

orth fork of the Kettle  
river shows a ledge which  
for a distance of one  
cross the summit of the  
shafts are down thirty  
respectively. Assays run  
to the ton in gold and  
cent. copper.

the ledge on the Kitty  
of the Pathfinder mine,  
ruck on Saturday. A  
ined at one hundred  
was recently formed to  
y and the Kitty W. frac-  
work was only com-  
ago.

of Spokane, last week  
between Spokane  
s, one hundred and six-  
his bicycle in two and a  
cent.

the New York mining  
ntly visited the mines  
he claims in Graham's  
ay. He will extend his  
McKinney, Rock creek,  
of Kettle river, Beaver  
milkenen.

hill of E. Spraggett, on  
river, half a mile from  
gun operations. It will  
of thirty thousand feet  
fire engine recently or-  
d to arrive in a few  
days.

er Company, of Grand  
formed with a capital  
ousand dollars to work  
uit Camp property  
ading the main line of  
Midway, the present  
ompleted. It will  
y, who recently had a  
duel with the chief of  
ets, has been commit-

nger train service over  
en Robson and Grand  
augmented on the 18th  
ON THE FARM.  
apple tree  
feet stands;  
in him and a sign  
his hands—  
of calico  
expands.

ed by his ma,  
at behind;  
r that  
d wind—  
he had in front,  
to mind.

from men till night  
the place,  
es on his legs  
sibly admit  
less case.

ers at half-mast,  
sun;  
y father leaves  
on done,  
one when there  
run.

to the church  
arth school,  
g questions, makes  
a fool;  
to be had,  
idea rate.

\$1.50 Per Annum. \$1.50

VOL. 19.

# The Boers Will Fight

To-Day's Telegrams Indicate That They Are Determined Not to Yield.

Arrangements Completed for Seizing Najuba, Laing's Nek and Newcastle.

Twenty Thousand More British Troops to Be Sent to South Africa.

Chamberlain Demands Dismantlement of Forts and Reduction of Armament.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 19.—There is an unverified rumor from Capetown to-day that the Boers have delivered another message to the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, more conciliatory than yesterday's message.

The rumor, however, fails to obtain credence and is not taken as in any way mitigating the seriousness of the crisis.

The Pall Mall Gazette prints a dispatch from Capetown which says the general impression is that the Boers will at once take the initiative and an attack is expected at any hour.

Troops continue to leave Capetown for Kimberley and the north, and the first-class cruiser Terrible, sailing from Portsmouth for China to-day, is reported to have been ordered to go by way of Capetown instead of Suez.

Nothing is yet known regarding the date of the expected cabinet council. The cabinet council will be held on Friday afternoon. The lack of all excitement in official circles shows the deliberate manner in which the highest officials are handling the crisis.

This deliberation on the part of the government is interpreted not only in London, but in other European capitals, as a desire on the part of Great Britain to gain time while the transports are hurrying to Cape Colony.

The first-class protected cruisers Terrible and Powerful have, it is announced, been Ordered to the Cape.

They have reliefs on board capable of forming a naval brigade of a thousand men. The steamer Jelungwa takes 500 troops bound for Natal to-morrow, and she will embark a rifle brigade at the island of Crest for the Cape.

The Royal West Sussex regiment left to-day for Malta, where it will replace the first border regiment, which goes by the same steamer to Natal.

According to a dispatch from Durban, Natal, the premier of the colony says that the alarm of the people of Natal at the unprotected condition of the border towns is quite unwarranted, and that all efforts to incite the Zulus have failed.

It is reported that the government of the Netherlands is privately exerting its influence in favor of a Peaceful Solution, and it is understood that President Kruger, through Dr. Leyd, the plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the governments of Europe, has unofficially approached three powers with a view to their intervention.

From Capetown comes a report that the government of the colony contemplate introducing a motion in the Cape assembly urging the Transvaal to accept the demands of Great Britain.

# Dreyfus Released

He Left Rennes Prison This Morning and Started For Nantes.

His Friends Will Fight For the Punishment of His Oppressors.

End of the Siege of Anti-Semitic Headquarters in Paris.

Guerin and His Associates Surrender and Are Now in Jail.

(Associated Press.)

Rennes, Sept. 20.—Dreyfus at 3 o'clock this morning left the prison here where he has been confined since his return from the Isle du Diable, and proceeded to Vern, where he took train for Nantes. His departure was entirely unnoticed.

After the Real Traitors.

Paris, Sept. 20.—L'Aurore, the leading organ of the Dreyfus body, to-day publishes an article by H. Francis de Pressensé, the distinguished journalist, who from the first was the leader in the revision movement.

In the article, headed "Pardon and what afterwards?" the writer says:

"If the president, by pardoning Dreyfus wishes to spare France the ineffaceable shame of a judicial crime, this exercise of his prerogative, called mercy, so far from impairing the necessary work of justice, will only prepare and facilitate it, for we must speak straight out. If it was imagined that immunity for criminals could be purchased by pardoning an innocent man, if it was thought that the friends of the law would barter honesty to secondaries who perpetrated those crimes, for the bruised body of the man from whom they have torn the soul, these are the things that are degrading and despicable offer. Dreyfus would be the first to reject as an infamy such traffic with his honor. No, the pardon of Dreyfus can only be the natural, legitimate and spontaneous action by which representatives of the civil power refuse to associate themselves with the obstinate iniquity committed by associates themselves, with the obstinate indignity committed by military judges. It is the government of the Republic of France which repudiates with horror any part in this denial of justice. As for us, we shall pursue with increased ardor the task of public salvation to which we have devoted ourselves. There have been crimes and offences committed in obscurity by a gang of Pretorian conspirators with Mercier at its head. We are going to pursue more energetically than ever the work of obtaining their chastisement."

Guerin Surrenders.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The streets adjoining the Rue de Chabrol early this morning, where a demonstration was made that resulted in the surrender of M. Guerin, resembled the yard of a cavalry barracks.

A narrow lane was completely filled by a detachment of municipal horse guards, the horses were closely packed side by side from one end of the lane to the other, carbines slung from the saddle, while the troopers stood at the head of the horses holding the bridles.

At 3 a.m. Guerin appeared at the window and asked for an hour's respite to make up his mind, declaring he would surrender then if his friends were not arrested.

At 4 o'clock the captain of the guards stepped to the door. Guerin was the last to leave the house. He had a dozen friends to greet him at the entrance of the garrison. The garrison was rapidly driven away by the less crowded approaches to the Rue Chabrol. Not a cry was raised, and no demonstration was made.

Guerin was taken to the central depot in the Palais de Justice, situated on the Ile de La Oite, in the centre of the Seine, and then the weary troops marched off. Officers gave orders to the cavalrymen who mounted their horses and trotted away. Then followed the firemen in wagons with their engines, and a cordon of policemen, enveloped in hooded cloaks, remained in the immediate vicinity of the fort.

SMALLPOX IN SAN FRANCISCO.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—There are three well developed cases of smallpox and fourteen suspected cases in the quarantine hospital at Presidio. Officials are using the most strenuous efforts to prevent an epidemic.

FIGHT BETWEEN MINERS.

Particulars of the Battle at Carterville, Ill., During Which Several Negroes Were Killed.

Carterville, Ill., Sept. 18.—Carterville was the scene of a bloody riot between white and negro miners yesterday. Six negroes were killed and one other mortally wounded.

Forty miners from the Herrin mines have left that place for this city, armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, determined to assist the white miners should their services be required.

Trouble has been brewing ever since the militia was recalled by Gov. Tanner last week, since which time the white miners have refused to allow the negro miners to come into town. On Sunday thirteen negroes marched into the town and opened fire on a crowd of whites. The whites returned the fire promptly, and a running fight ensued. The negroes, closely followed by the whites, scattered, some running up the main street, the remainder starting down the railroad track. Here the worst execution was done.

After the fight was over four dead bodies were picked up. Another negro was found mortally wounded. They were taken to the city hall, where the wounded man was given medical treatment and an inquest held over the dead. Later, near the Brush mines in another part of the city, two more dead bodies were found.

Murphyboro, Ill., Sept. 18.—Company C, 68th Regiment, U. S. G., is in full control of the situation at Carterville. Hon. O. J. Page and Postmaster Landon were within twenty feet of the scene of the riot when it began. They declare that one of the non-union colored miners fired the shot. They claim it was Sid Cummins who fired.

Cummins was shot twice through the head and died to-day.

# The Yukon Charges

Further Light Upon the Strange Conduct of the Tappers and Others.

Disappointment at the Failure of a Scheme Suspected as the Cause.

(Associated Press.)

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—During the late session of Parliament it was a matter of common remark that the attitude of Sir Charles Tupper and his son Sir Herbert Tupper toward Mr. Sifton, and particularly toward Major Walsh, could not be explained upon political grounds.

There was a spirit of virulent personal animosity manifested by the Tappers, father and son, but particularly by the latter, which ordinary political motives did not adequately account for. It was noticeable that Tupper Jr. went out of his way to make a most scandalous and unprecedented personal attack upon Major Walsh, and every reference to that gallant officer indicated the most extreme personal hatred.

The explanation of this fact was not apparent at the time, but it was evident to close observers that there must be something behind what was stated to account for it.

A recent event throws a flood of light upon these attacks and shows that so far from being actuated by public motives the hostility arose from the most ignoble reasons. Notice of a suit has lately been served upon Major Walsh on the part of the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, formerly minister of the interior, later on Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and later still the manager of the Charles Tupper Klondike Company.

Dewdney procured a permit to take 3,000 gallons of liquor into the Klondike last year from the government of the Northwest Territories. This permit was issued without the knowledge of the department of the interior, and it appears that Major Walsh, who was trying to prevent the importation of the liquor into the Yukon, caused the liquor to be seized. When the department of justice decided that the permit was valid the department of interior so advised Major Walsh, and he released the liquor, but in the meantime Dewdney alleges that he had whiskey which he had hidden, and he claims that he lost a portion of the profits which he otherwise might have made.

He now sues Major Walsh for damages. The government, of course, stands behind Major Walsh and will defend the action. It is noticeable that Sir Herbert Tupper's firm are Mr. Dewdney's attorneys in bringing the action. We, therefore, have the ex-minister of the interior, Mr. Dewdney, manager of Sir Charles Tupper's company, through his solicitor, the ex-minister of justice, suing for damages because he was prevented from making as much money as he wished to make out of a whiskey deal in the Yukon. The damages claimed are \$35,000.

In view of the above facts it is not difficult to account for the bitterness of the attack on Major Walsh. It seems that disappointed greed over a whiskey transaction, and not public spirit, has been the ruling motive. Sir Herbert has again shown his total lack of ordinary judgment and has let the cat out of the bag in a most unmistakable manner. The fact of the matter seems to be that the whole crusade on the Yukon question has been pushed on by a set of men whose grievance seem to be that they were not permitted to exploit the Yukon territory and its resources and opportunities for their own personal aggrandisement.

YELLOW JACK AT KEY WEST.

There Are Now Almost Four Hundred Cases and the Epidemic is Spreading.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 19.—The yellow fever situation at Key West is regarded as grave. Since the first case was reported about three weeks ago, the epidemic has been slowly growing, until to-day there are at least 400 cases. New cases are appearing at the rate of about thirty a day, but the mortality is low. Fifty-four cases and two deaths were reported for Sunday and Monday. As Key West is situated below the frost line, the epidemic will have to run its course.

The marine hospital service has been directing its efforts to confining the epidemic to the island, and has been rewarded with signal success. Only one infected person is known to have escaped, and he was discovered at Miami and isolated. He has since recovered.

One new case of fever was reported from New Orleans to-day.

TRANSVAAL GOLD LAW.

Pretoria, Sept. 18.—The volksraad has readopted the mining article in the gold law, eliminated last year, empowering the government to confiscate the claims and mines belonging to people convicted of treason or conspiracy against the state, and empowering the government to order that the mines be worked, and if this instruction is disregarded, to work them through its own agents. The re-adopted article comes into force immediately.

STARVED NERVES.

When the blood is thin and watery, the nerves are actually starved and nervous excitation and prostration soon follow. Feed the nerves with Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food and you will impart to them the new life and vigor of perfect health. Biscuits and fac-simile signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on every box of the genuine.

WANDERLUST'S MILLIONS.

The Estate Will Remain Tied Up Until His Son Arrives Home—The State Will Collect \$4,000,000 in Taxes.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 19.—The Herald this morning says Cornelius Vanderbilt's vast estate must remain tied up hard and fast until Alfred Vanderbilt, the second son, can arrive from Japan. For four weeks, therefore, the millions bequeathed by the head of the house will be legally without a master. Until the legal formalities have been completed with K. Vanderbilt will continue to manage the property, as he has done practically ever since his brother's illness three years ago.

Assuming that the estate amounts to \$100,000,000 and that it is devised to the direct heirs, it will pay an inheritance tax to the state of about \$1,000,000, of which one per cent, or \$1,000,000 will go to Controller Bird S. Coler, to compensate him for the cost of collection. Another tax upon the estate will be collected by the collector of internal revenue as a war tax and be paid into the treasury of the United States. The law provides for a tax of two and a quarter per cent, on bequests of one million or more to the children of the testator, four and one half per cent, on bequests to nephews and brothers, and fifteen per cent, on bequests to others than blood relations. If the estate is \$100,000,000, therefore, the government tax will be at least \$3,500,000, in addition to the state and nation \$3,500,000 will be paid before the property is divided. The sum that will actually be paid may reach \$4,000,000, as the state collects a per cent, on collateral bequests. This will probably be the largest tax ever levied on an estate in this country.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.

Hundreds of Persons Have Been Killed in the Town of Aidin, Asia Minor.

(Associated Press.)

# Disappointment at the Failure of a Scheme Suspected as the Cause.

Further Light Upon the Strange Conduct of the Tappers and Others.

Disappointment at the Failure of a Scheme Suspected as the Cause.

(Associated Press.)

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—During the late session of Parliament it was a matter of common remark that the attitude of Sir Charles Tupper and his son Sir Herbert Tupper toward Mr. Sifton, and particularly toward Major Walsh, could not be explained upon political grounds.

There was a spirit of virulent personal animosity manifested by the Tappers, father and son, but particularly by the latter, which ordinary political motives did not adequately account for. It was noticeable that Tupper Jr. went out of his way to make a most scandalous and unprecedented personal attack upon Major Walsh, and every reference to that gallant officer indicated the most extreme personal hatred.

The explanation of this fact was not apparent at the time, but it was evident to close observers that there must be something behind what was stated to account for it.

A recent event throws a flood of light upon these attacks and shows that so far from being actuated by public motives the hostility arose from the most ignoble reasons. Notice of a suit has lately been served upon Major Walsh on the part of the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, formerly minister of the interior, later on Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and later still the manager of the Charles Tupper Klondike Company.

Dewdney procured a permit to take 3,000 gallons of liquor into the Klondike last year from the government of the Northwest Territories. This permit was issued without the knowledge of the department of the interior, and it appears that Major Walsh, who was trying to prevent the importation of the liquor into the Yukon, caused the liquor to be seized. When the department of justice decided that the permit was valid the department of interior so advised Major Walsh, and he released the liquor, but in the meantime Dewdney alleges that he had whiskey which he had hidden, and he claims that he lost a portion of the profits which he otherwise might have made.

He now sues Major Walsh for damages. The government, of course, stands behind Major Walsh and will defend the action. It is noticeable that Sir Herbert Tupper's firm are Mr. Dewdney's attorneys in bringing the action. We, therefore, have the ex-minister of the interior, Mr. Dewdney, manager of Sir Charles Tupper's company, through his solicitor, the ex-minister of justice, suing for damages because he was prevented from making as much money as he wished to make out of a whiskey deal in the Yukon. The damages claimed are \$35,000.

In view of the above facts it is not difficult to account for the bitterness of the attack on Major Walsh. It seems that disappointed greed over a whiskey transaction, and not public spirit, has been the ruling motive. Sir Herbert has again shown his total lack of ordinary judgment and has let the cat out of the bag in a most unmistakable manner. The fact of the matter seems to be that the whole crusade on the Yukon question has been pushed on by a set of men whose grievance seem to be that they were not permitted to exploit the Yukon territory and its resources and opportunities for their own personal aggrandisement.

YELLOW JACK AT KEY WEST.

There Are Now Almost Four Hundred Cases and the Epidemic is Spreading.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 19.—The yellow fever situation at Key West is regarded as grave. Since the first case was reported about three weeks ago, the epidemic has been slowly growing, until to-day there are at least 400 cases. New cases are appearing at the rate of about thirty a day, but the mortality is low. Fifty-four cases and two deaths were reported for Sunday and Monday. As Key West is situated below the frost line, the epidemic will have to run its course.

The marine hospital service has been directing its efforts to confining the epidemic to the island, and has been rewarded with signal success. Only one infected person is known to have escaped, and he was discovered at Miami and isolated. He has since recovered.

One new case of fever was reported from New Orleans to-day.

TRANSVAAL GOLD LAW.

Pretoria, Sept. 18.—The volksraad has readopted the mining article in the gold law, eliminated last year, empowering the government to confiscate the claims and mines belonging to people convicted of treason or conspiracy against the state, and empowering the government to order that the mines be worked, and if this instruction is disregarded, to work them through its own agents. The re-adopted article comes into force immediately.

STARVED NERVES.

When the blood is thin and watery, the nerves are actually starved and nervous excitation and prostration soon follow. Feed the nerves with Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food and you will impart to them the new life and vigor of perfect health. Biscuits and fac-simile signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on every box of the genuine.

WANDERLUST'S MILLIONS.

The Estate Will Remain Tied Up Until His Son Arrives Home—The State Will Collect \$4,000,000 in Taxes.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 19.—The Herald this morning says Cornelius Vanderbilt's vast estate must remain tied up hard and fast until Alfred Vanderbilt, the second son, can arrive from Japan. For four weeks, therefore, the millions bequeathed by the head of the house will be legally without a master. Until the legal formalities have been completed with K. Vanderbilt will continue to manage the property, as he has done practically ever since his brother's illness three years ago.

Assuming that the estate amounts to \$100,000,000 and that it is devised to the direct heirs, it will pay an inheritance tax to the state of about \$1,000,000, of which one per cent, or \$1,000,000 will go to Controller Bird S. Coler, to compensate him for the cost of collection. Another tax upon the estate will be collected by the collector of internal revenue as a war tax and be paid into the treasury of the United States. The law provides for a tax of two and a quarter per cent, on bequests of one million or more to the children of the testator, four and one half per cent, on bequests to nephews and brothers, and fifteen per cent, on bequests to others than blood relations. If the estate is \$100,000,000, therefore, the government tax will be at least \$3,500,000, in addition to the state and nation \$3,500,000 will be paid before the property is divided. The sum that will actually be paid may reach \$4,000,000, as the state collects a per cent, on collateral bequests. This will probably be the largest tax ever levied on an estate in this country.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.

Hundreds of Persons Have Been Killed in the Town of Aidin, Asia Minor.

(Associated Press.)