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over for one week being  
fated by a similar vote.  
was exceedingly anxious  
to see the closest inspection  
of the offer for sale. We keep  
it the best.

Sale By-Law.  
they returned just after the  
business was disposed of.  
informed him he had just  
as time as he had returned  
the resolution standing  
asking leave to introduce  
a sale by-law.

P. N. Offer.  
head of deferred business  
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tee of the C. P. N. Co.  
communication with the main-  
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considered the offer and  
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vanced Vancouver and Vic-  
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too high. Had the company of-  
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ing down an electric light  
street, as they did yester-  
day.

to is weak, nervous and  
has cold hands and feet.  
It feels like a well person.  
It equalize the circulation,  
and give strength and

\$1.50 Per Annum. \$1.50

VOL. 19.

## A Tiresome Witness

M. Bertillon Testifies Before the Court Martial at Rennes To-Day

He Tried to Prove Dreyfus Was Author of the Bordereau.

While M. Gobert Declared It Was in the Handwriting of Esterhazy.

(Associated Press.)

Rennes, Aug. 25.—The court martial of Dreyfus opened at 6:30 this morning without extraordinary incident.

The clerk of the court read a medical certificate, signed by a doctor whose name was quite unknown to the audience, declaring it impossible for Colonel Du Paty de Clam to leave his bed to come to Rennes and testify.

Labori asked the president of the court to instruct two well known medical men to examine Du Paty de Clam, but Jouauste refused.

Mr. Rowland Strong, an English newspaper man, was then called to the witness bar, and deposed to the fact that Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the famous bordereau.

The next witness was M. Gobert, expert of the Bank of France, who claims to be the first man in France to have

Declared in Favor of Dreyfus. He deposed examining the documents in the case, and that Esterhazy and not Dreyfus wrote the bordereau. Witness opened his deposition with a brief personal statement protesting against being characterized as "don'tful expert" by the military party. "But," he added, in tones of profound pity and turning to Dreyfus, "I have no right to complain and am silent when I see before me the unfortunate man who sits there."

A murmur of approval from the audience greeted these words of sympathy. M. Gobert then repeated the evidence he had given before the court of cases, convincing manner, and was emphatic in

Attributing the Bordereau to Esterhazy. Answering questions of the judges, Gobert declared his conviction that the bordereau was written in a running, natural hand, and that there was no tracing of other trickery.

Gobert was confronted with Gobert, and put a number of questions, over which one or two of which the witness stumbled to the infinite satisfaction of the military witnesses, who smiled and exchanged joyful glances.

M. Bertillon, the noted anthropometrist, or specialist in the measurement of the human body, was called as the next witness. He wore a dark blue frock coat, and, to the general surprise of the audience, entered the court room without a single paper, carrying a high hat in his hand instead. But the astonishment was short lived.

The First Words of Bertillon being a request that his diagrams and papers be brought in. The request was granted, and Bertillon retired for a moment.

Later he returned at the head of a squad composed of an infantry sergeant and four privates all staggering under the weight of immense leather satchels bulging with documents, charts, etc., which they deposited on the stage, as a roar of laughter echoed through the court. Even the judges were unable to suppress a smile. A table was brought in, upon which the plans he was using could be placed.

Witness began by saying that only intelligent men could follow his explanations and many of the audience, after listening at his extraordinary words and expressions, soon became bored and went out.

Bertillon commenced his deposition at 8:30 a.m. It occupied the whole session and will perhaps occupy the whole of the afternoon session.

The court room Presented a Curious Scene while Bertillon, whom the Dreyfusards in their indulgent moments describe as a "dangerous maniac," spent the three remaining hours of the session explaining in unintelligible terms his "infallible system" of proving Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau. The majority of the public, however, utterly unable to comprehend Bertillon's theories, had left the room. Even "La Dame Blanche" abandoned her post.

Meanwhile Bertillon, with gestures and in a shrill, pitched voice of the quack at a county fair, continued his monologue, including every minute some fresh parables, covered with wonderful hieroglyphics, copies of which he presented to the judges, who, with expressions of owl-like wisdom, carefully examined them, their heads clustered together, their eyes fixed on long wide strips of paper, while Bertillon, leaning over the table, tried to

Explain the Mystifying Diagrams. The diagrams were afterwards passed to M. Labori and Demange, who, however, apparently did not derive much profit from them.

The clearest utterance of Bertillon during his demonstration was that the handwriting of the bordereau "obeys a geometrical rhythm, of which I discovered the equation in the prisoner's blotting pad."

The witness finally announced he would give a practical demonstration of

writing the bordereau according to his system. Then, sitting down, he began to copy the bordereau. The audience watched him busily drawing the letters, the judges gazing at him. At the end of ten minutes the people and the judges became restless, and Colonel Jouauste remarked that it was not necessary to copy the whole bordereau, a few lines would suffice.

A few minutes later Bertillon arose, strode to the judges' table and laid before them his copy. The judges, counsel, the government commissary, Major Carriere, and the clerk of the court.

Clustered Around Eager to See the Result. The audience watched the strange spectacle until Colonel Jouauste shrugged his shoulders, then the spectators knew Bertillon had failed to satisfy them. Bertillon noticed this and said apologetically, "It was too badly placed."

Maitre Demange returned to counsel's table and, in response to a look of inquiry from Dreyfus, whispered a few words to the prisoner with a shrug of his shoulders, and a smile on his face. Dreyfus appeared perfectly satisfied.

Jouauste then, at 11:45, adjourned the court. The newspaper men who crowded around Labori asking his impressions, he said there was a certain resemblance to the bordereau, adding, "But that is all. Bertillon only did what dozens could do; it only proves a clever forger, that is all."

M. Gribelin Summoned to Paris. Rennes, Aug. 25.—At the opening of the court-martial to-day considerable comment was caused by the request of M. Gribelin, principal archivist of the headquarters' staff, for permission to absent himself for 24 hours, owing to the summons of the minister of war, General De Marquis de Gallifet, who desired to see him in Paris.

Proceeding, the witness travelled the old ground of the peculiarities of the tracing paper which, it is known, Esterhazy used. The expert refused, in reply to a question by the court, to admit the bordereau was written in a disgraced hand. He said it had been written with great rapidity, precluding all idea of doctoring or tracing.

This statement called forth an outbreak of hisses and indignant "Ohs" from the audience, which looked upon it as an infamous confession. The witness, trembling with shame, but evidently determined to fight to the last, threw a fierce look of hatred at M. Labori and the audience as the gendarmes shouted "silence."

After this The Audience Listened Spell-Bound as Captain Freystoetter, in a distinct, bold voice, told exactly what the documents of the dossier were and how Colonel Maurel not only read these documents, but made comments on them.

This was practically calling Maurel a thorough liar, and the colonel glared at the major ferociously. Freystoetter, however, was not dismayed, and his words, spoken in a tone of candor and fearlessness, must have carried conviction to every hearer.

General Mercier then asked to be heard and placed himself beside Maurel. The forbidding appearance of these two men, both dressed in civilian attire, was in striking contrast with the erect, unflinching attitude of Freystoetter, who wore the smart uniform of a major of artillery, with medals on his breast.

It was a remarkable scene. Has Guerin Committed Suicide? Paris, Aug. 26, 6:40 a.m.—All was quiet in the vicinity of the Rue de Chabro throughout the night, but at four this morning a black flag appeared in the attic window. It is known two of the party had been ill, one seriously,

and with an expression of disdain, which he showed in a still more noticeable manner just before the conclusion of the specialist's testimony, when M. Demange handed him a paper, which M. Bertillon had submitted to the judges as convincing proof of the guilt of the accused. The prisoner perused it for a few minutes and then handed it back with a shrug of his shoulders, and without uttering a word.

There was a highly dramatic scene towards the end of the session. M. Labori, leading counsel for the defence, asked to have Capt. Freystoetter, one of the members of the court-martial of 1894, which convicted Dreyfus.

Called in Contradiction of the deposition of Colonel Maurel, the presiding judge upon that occasion, who testified that he only read one document out of the secret dossier communicated to the court-martial. The captain, who is a fine built officer, and has a handsome, honest face, ascended the platform with a firm step and a fearless air, when he was asked to recount what occurred. He said his conviction of the guilt of the prisoner was formed by the evidence of the experts in handwriting, the deposition of Du Paty de Clam, and, he continued, "I must add, by hearing the secret dossier read."

The witness was then questioned as to whether one or more of the documents were read, and he said they were all read.

This was a direct contradiction of Col. Maurel, and M. Labori at once Demanded the Confrontation of Captain Freystoetter with Colonel Maurel.

The latter mounted the stage and presented a miserable picture, his shifty eyes bearing out beneath his heavy eyebrows, and looking around him with a vicious hang-dog look.

"How do you explain this?" asked M. Labori. Then the colonel, at bay, replied savagely, "I said I only read one document. I did not say only one document was read."

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with congestion of the lungs. Communication with the house is still strictly forbidden, even bearers of ordinary police passes are not allowed to approach.

Later.—By permission of the police commissary the Abbe Deseres, of the neighboring church of St. Vincent and St. Paul, to-day several times rang the door bell at the headquarters of the anti-Semite League in the Rue de Chabro, where M. Guerin, president of the league, and a number of his companions are entrenched, but received no reply. He renewed his efforts to communicate with the occupants later, but with the same result. The abbe said he had listened intently but could hear no sound inside the building except the ringing of the bell. He added: "I do not believe, however, that there has been a general suicide of the inmates. The suicide theory is not in accordance with Guerin's ideas."

Guerin's brother, Louis, was asked to try and communicate with the bestreget party, but he refused to do so.

The suicide theory gained ground through the fact that a black flag appeared in the attic window of the house at four o'clock this morning, and that some days ago M. Guerin said that in the event of his death the party would hoist the black flag.

General Mercier at Once Denied. Captain Freystoetter's declaration that the Parisian dispatch was contained in the dossier, "It is a lie," he said. (Tremendous sensation.)

Captain Freystoetter, however, was undaunted and replied firmly, looking Colonel Jouauste straight in the face, "And," he added, "I not merely remember the dispatch, but I have a vivid recollection of the fact that the first words were: 'Dreyfus is arrested; emissary warned.'"

This emphatic declaration closed the sensation. General Mercier then made the self-savagely reply that he

Did Not Make up the Dossier, which was made up by the late Colonel Sandherr, chief of the intelligence department.

M. Labori was hotly indignant at General Mercier's equivocation, and asked Colonel Jouauste again and again to have special doctors make an official examination of Du Paty de Clam to see if he was really incapable of giving evidence, but the president of the court refused, whereupon M. Labori, beside himself, cried: "Colonel Sandherr is dead, Colonel Henry is dead and Colonel Du Paty de Clam won't come here." Then counsel sat down, boiling with indignation.

Colonel Jouauste told M. Labori not to make observations. Dreyfus said he had nothing to ask the witnesses.

Colonel Maurel, General Mercier and Captain Freystoetter then.

Left the Stage and were followed by an expert in handwriting.

The scene to-day showed both Colonel Maurel and General Mercier in an odious light. Maurel was shown, to put it mildly, not to have told the truth, while Mercier, when cornered, threw the awkward responsibilities for the illegality of the court martial of 1894 on dead men, as M. Labori pointed out, and for which counsel was severely reprimanded by Colonel Jouauste.

The audience held their hearts in their mouths from the moment Captain Freystoetter opened his lips until the three confronted witnesses left the stage, and

every moment a murmur of disgust, and the general cry of "Oh!" burst from the hearers.

Accused Captain Freystoetter of Lying. Captain Freystoetter replied promptly, maintaining the truth of his previous statements, and he spoke like an honest man.

Colonel Maurel, on the other hand, when driven to confess, told an untruth, and tried to wriggle out of it.

Searching For Evidence. London, Aug. 26.—The Home correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Italy and Germany have obtained proofs that diplomatic correspondence passing between Paris and other places is systematically opened. This has been the case particularly since the campaign against Dreyfus began. The French war office having sought proofs to strengthen the accusation against him. Questions on this subject will be asked in the Italian parliament."

Severe Fighting Between the Government Troops and Revolutionists in Which the Former Lost Heavily. (Associated Press.)

Cape Haytien, Aug. 25.—Severe fighting took place yesterday and the day before yesterday in the neighborhood of Monte Christo, Santo Domingo, between the government forces and revolutionists. It is said the former lost heavily, while the latter, owing to the advantageous positions they occupied, only suffered slight loss.

The revolutionists are reported to be continually receiving reinforcements.

THE DOMINICAN RE-VOLT.

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EAST VS. WEST.

Shamrocks Will Play Westminster Lacrosse Team for Championship of the World—Curfew Bell Wanted. (Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Aug. 25.—The Province announces this afternoon that the Shamrocks, the prospective champions of the East, are challenged by the Westminster Lacrosse team for a match on the Exhibition grounds in October for the championship of the world. The expense of the Easterners are guaranteed and it is stated they will come.

Homer Street Methodist church was sold to the Trades and Labor Council today for \$7,000. The Methodists are to build a new church in the West End costing \$25,000.

Having secured the closure of fruit stands on Sunday, the church people are now preparing long petitions urging a curfew by-law for Vancouver.

When one encourages the beautiful alone, and another encourages the useful alone, it takes them both to form a man.—Goethe.

## May Last For Years

Rains Aid the Filipinos and the End of the War Is Still Far Off.

Natives Will Resume the Fighting Well Supplied With Arms and Ammunition.

Lawton Had an Opportunity of Destroying Their Army, but Was Recalled.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, Aug. 22, via San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 25.—In Manila the talk of ending the war deals no longer with weeks but months, and even years. The whole effort of the insurgents for three months was to hold off the Americans until their ally, the rains, came. In this they succeeded as they hoped.

Unless affairs take an unforeseen turn, the Filipinos will resume the war this fall with fresh spirit and a replenished stock of arms and ammunition. Of money, the leaders of the insurrection have no lack. All ships coming and going into ports recently opened to trade pay a heavy tribute to the insurgents. Much of the profits are supposed to go into the pockets of the leaders, excepting Aguinaldo, who is generally acquitted of enriching himself by the present war, but when the public treasury becomes empty, politicians, who are exploiting Aguinaldo, may, if they see the possibility of success, consider the war a good private investment.

Reports Brought Through the Lines to Spaniards and Filipinos here are that the spirits of the insurgents are improving. Generals are telling their followers that American inactivity during the past month was due to discouragement and demoralization.

The American secret service comes with stories that the Filipino army is becoming decimated by desertion to the number of 20 and 30 a day, that the natives are fast losing heart and are on the verge of a disruption. Past experience with the secret service justifies the suspicion that many of its employees, most of whom are natives or Spaniards, have been deceived in holding their places by seeming to earn their pay, while refugees who come through the lines have been disposed to give reports which they think will please the authorities.

There was a time when Aguinaldo's biggest army

Hung in the Balance, when its destruction appeared inevitable. That was when MacArthur captured San Fernando and Lawton was marching upon San Isidor, with the Filipinos scattering before him. Lawton made himself a terror to the natives because no obstacles stopped him. With Lawton at San Isidor, the rebels feared he might sweep around on Tartac, where they had installed their capital, and catch them between two armies.

Lawton asked to be allowed to do it with the men he had, but orders came to withdraw his troops from San Isidor. His retirement the Filipinos construed into a retreat, and from that day the sinking hopes of the insurgents seemed to rise.

The assassination of Luna was expected to bring the whole Filipino organization toppling down—but it only resulted, so far as outward appearances go, to leave to Aguinaldo the undisputed leadership.

Anarchy prevails.

Encouraged by the handicap the rains impose on Americans, and the departure of the volunteers. They read American papers and think home sentiment against the war is growing. The policy after the rains will be as it was before, a campaign for gaining time and wearing out their opponents. They profess to imagine Congress will declare against annexation. If Congress fails them, they will try to prolong the struggle until the presidential campaign, with the expectation that one of the parties will declare against imperialism, and hope such a party may win.

To whip them while they pursue these tactics, an army will be needed that can move rapidly and strike day after day, follow up a defeat without waiting for reinforcements, and thus give the enemy no time to reorganize. To capture them, most of the generals here think cavalry will be necessary.

Anarchy prevails.

London, Aug. 25.—The Lubnan correspondent of Reuter Telegram Company, cables that relations between the direct from Manila, says an indescribable state of anarchy prevails. The Americans, according to these advices, occupy a radius of 15 miles there, and around the town of Iloilo, they occupy a radius of nine miles. The rest of the country, it is added, is in the hands of the Filipinos.

The correspondent also says it is reported that the Filipinos murdered the crew of the steamer Saturnus.

A despatch to the Associated Press from Manila on August 5th said the steamer Saturnus, coasting under the American flag, had been beached under the insurgent trenches at San Fernando and burned.

It seems as if them as aren't wanted here are th' only ones as aren't wanted in the other world.—George Eliot.

# True Economy

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cost many times this in doctors' bills.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder may cost a little more per can, but it insures perfect, wholesome food. In fact, it is more economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and never spoils the food. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder used always in making the biscuit and cake saves both health and money.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade, alum baking powders. They are apt to spoil the food; they do endanger the health. All physicians will tell you that alum in food is deleterious.