful and delicious porridge. Just try it.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Sept. 9.	At	From.
Waesland	Philadelphia	Liverpool
Montfort	Queenstown	Montreal
Mary Park	London	Montreal
Umbria	New York	Liverpool
New York	New York	Southampton
Pavonia	Boston	Liverpool
Derbyshire	Boston	Liverpool
Etruria	Queenstown	New York
Grecian	Glasgow	Montreal
Warrimoo	Vancouver	Sydney, NSW.
Sept. 10.		
La Gascogne	New York	Havre
Maasdam	New York	Rotterdam
Barbarossa	Southampton	New York
La Touraine	Havre	New York