

THE HERALD

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Splendid Opposition Victory.

The election for the Provincial Legislature, held in the first district of Queen's County on Wednesday last, resulted in a splendid victory for the opposition. William Campbell, Esq., was elected by a majority of 75 votes. When every circumstance is taken into account this must be regarded as a signal triumph for the opposition. Dr. Robertson, the Conservative candidate, had the influence and patronage of two governments at his back; he had the advantage of contesting a district which had sent Liberals to the Legislature for the past 11 years, and which in 1897, a little over a year ago, elected ex-Premier Warburton by a majority of 344 votes. The election was the first held under the new Premier, who had not yet announced a policy. Add to this the Liberal candidate's personal popularity, and it must be confessed that the partizan odds against Mr. Campbell were very great. The Premier and other members and supporters of the Government went into the district and busied themselves in the campaign. They were particularly pointed out that the first district of Prince had spoken in favor of the Government; they harped on the state chestnut about damaging our claims at Ottawa; they appealed to the electors not to vote want of confidence in the Government by electing the opposition candidate. Nor was this all; the opposition press inaugurated a low mean campaign against the candidature of Mr. Campbell. But with all their subterfuges, the Government tacticians were not able to divert the attention of the electors from the real questions at issue; the electors were not to be fooled any longer. Mr. Campbell came before them and in plain language pointed out the deplorable condition to which our finances had been brought by the Government party. He asked the electors if they desired a continuance of this condition of things. If they had the remedy in their own hands. The electors knew Mr. Campbell; he had represented them before. They compared notes, placed side by side the tactics of both parties, and when the election came they triumphantly returned Mr. Campbell. This election is probably only the beginning of the end. It is, without doubt, a fair index of the trend of public opinion and a notice served on the Government of what is likely to follow when an opportunity offers. We congratulate Mr. Campbell on his splendid victory, and the electors of the first district of Queen's on the evidence they have given of a desire for good government. Following are the returns for this election, and for the general election of 1897:

	1897	1898
Warburton.	79	40
Robertson.	40	79
Campbell.	79	40
Long River	49	39
French River	46	29
Clifton	39	38
Granville	73	38
Hope River	81	72
Springton	89	32
Bradabane	99	62
Westmoreland	41	36
Crapaud	95	41
DeSable	60	50
Emyvalle	50	37
Bonshaw	72	72
Special votes	29	17

Total 918 569 617 692
Majority of 75 for Campbell.

The Dreyfus Affair.

The recent tragic occurrences in Paris, in connection with the Dreyfus affair, have revived and completely aroused world-wide interest in this most remarkable case. It will be remembered that the history of this astounding and complicated affair extends back to the autumn of 1894. At that time Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a Hebrew, a young, handsome, wealthy man, and one of the most accomplished rising officers in the French army, was on duty at the Ministry of War. All at once came the astounding intelligence of his arrest, charged with being the writer of a document conveying staff secrets of the French army to the German embassy. The incriminating document, through the neglect, willing or otherwise, of the German officer in charge, was temporarily secured and photographed. In this way public notoriety in the matter was intensified. Experts were engaged to examine the writing, and a majority of them testified that it closely resembled that of Dreyfus. He was tried, found guilty and sentenced for life to solitary confinement on Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana. His trial and condemnation took place in January, 1895. Before being transported to his solitary prison, he was publicly degraded in the presence of 3,000 soldiers and a vast concourse of people. His sword was taken from his side and broken, and his epaulettes, stripes and buttons were cut off. About a year ago rumors were circulated that Count Esterhazy, and not Dreyfus, was the guilty party. Count Esterhazy is also a Hebrew, and a Major in the army. The Count was put on trial, but was acquitted in January, 1898. Two days after the trial Emile Zola, the novelist, published an

open letter to the President of France, accusing a number of army officers of committing forgery in the Dreyfus trial in order to shield the army. Zola was prosecuted, and after a trial was found guilty. He was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. He escaped to Switzerland. We now come to the most exciting and sensational stage of the whole affair. Mr. Cavaignac, Minister of War in the recently formed ministry determined to sift the case to the bottom, and with this end in view ordered the officials of his department to make a rigid examination of all documents in connection with the matter. As a result, Lieut. Colonel Henry, who has throughout been the fighting champion of the army, was arrested and brought before the minister of war. After some hesitation he admitted that he was the author of the document that was instrumental in securing the conviction of Dreyfus. Having thus confessed himself a forger, he was led away to prison, where, a short time afterwards, he committed suicide. Needless to say, all this created the most profound sensation. In consequence of these events, General Boisdeffre, chief of staff of the army, and the leading military man in France, sent his resignation to the minister of war. He explained that he resigns owing to his misplaced confidence in Lieut. Col. Henry, which led him to present as genuine what was forged evidence. No doubt the other army officers who were accused by Zola are implicated as well as Lieut. Col. Henry, and the prospects are that more sensations are to come. Meantime Captain Dreyfus is pining away in his fortress prison. Whether or not he shall have his case reopened will probably soon be known.

THAT the Provincial Government felt their fate largely depended upon the result of the election in the first district of Queen's was evidenced by the appeals they made to the electors. They appealed to the people not to vote want of confidence in the Government by electing Mr. Campbell. Mr. J. H. Bell haranguing the electors at a public meeting said: "What will Mr. Davies think if you elect Mr. Campbell?" Just so, "vote confidence in the Government, and in Sir Louis Davies, never mind your own interests and the interests of the Province." That was what the speakers on behalf of the Government advised but the people thought otherwise. They voted want of confidence in the Government and in Mr. Davies. How do the Government and Sir Louis like it?

The "British" Preference.

The Grit papers and politicians through many long years scolded and railed at the Liberal-Conservative Government on the alleged ground that the National Policy was British, that it operated against British imports and in favor of United States imports. That is one phase of the Grit campaign which the whole country will vividly recollect. These are the British figures for one year under the Grit tariff have now been given to the public, and we may therefore see how far these trade returns support the Grit claim and contention, or how far these returns sustain the criticism of the Liberal-Conservative press, that the Grit tariff of 1897 was far more favorable to the United States than Great Britain. The facts are clearly and strikingly set forth in the following from the Toronto Mail and Empire:

"These are the British figures for two full years—One when there was no preference and the other after the preference was granted:
1895-6—Bought from Great Britain.....\$22,979,742
1897-8—Bought from Great Britain.....32,398,393
Decreased British imports.....\$9,418,651
This latter Government actually pretended to prefer British goods to foreign goods; it boasted of its preference; its members went to London, smiled and smirked and pined in knightboots on the strength of their tariff loyalty; and when the thing was put into figures it turns out that instead of increasing British trade with us they have reduced it by nearly six hundred thousand dollars. How differently the "preference" tariff has operated towards the United States. Here are the official figures for the two years already cited in the case of Great Britain. The first figures are those relating to the pre-preference era. The second are the results of the pro-British tariff:
1895-6—Bought from the United States.....\$68,574,024
1897-8—Bought from the United States.....58,263,504
Increased United States imports.....\$10,310,520
Thus the great Fielding tariff, ushered in on St. George's day, and represented as a scheme to increase our British imports and to reduce our United States imports, increased the United States imports by \$10,310,520. The results of the "preference" tariff, are these:
Decreased British imports.....\$9,418,651
Increased United States imports.....\$10,310,520
Our British friends, and a good many of our Canadian friends, will wonder how it can possibly happen that when you make a tariff and say British articles shall come in at a discount, the British imports drop off and the foreign imports increase. Surely the scheme ought to work the other way. It all depends, however, upon the tariff itself. Our government selected its own tariff basis. It carefully ascertained our possible imports. Those which we bring from the United States it subjected to tariff reduc-

tions or placed on the free list. Those on the other hand which we bring from Great Britain, it subjected to high rates. It is obvious that if you reduce the duties on the foreign articles and raise those on the British articles the consequence of the discount to British products will, providing the discount be not too large, leave matters just where they were before. This is what happened in the Fielding tariff, with the added circumstance, that the free list for United States goods was greatly enlarged. It is of interest to note the relative free lists. Here is the official classification of British goods imported into Canada last year:
Dutiable.....\$23,459,000
Free.....9,939,000
Total.....\$33,398,000
This is the classification of United States products for the same year:
Dutiable.....\$37,474,000
Free.....40,589,000
Total.....\$78,063,000

It will be noted that we bought more free goods from the United States by eight millions of dollars than we bought of Great Britain. Here there certainly is a preference, but it is an enormous, a designedly large preference to the United States. Thus the trade returns prove beyond question that there was no real foundation for the Grit claim that their tariff would be more favorable to British imports than the Liberal-Conservative tariff. The further proof that as a pro-British tariff it could not even compare with the much Grit-maligned tariff of the National Policy. Thus Grit claims in favor of their own and Grit criticism of their opponents' tariff are alike swept away. What else do the trade returns show? They show that the Liberal-Conservative criticism of the tariff of 1897 was entirely just and accurate. Liberal-Conservative critics contended at the time that the Grits, by first increasing the duties on the goods likely to come from Britain, and then allowing a discount on such increased duties, had given a merely apparent preference to Britain, but that in making substantial reductions on iron and other goods where the United States had a good chance to compete, the Grits had given a real preference to the United States. The trade returns show this criticism of the Grit tariff was exactly right, and these facts throw not a little light on the character of the Grit leaders, where British interests and United States interests are concerned.

Omdurman Captured.

General Kitchener's Great Victory.

A despatch to the London Observer, dated Nairi, Nairi Island, September 3, says: "Omdurman has been occupied, after a battle in which only slight resistance was offered by the Dervishes. The Khalifa, who re-entered the town, fled as the Anglo-Egyptians entered. One hundred and fifty prisoners were released. 'Our entire force is now encamped in the desert west of the town. The Dervish loss was heavy.' The following despatch, dated (Saturday) was received at Cairo from Nairi: 'Early this morning the British made a most determined attack upon the Anglo-Egyptian forces, but after an hour's hard fighting, they were driven off. At 8.30 a. m., a general advance was ordered upon Omdurman, and again we were received with a determined attack on our right by the Dervishes. They were repulsed with heavy loss. The army, under the personal command of the Khalifa, was totally dispersed by noon. At 2 o'clock the British forces advanced again and occupied Omdurman. The Khalifa fled during the afternoon and is now being pursued by our cavalry. It is impossible now to give a complete list of the casualties. The British loss is estimated at about one hundred; the Egyptian loss is probably two hundred. Kail Nairi has been rescued unharmed.'

OMDURMAN, opposite Khartoum, on the Nile, Nubia, Sept. 2, by camel post to Nairi.—The British General, Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the Khalifa's black standard, captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdism, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after marching round the Dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdism. Roughly, our losses were one hundred, while thousands of Dervishes were killed or wounded. Last night the Anglo-Egyptians camped at Agass, eight miles from Omdurman. The Dervishes were three miles distant. At dawn today our cavalry, patrolling toward Omdurman, discovered the enemy advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting songs. The front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles. Cannon banners flattered over their masses and the sapper and brass drums resounded through the ranks of the savage warriors, who advanced bravely, with all their old time ardor. Our infantry formed up outside the camp. On the left were the first battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, the second battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, and the first battalion Grenadier Guards, with the Maxim manned by the Royal Irish Fusiliers. In our centre were the first battalion Cameron Highlanders, and the first battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, with Maxims worked by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Major Williams. On our right were the Sudanese brigades, commanded by Gen. Maxwell and Gen. McDonald. The Egyptian brigade held the reserve and both flanks were supported by the Maxim-Nordenfild batteries. At 7.40 a. m., the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp and advanced steadily in enveloping formation. At 7.40 our artillery opened fire, which was answered by the dervish cannon. The attack developed on the far west, and in accordance with their traditional tactics, they swept down the hillside with the design of rapping our flank. But the withering fire maintained for fifteen minutes by all arms in our line, frustrated the attempt and the Dervishes balked, swept towards our centre, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack. A large force of horsemen trying to force a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire Regiment and the Sudanese, was leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, whose dead strewn the field. On the 6th the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted on the walls of the palace at Khartoum.

Scorful, his disease, rheumatism, dyspepsia and other diseases due to impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Terrible Railway Accident.

Train No. 5 on the New York, Ont., and West railway, known as "the Chicago Limited," was wrecked at Ingalls Crossing, about four miles south of Milton, N. Y., at five o'clock last Thursday morning. The wreck was doubtless due to the distance work of the train, who threw open the switch at which the train was wrecked, as well as two switches to the north of the wreck. It was an hour and a quarter late and running nearly sixty miles an hour when it struck the switch and was thrown over to the side track. The rapid speed made it impossible to make a sharp turn and the train left the track when it struck the safety rail. The engine was thrown twenty feet and blown to pieces. The tender was inverted. The trucks of the baggage car were thrown off and the head coach telescoped the baggage car. A vestibuled chair car and the sleeper baggage car were derailed, but neither was badly damaged. Engineer Dowd and his friend, Hall, both jumped and were thrown from the wreckage of the tender by passengers from the sleeper car. Both were alive at the time, but Dowd died in a few minutes and Hall succumbed to injuries at 8 o'clock. The body of brakeman Osborne was torn in two. The dead are: Engineer E. C. Dowd, Oswego. He was a wife and two children; Fireman William Hall, Norwich; Brakeman, A. L. Osborne, Walton, leaves a wife and three children. The injured are: Baggage-man Charles Desmond, New York, three ribs broken; David Mills, Oswego, face and legs bruised and scalp wounds; John Goss, Oswego, burned about both wrists; C. A. Ratten, Oswego, hip sprained; John Ross, Italian, New York, scalp wound; George Chava, Italian, New York, burned about arms; D. Belmont, Italian, New York, shoulder bruised; Peter J. Hawkins, Sweden, injured about head; Carl Stevenson, Sweden, Boston, Mass., injured internally.

Collision at Sea.

Shortly after noon on Thursday last, the four-masted British steamer Columbia, Captain Masters, from London, steamed in Boston harbor having in tow the derailed fishing schooner Ella M. Doughty, of Portland, Maine. The Columbia collided with the schooner at 11 p. m. Tuesday, about 350 miles out of Boston light, carrying away both of the schooner's masts, together with her bowsprit and jib-boom. The hull of the vessel, however, is intact. The collision occurred during a dense fog, and so far as can be learned, was unavoidable. The iron bow of the big steamer struck the schooner a glancing blow on the starboard bow, but the shock was so severe that both her masts were unstepped, and her bowsprit knocked off. The Ella M. Doughty, which is owned by Sargent, Lord & Skilline of Portland, was on a sight-fishing trip and had secured but five fish when the disaster occurred. Immediately after the collision the Columbia was stopped and preparations were made to rescue the crew of the schooner. The injured, however, were not so serious that it was necessary to transfer the seamen to the hospital. The schooner is commanded by Captain Warren A. Doughty, who is part owner of the vessel. Captain Masters of the Columbia, says the collision was entirely unavoidable so far as the steamer was concerned.

MILBURN'S Sterling Headache Powders are easy to take, harmless in action and sure to cure any headache in from 5 to 30 minutes.

The Wiser Way.

"How fresh and rosy you look, Nora," exclaimed Isabel, who had just returned from the beach, and was greeting her friend.

"Yes, dear," replied Nora, "I am feeling splendidly, as Mamma says I have an 'alarming appetite.'"

"Where in the world have you been since I saw you?"

"I have remained at home," replied Nora, "and have worked hard every day. But I have been taking that wonderful medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has done me, oh, so much good. You see I always like to feel well when I go away, and I leave for the mountains next week."

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