ORGANIZING TO WIN.

Liberal-Conservatives of the Province Meet in Convention at Vancouver.

Col. Prior of Victoria Chosen as Chairman by Unanimous Vote.

Vancouver, Sept. 1.—(Special)—A thoroughly representative gathering of Liberal-Conservatives from all parts of British Columbia convened in the Odd Fellows' hall here this morning for the purpose of forming an organization which will be in a position to speak and act with authority for the party as a whole in this province. The gathering was representative in every sense, not less as to the several classes of the community than as to the localities from which the delegates came, for those from the Coast cities included a large proportion of the workingmen who constitute the deciding element in the voting population, while of those who have attained greater prominence in political affairs there were no fewer than four former ministers and privy councillors of the Dominion, while there was a large representation in the afternoon of members of the local house on both sides in provincial politics.

The proceedings opened with the motion by Hon. Mr. Daly, of Rossland, that Col. Prior, of Victoria, the convener of the meeting, take the chair, which met with unanimous approval, as did also the nomination of Mr. Geo. H. Cowan, of Vancouver, as honorary secretary of the convention. After a short explanatory address by the chairman, a committee on credentials was appointed, and a letter from Dr. Wilson, of Vancouver, was read, in which this veteran champion of the Conservative cause expressed his regret that illness prevented his attendance, and forcibly pointed out the opportune moment for organization. As the greater number of the delegates from the Interior were expected to arrive by the mid-day train, the convention after some formal business adjourned for lunch and to await their arrival.

At the afternoon session the attendance was largely increased and the roll showed the presence of the following visiting delegates, besides upwards of sixty from Vancouver city.

From Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay—Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Rossland; Alex. Lucas, Kaslo; R. F. Green, M.P.P., Kaslo; William Hunter, Silverton; W. A. Macdonald, Nelson; David B. Bogle, Rossland; D. M. Carey, Nelson; J. Elliott, Nelson; T. J. Graham, Revelstoke; A. Johnson, Revelstoke; Thos. W. Jeff, Revelstoke; Fred. J. Fulton, Kamloops; and C. Wentworth Sarel, Kamloops.

From Westminster—T. S. Annandale, Jas. R. Brennan, G. E. Corbould, W. Cooksley, T. Cunningham, J. A. Cunningham, D. S. Curtis, W. E. Edmonds, W. Myers Gray, T. S. Higginson, E. H. Johnston, James Johnson, John Jackson, Chas. L. Keith, Wm. H. Ladner, Richard McBride, J. C. McArthur, W. J. Mather, C. G. Major, Thos. Ovens, Edwin Oddy, R. L. Reed, M. Sinclair, D. Sinclair, J. W. N. Woods, and J. Wylie.

From Nanaimo—A. McGregor and H. Simpson.

From Victoria—Thos. Black, J. H. Beckett, Joseph H. Brown, Chas. F. Craven, Hon. E. Dewdney, Alex Duncan, Thos. Earle, K.C., D. M. Eberts, M.P.P.; W. H. Ellis, W. Furnival, H. Furnival, H. Dallas Helmcken, M.P.P.; Chas. E. Jones, D. R. Ker, W. Lorimer, E. H. Macdonald, James Muirhead, John Mortimer, A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P.; Thomas Nicholson, Hon. E. G. Prior, M.P.P.; A. Stewart Potts, Thomas Russell, Richard W. Roper, S. D. Schultz, Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper, M.P.; George Tite, J. D. Taylor, A. Walkley and J. Whiglesworth.

After roll call the voting privilege was discussed, and a method was decided upon which will permit the far distant electorate with necessarily few delegates to have an equal voice with the Coast cities. This plan was that twelve votes should be recognized from each of the five electoral districts in the province, the delegates present from each district to choose their own voting representatives. Then a committee on resolutions was appointed, representative of each of the five districts, as follows:

Burrard—W. Brown, R. B. Ellis and Chas. Wilson.

Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay—W. A. Macdonald, Nelson; F. J. Fulton, Kamloops, and Dr. Jeffs, Revelstoke.

Vancouver Island—A. McGregor, S. D. Schultz and H. A. Simpson.

Westminster—G. E. Corbould, R. McBride and J. C. McArthur.

Victoria—Sir Charles H. Tupper, W. H. Ellis and D. R. Ker.

To enable this committee to prepare the business for discussion the convention adjourned at four o'clock to meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Elder Dempster line of steamers has made an offer to the Dominion government to carry Canadian mails free from Montreal to accommodate Bristol shippers. The government has not yet replied.

K. OF P. SUPREME LODGE.

Result of Investigation Will Be Exoneration of the Officials—The Uniform Rank.

Indianapolis, Aug. 30.—The committee appointed to investigate the administration of the officers of the supreme lodge K. of P. will meet its representatives in the morning. The report will be lengthy and will show that the supreme officers have not been derelict in their duties and not guilty of any wrong doing. The re-election of John A. Hinsey, of Chicago, as treasurer of the endowment rank is conceded.

The lodge passed a resolution asking congress to make theu niform rank a reserve of the army second only to the National guard of the different states.

MODEL AMBASSADOR.

Col. Hay Will Met With General Favor in London.

London, Aug. 30.—The National Review, referring to the recall of the United States ambassador, Col. Hay, to become secretary of state, says it considers Col. Hay the best ambassador accredited here in recent years, adding: "He has spoken well and not too often; he has abstained from being more British than the British; he has refrained from become flattery; nor has he indulged in post-prandial gush; but he has missed no fair opportunity of promoting friendly feeling between Anglo-Americans, and he has been emphatically the right man." The National Review suggests Senator Wolcott as Col. Hay's successor.

TO GUARD THE GATEWAY.

Halifax Fortifications to Be Further Strengthened and Without Delay.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 31.—The military authorities completed to-day the purchase of a large piece of waterfront land at McNab's islands, at the entrance of Halifax harbor, and will commence at once the construction of a fort which will be one of the largest in the Dominion, and mount the most modern and powerful guns.

The French warship Rigault arrived at North Sydney from Cuba. On Thursday she will sail for Quebec to take part in the Champlain celebration.

NOW THAT WAR IS OVER.

Spanish Prisoners Released on American Soil—Australian Supplies For Dewey's Fleet.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen has ordered the release of all the Spanish naval prisoners captured in the battle of July 3 from Cervera's fleet. There are now at Annapolis and Seavey's island, Portsmouth harbor, the officers being at the academy and the sailors at the island.

London, Aug. 31.—The Melbourne correspondent of the Times says that the steamer Duke of Sutherland, from Brisbane, has sailed for Manila with meat and vegetables for the American forces.

STOPPED TALKING TO FIGHT.

No News Being Received From the Soudan It Is Presumed a Battle Is On.

London, Aug. 31.—There has been a sudden interruption of news from the Soudan. It is supposed that a battle is in progress between the Anglo-Egyptian force under Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar, and the dervishes under the Khalifa, somewhere to the north of Omdurman.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAY.

Ecuador's Ministry Resigns—Prisoners Released For a Political Purpose.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 31.—The congress of Ecuador has suspended its sessions until it can obtain protection, consequently the cabinet has resigned.

The Cacerist party in the city of Puno, capital of the Peruvian province of that name, has created a disturbance by bribing the guards on duty at the gaol and freeing the prisoners.

The civil guard and citizens headed by the prefect succeeded in crushing the outbreak.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

The Rulers of France Consider Their Next Steps in the Case of Dreyfus.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The cabinet has held two stormy sittings under the presidency of M. Faure. It finally rose between six and seven o'clock having apparently failing to arrive at a decision on the question of revising the Dreyfus sentence, for the customary official note was not issued.

It is possible, however, looking to the excited state of public feeling, that the government deems it advisable to proceed cautiously and to cancel its decisions for the present.

M. Del Casse, minister for foreign affairs, is said to have been violently attacked by his colleagues for having been ignorant of the intention of the Emperor Nicholas to issue his disarmament proclamation, but in the face of the revival of the Dreyfus affair the disarmament proposal has taken quite a secondary place.

IN THE WORLD'S EYE.

Doings of People of Prominence As Told By the Busy Wires.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Lieut.-Col. Henry, the central figure in to-day's sensation, is a peasant's son. He was born in Pouzykin, Marno, in 1848, and enlisted in a foot regiment as his brother's substitute in 1863. He had a good military record for bravery and discipline. He was a prisoner of war in 1870, and was wounded in the Algerian campaign. He retained much of the rough and ready manners of a non-commissioned officer. He was lacking in education, spoke no foreign language, and owed his promotion principally to his reputation for blunt straightforwardness.

London, Aug. 31.—Among the passengers on the White Star steamer Majestic from Liverpool for New York to-day were Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, and Mrs. Chamberlain. They will remain in the United States several weeks. Mr. Chamberlain goes west on private family business.

London, Aug. 31.—Mr. Scott Fishe, the well-known basso, committed suicide by shooting himself this evening. He had been suffering from consumption, and only recently returned from Jamaica where he had gone in a fruitless search for health.

London, Aug. 31.—The Emperor Kwangsu, of China, according to a despatch from Peking to the Daily Mail, is reported seriously ill.

Halifax, Aug. 31.—Sir Charles Tupper left Cape Breton this morning for Halifax.

CONCEDED TO ROBERTSON.

The Liberal Candidate Succeeds to Premier Burton's Seat.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 31.—The by-election for Queen's caused by the resignation of Premier Burton took place to-day. The candidates were Campbell (Conservative) and Robertson (Liberal). The returns are not all in, but the election of the latter is conceded.

Harry O'Brien, wanted at Smith's Falls, Ont., on a charge of fraud and bigamy, was arrested at Portage la Prairie yesterday, and will be held pending the arrival of the chief of police from Smith's Falls. He denies all the charges.

J. Lyons, with three companions, upset their boat three miles out on the lake at Toronto on Tuesday. The upturned boat would only hold three, so Lyons struck out for shore for help. He reached Munroe park, east of the city, at 2 p. m. The water was cold, and he was almost exhausted. The others were picked up by a steamer.

The $1,500 bonds of Outremont municipality, which mysteriously disappeared the other day, were picked up on the street by an old man and returned.

Dr. L. J. Proulx, who was connected with the Quebec provincial board of health, was found dead on the street in Montreal yesterday.

PARIS IN A FERMENT.

Confession by Colonel Henry That He Forged Evidence Convicting Dreyfus.

Suicide of the Forger and Promised Reopening of Whole Case.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The arrest of Lieut.-Col. Henry on the discovery that he is the author of the important letter which figured in the Dreyfus case, is one of the most sensational developments on the whole in this extraordinary affair. Col. Henry has been throughout fighting against Col. Picquet with whom he fought a duel. This new development evidently nullifies the evidence of Generals Pellatux and Boideffere, and the declaration of the minister of war in the chamber of deputies—in fact, some people believe that perhaps the real turning point in the Dreyfus case has been reached, and that the arrest of Col. Henry will lead to a revision of the trial of the prisoner of Devil's Island.

It appears that as soon as M. Cavaignac assumed office as minister of war he charged the official bureau to make thorough research of the Dreyfus case, and it was this enquiry which resulted in the discovery of the documents lately read in the chamber of deputies by M. Cavaignac, showing that the proof of the guilt of Dreyfus was forged.

When Col. Henry was summoned by the ministry for war and questioned by M. Cavaignac in the presence of Gen. Boideffere and others, he at first affirmed the authenticity of the incriminating document, but when discrepancies were pointed out he at first admitted adding sentences and finally confessed fabricating the whole letter. It is affirmed, however, that this discovery has not changed M. Cavaignac's belief in the culpability of Dreyfus; but the minister is determined to punish all guilty parties, no matter what their rank or position may be.

Paris, Aug. 31 (10:30 p.m.)—Lieut.-Col. Henry has committed suicide.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Col. Henry's confession threatens to rekindle the Dreyfus agitation more than ever and seems likely to shake public confidence in the army. Even the Liberte, a strong anti-Dreyfus organ, says: "It must cause the deepest pain to all honorable men that officers of such standing should show such a lack of morals."

At a meeting five ministers admitted that a revision of the Dreyfus trial was unavoidable and a public announcement that the ministry has decided to initiate such a revision is expected. The Temps this evening says that the disclosures made to the ministry to-day have decided the minister of war to place Count Esterhazy on the retired list.

Gen. Lemounton De Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff of the French army, has tendered his resignation to the government.

General Boisdeffre in his letter of resignation explains that he resigns owing to having misplaced his confidence in Lieut.-Col. Henry, which led him to present as genuine what was former evidence. M. Cavaignac, minister of war, in reply, asked General de Boisdeffre to remain to see justice rendered in the matter." General Boisdeffre thanked Mr. Cavaignac for this proof of esteem, but persisted in his resignation. He will be replaced therefore by General Bennuard, director of the military college.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

THE CZAR'S LITTLE JOKE.

In the Chinese Capital the Disarmament Proposal Is Deemed Diplomatically Insincere.

London, Aug. 31.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The disarmament proposal of Emperor Nicholas is distrusted by English residents in Pekin. They regard it as a diplomatic answer to Great Britain's firm stand in the matter of Chinese concessions to British syndicates.

SAD FOR HARRY ELLA.

His Pursuit Race Record Has Gone Glimmering.

Boston, Aug. 31.—At Charles River Park to-night McDuffie defeated Frank Butler one lap in a ten mile paced pursuit race, tandem paced. The time was 20:26 4-5, which breaks the world's record for this class of race, 22:38, held by Harry Ella.

HOT TIMES IN TORONTO.

Five Hundred Delegates Attend the Methodist Conference—The Thermometer Goes Skyward.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—The general conference of the Methodist church opens to-morrow morning. It is expected that 500 delegates will attend, and the conference probably last two or three weeks.

The thermometer touched 96 in the shade here to-day, but there was a good attendance at the exhibition.

AN UNPROFITABLE VENTURE.

American Bait Fishers Go Empty-Handed From Newfoundland—Important Issues at Stake.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 31.—The American brig Clara Charita, from Gloucester with the barges Fillid and J. E. Manning, fitted with chemical refrigerators, arrived at Burgeo, on the Burge island, off the south coast, yesterday, for the purpose of loading herring and squid to bait the American fishing bankers. The customs authorities issued a prohibition, on the ground that, if such an act were permitted, it would completely revolutionize the purchase of bait from Newfoundlanders by Americans.

More than this, the authorities assert it would put in jeopardy the interests of the colony at the Quebec conference, as no concession could be expected from the United States if Newfoundland had nothing to offer in return. The outfit of the vessels cost $50,000, and the projectors were very foolish in coming to Newfoundland without first inquiring as to their privileges.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

Buffalo, N.Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

WILL RECOMMEND CHANGES.

Major Walsh In Consultation With Minister Sifton—New Stock Yards Opened.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—(Special)—Major Walsh left for Rat Portage to-day, where he interviewed Hon. Mr. Sifton before proceeding to his home at Brockville. Major Walsh intimated that he had several recommendations to submit to the government on sundry important matters relating to the Yukon but these are not as yet public property.

James Williamson and George Dowling, two well known residents of Regina, were committed for trial to-day on the charge of burglariously entering the store of W. Rogers.

Messrs. Gordon, Ironsides & Farres' mammoth new abbattoir and stock yards, erected at a cost of about $100,000, were formally opened to-day, when luncheon was served to 200 leading men of the West.

VANCOUVER NEWS NOTES.

The Placers of the Omineca—Satisfactory Growth of Trade.

Vancouver, Sept. 1.—(Special)—John Harris, a former South African miner, claims to have located rich placers in the Omineca country.

Customs returns for August were $59,313, which is $26,000 more than in the corresponding month of last year.

Mr. Carroll, of Montreal, is inspecting the system of handling freight on the C. P. R. docks, for that company.

THE YELLOW GOLD

Steamer Tees Adds Her Quarter Million to the Klondike Contribution.

Danger and Difficulties of the Valdez Glacier—Atlin Lake Overrated.

Nanaimo, Sept. 1.—(Special)—The C. P. N. steamer Tees returned to-day from the North with 67 passengers and a quarter of a million of money—$100,000 being in dust and $150,000 in checks and drafts. Among the luckiest of the passengers are C. A. Cullen, who hails from Port Townsend and is credited with $50,000, all told; William Thorburne, of Edmonton, N. W. T., has $55,000; John Allen, from Calgary, about $25,000; and other passengers sums ranging from $1,000 to $50,000, the small amounts predominating. Nearly all are from Dawson, with just a sprinkling from Pine creek. These latter do not give so glowing an account of the Atlin lake diggings as has been brought by others. They say the ground "isn't half as rich as it has been cracked up for," and class it generally with the Copper river country. There is gold there unquestionably, but not in sufficient quantity to induce a rush. The Dawson passengers are still growling energetically over the royalty and other regulations, claiming that after all the government imposts have been met there is nothing left for the miner. Word from Copper river is to the effect that the people on the Valdez glacier are destitute, and many have nothing left to save them from starvation. Nearly all have lost portions of their outfits in storms, and their hope is that the government will send them relief.

HELPING DOING WELL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—At to-day's matches at Rockcliffe range, British Columbia captured the British shield and a $30 cash prize; they also secured a $15 prize in the Gzowski matches, both of these being field firing competitions. The Royal Grenadiers took first in the Gzowski matches.

The first match to-day was the Victoria match. Bomb. Bodley captured $6; Corp. Sloane $5; Gunner Miller $5; Corp. Lettice $4.

In the Kirkpatrick match Turnbull got $6.

In the grand aggregate Turnbull got $6; Sloane $5; Miller $3 and Cunningham $3.

Gilmour Match, 500 yards, 7 shots—1st prize score 35, last prize 32:

$7—Sergt Bailey (one of "12 possibles")	35
7—Gr. Wilson (one of 12 "possibles")	35
3—Gr. Cunningham	33
3—Gr. Miller	33

Canadian Club Match, 600 yards, 10 shots, 1st prize score 49; last prize 43:

$4—Gr. Miller	46

Macdonald Match, 200 yards, 7 shots, standing—1st prize score 32; last prize 28:

$5—Sergt. Sloan	31

Gordon Match, 600 yards, 7 shots—1st prize score 35: last prize 31:

$6.33—Gr. Miller	34
3—Sergt. Lettice	32

Corporation Match, 500 yards, 7 shots—1st prize score 84; last prize 72:

$5—Bomb. Bodley	77
4—Sergt. Bailey	75
3—Gr. Butler	72
3—Gr. Miller	72

Tait Brassey Match, 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots—1st prize score 98; last prize 83:

$8—Gr. Cunningham	95
5—Sergt. Sloan	92
5—Bomb. Bodley	91
5—Gr. Butler	90
4—Gr. Wilson	89
3—Gr. Turnbull	85

The battalion team competition for the Tait cup was won with 547 points, the fifth and last team prize being taken with 520, while British Columbia was next with 518. In the company team competition for the Brassey cup also British Columbia had first place outside the prize list, No. 4 Co. of Westminster scoring 345 against 366 by the first team and 346 by the third team, there being but three prizes. Both cups were taken by the Grenadiers, of Toronto.

In the Grand Aggregate, where the first and last prize scores were 316 and 219, Gr. Cunningham won $4 with 298.

In the Heming match, extra series, 200 yards, 5 shots standing and 5 kneeling, Sergt. Bailey took $5 with 47.

In the 500 yards extra series, 5 shots, Sergt. Bailey took $2.19, with a full score of 25. There were about 50 full scores, and nothing less took a prize.

In the extra series at 800 yards, 5 shots, Gr. Turnbull took $5 with 24.

DISHONORED FRANCE.

It Is Now Asserted That Henry's Suicide Was Inferentially Ordered.

His Prior Crime Committed "Solely for the Good of the Cause."

Paris, Sept. 1.—It is now insinuated that the suicide of Lieut.-Col. Henry was connived at by the French army authorities. In any case, the suicide occurred shortly after the prisoner had received a visit from an officer of the general staff, who, on leaving, ordered the sentry on duty before Colonel Henry's place of confinement not to disturb the prisoner as he had a lot of work to do. It is recalled that a similar opportunity to commit suicide was afforded to Dreyfus, who, however, declined to profit by it. It is generally believed that the rest of the French army officers will follow the example of General Boisdeffre and General Gonz, under-chief, and tender their resignations.

It appears that the minister for war, M. Cavaignac, is convinced that the Colonel had an accomplice in the forgery of the incriminating document, and there are persistent reports that Coloney Paty du Clam will shortly be arrested. In this connection it is reported the minister of justice, M. Sairron, has already taken steps to grant Dreyfus a re-trial.

Later in the day La Patrie announced that Col. Paty du Clam had been arrested for complicity in the Dreyfus forgery.

The minister for war this after noon received Gen. Renounard, director of the military college, who accepted the office of chief of the general staff, vacant owing to the resignation of General Boisdeffre. This latter bid farewell to the officials of his bureau this morning.

When Lieut.-Col. Henry was summoned to the residence of the minister of war he found assembled there Colonel Paty Du Clam, Count Esterhazy, General Du Boisdeffre, General Roget and M. Cavaignac. The minister for war had a letter on his desk. He took it up and said to Henry:

"You did not mention the name of the agent who furnihsed this letter. My attention has been called to the fact that on the docket there is no name."

Col. Henry beat his forehead, then said he had no memory for names and had forgotten the name in the case, but he would know the man if he saw him.

"It is a pity you have forgotten," said M. Cavaignac, dryly. "We think the letter a forgery and that you have been duped by a clever forger."

Henry declared his belief in its authenticity, but in a very faint voice.

"Come," said the minister, "no agent ever gave it to you. You wrote it in pencil to disguise your handwriting the better. You are a forger."

The Colonel's speech grew thick but he denied the charge. Then it was repeated and he gave a fresh explanation, but his tongue began to cleave to the roof of his mouth, and it was feared he would have an apoplectic stroke.

"On your honor as a soldier," said M. Cavaignac, more gently, "did you, or did you not write that letter?"

"Since you appeal to my soldierly honor, it was I who wrote it," he replied.

The news of Col. Henry's suicide became known at Mont Valerien about 9 o'clock in the evening. It is supposed that it was committed at about 5 p.m. When officials entered his cell, Henry was found lying in a pool of blood, dead, with a terrible gash in his throat. Shortly before midnight Madame Henry, who had been informed, went to the fortress and was admitted, the officials granting her admission to pass the night beside the body. Col. Henry left letters addressed to the minister of war and to Gen. Boisdeffre, in which he protested that he had not realized the gravity of the act which he committed "solely for the good of the cause."

Emile Zola, in his famous "J'accuse" letter, published in the Aurore, which led up to his trial and conviction on the charge of libelling military officers, said:

"I accuse Lieutenant-Colonel Duputay of having been the local worker of the judicial error, and then having defended his nefarious doings of the past three years by the most absurd and culpable machinations. I accuse General Mercier, who was minister for war when Dreyfus was tried, of being the accomplice at least through weak intelligence, in the greatest iniquity of the century. I accuse General Billot, minister of war during the late Dreyfus agitation, of having in his hands certain proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus, and of having suppressed them, thus rendering himself guilty of treason against humanity and justice for a political reason, and in order to save the compromised staff, and General Conse, the assistant chief of the general staff, of being accomplices in the same crime—the one through religious animosity, doubtless, the other, perhaps, the esprit de corps which makes the war office a sacred and unassailable ark. I accuse General Depellieuz and Major Ravary of having made a flagitous investigation, whereby I mean iniquity of the most monstrous partiality. I accuse the three experts in handwriting, the men Belhorme, Varinard and Gouard, of having drawn up false and fraudulent reports unless medical examination shall prove them to be victims of a disease of sight or judgment. I accuse the officers of the war department of having organized a press campaign in order to lead public opinion astray. Finally, I accuse the first court martial of having condemned a man on a document kept secret, and I accuse the second court martial of having covered the illegality by order, and of committing in its turn the judicial crime of knowingly acquitting a guilty person."

After a long trial in February last M. Zola was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs for the alleged libel, and M. Perreux, manager of Aurore, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs.

WOULD BE GLAD TO SELL.

Quebec, Sept. 1.—(Special)—Capt. John G. Cox, of Victoria, has arrived here and will hold a meeting with the American commissioners. Capt. Cox represents the Behring sea seal fisheries and is authorized to speak for them officially. He says the Canadian sealers are willing to surrender all their rights in the Behring sea for an indemnity of about $730,000, which simply represents the actual value of the boats engaged in the business. If such an arrangement were made, it would do away with pelagic sealing by Canadians.

The commissioners did not sit until 2 o'clock this afternoon, by request of the American representatives who wanted the morning to hear the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the United States lumbermen, and other important deputation.

The object under discussion by the international commission yesterday was the Alaskan boundary line, in which Canada is deeply concerned, in order to secure an all-Canadian route to the Yukon whereby the troublesome bonding question may be avoided. The Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 tells how the lines of demarcation are to be drawn. So far as the meridian of 141 is concerned, that is easily settled, but the question to be decided is the starting point of the line of demarcation, and its course until it strikes the meridian.

Canada asserts it is to be plainly marked by a mountain ridge; the United States says that the range cannot be determined. Canadians also assert that where the line is not marked by the range of mountains parallel with the coast, the ten marine leagues mentioned in the treaty shall be measured from coast projections, while the Americans are of opinion it should follow coast indentations.

The Canadian view would bring Skagway, Dyea, etc., within British territory. It is probable the commission will recommend the appointment of a special tribunal to settle this matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be chief orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Champlain on September 23, at which time there will be three British warships and also French warships from St. Pierre.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Some of the Difficult Circumstances in Which They Work.

Hankow (China) Letter in London Telegraph

An intelligent traveller remarked that Hankow swarmed with missionaries, who are unhappily divided into so many sects that even a foreigner is bewildered, let alone the heathen (Chinee). Well, I believe that there are not more than nineteen or twenty different forms of Christianity in China, and no doubt they are, with others, represented in Hankow, which merely goes to show that the churches have realized the immense importance of this centre for all religious and educational effort. I spent a hot day under the guidance of the Rev. C. G. Sparham, of the London Mission, in visiting the educational institutions, and came away with the impression, apart altogether from theological creeds, that England cannot do too much for Hankow. The mere teaching of the English language to these people I hold of the utmost importance, and the scheme of higher education now being elaborated for the better off Chinese will do immeasurable good. I was weak enough to be gratified beyond measure when two little celestials worked a long division sum—to divide 79,343 by 865—right in a ten minutes, in English numerals, which they had never heard of 12 months ago.

I believe that Dr. Griffith John and his fellow-workers are right in believing that the present moment is an intellectual crisis in China, the value of which cannot be overestimated. On Sunday I saw 13 men and women baptized into the Christian faith. It may be irreverent, but I think the long division sum impressed me more. But let not Exeter Hall be alarmed by this "many religions" bogey. It does not puzzle John Chinaman in the smallest degree. To him it is all "Jesus Christ pidgin" (Jesus Christ business or teaching.) He seizes the essential, and does not mind the differences. Ritual of all kinds touches him lightly. For example, the Baptists immerse, the Methodists and Episcopalians sprinkle their converts, while the Friends or Quakers have no ceremonial. It did not trouble the Chinaman. He described the three forms simply as "Big wash, little wash, no wash." You don't entangle him in theological controversies. No, his weakness is of another kind, as was brought home to me by a striking incident in Chefoo.

At the junction of two narrow, slummy streets, I came upon a little group listening to a man, who ever and anon pointed to the clear, bright sky above, and whose frequent repetition of the words tien and Shangti told me that he was talking of heaven and the Almighty. The speaker wore Chinese attire and the pigtail, but his refined features—plus the bicycle, on which he had travelled long distances—showed that he was a Westerner. He proved to be the Rev. Rufus H. Bent, an American, from Chinnting Chou. The hearers followed him intently, as one could see by their eager, intelligent, but unwashed faces. Here was a scene that I had wanted, the surprised audience, the impromptu sermon. It was a novel experience to stand face to face with young and adult men to whom the idea of beneficient Omnipotence in place of capricious gods and demons was strange. I felt sure their questions would prove that their minds had been for a few moments lifted above the horizon of rice and cash.

Alas for poetry and sentiment! The burden of all the inquiries was this: "If we accept this new religion, how will it help us to get a living?" The Chinaman all over—ready to exchange his old gods for new ones for a few cash per day! It was disappointing. The sympathetic reader will pity the poor heathen all the more to think that the struggle for life pursues him even into the realm of religion. The worldly part of that sympathy may be spared. In five minutes' walk through Bethnal Green or Whitechapel I have seen more careworn creatures and pinched cheeks than I have ever found in the poorest Chinese quarter. Mr. Benton, I may add, and a colleague of his, the Rev. J. H. Laughlin, whom I also met on the Yangtse, had an adventure with brigands. Adopting a common devise, the thieves introduced themselves into the town an hour or so before the time for closing the gates, as Punch and Judy men. The Chinese equivalent of Punchinello is very popular. In this disguise they got in their arms without being noticed. Then, making straight for the mission compound they began their work of pillage and indiscriminate firing, at which signal every Chinaman near, and first of all the police, made off with all possible despatch. Mr. Bent was shot through the leg, but the women and children and the other missionaries escaped. After that experience, the members of the mission debated whether it would not be permissible to use firearms in their defence, and decided, like sensible men, that it would be quite proper. Since then they have trusted in Providence and Winchester rifles, and have never been molested.

Simplicity is the feature of the ballot by which the people of Canada will shortly express themselves on the subject of prohibition. Here is the form:

	YES	NO
Are you in favor of passing an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?		

THE WIRE WENT DOWN

Interruption of the Telegraphs the Explanation of Britain's Growing Uneasiness.

Anxiety Is Now Relieved by Direct News From General Kitchener's Force.

London, Sept. 1.—The war office was relieved this evening by the receipt of a despatch from Cairo, explaining the sudden interruption of news from the Soudan, which gave rise to some uneasiness yesterday as to the movements of the Anglo-Egyptian column now advancing toward Omdurman under Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener.

It appears that telegraphic communication was interrupted by the wire beyond Nasri island, about midway between Metemmeh and the sixth cataract of the Nile, having been damaged by a severe storm. Shortly after the arrival of this intelligence came the following despatch to the Associated Press from Nasri island, dated August 30, and forwarded by messenger from the camp in front of Nasri:

"There have been glimpses of the enemy during the last few days, and the first skirmish took place to-day, when an advance body of cavalry located a large body of the dervishes at a supposed outpost near Kerrerri, about eight miles north of Omdurman.

"The enemy showed a disposition to fight, beating their war drums and displaying battle bunting. The Montmorency troops emptied a few dervish saddles, and three gunboats steamed up the river in front of the town and shelled the dervishes' position. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, as the dervishes were in a hollow, but fleeing troops could be distinctly seen.

"The army is moving steadily; yesterday it advanced four miles in close formation."

Great Britain was beginning to be alarmed, lest the fate of Hicks Pasha had befallen the Anglo-Egyptian army under the sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener. The last news received was telegraphed from the front on Monday night. The army was then 23 miles from Omdurman, the dervish camp, near Khartoum, where the Khalifa was reported to be waiting with 10,000 warriors, well equipped with field guns. Gen. Kitchener's force consisted of 10,000 British troops and 15,000 Egyptian troops, the most perfectly equipped force the government has ever put into the field, having plenty of horse artillery and Maxim guns. It was planned to keep constant communication with the army by the field telegraph, hence the fears that, in spite of the superiority of morale and accoutrements, the Anglo-Egyptian troops might have been overwhelmed by numbers. The government officers officially announced their confidence in the outcome of engagements, but privately they did not conceal their nervousness at the lack of tidings from the front.

BISMARCK AS A PHRASE-MAKER.

(London News.)

Bismarck is generally thought of as a man of action, not as a man of words. And so, in one sense, preeminently he was. Never was there a man less under the bondage of words than he; never a statesman less prone to think that talking can be a substitute for doing. Yet he was a great phrase-maker, too; and we doubt whether many even of the professional orators of the century will be remembered more than Bismarck by phrases which have passed into the common currency. He is known throughout the world as "the man of blood and iron." The phrase was his own.

"Great questions," he said, "are decided, not by speeches and majorities, but by iron and blood." (1862).

Hardly less well known are his description of himself at the time of the Berlin congress as "the honest broker," and his declaration that he would not risk "the bones of one Pomeranian grenadier" on the Eastern question. Whether Bismarck's career is known, there also is his "Reptile Press" known. The phrase came from his own mouth when he asked for a secret service fund "to hunt down the reptiles."

But, indeed, columns might be filled with memorable phrases and happy sayings by Prince Bismarck. There was as much force as brutality in his exclamation that the Emperor Frederick's death would put an end to the rule of "petticoats in politics." What ruthless force there is in his terrible saying that in the next war France and Germany would fight on until "they bleed each other as white as veal!" Many of his expressions used in the thick of war were brutal in the extreme. "An ex-War Correspondent" recalls some of them in his article this morning. But at other times Bismarck put the horrors of war into a memorable phrase:

Whosoever (he said) has once looked into the breaking eye of a dying warrior on the battlefield will pause ere he begins a war.

We jot down one or two other sayings as they occur to us:

The pike in the European carp pond keeps us from becamming carp.

The mob is a sovereign which needs flattery as much as any Sultan.

Some of his best things were said of his dismissal and retirement. When Caprivi succeeded him, and the Emperor gave his old servant a military distinction, Bismarck said:

The Emperor has made his best general Chancellor, and his best Chancellor a general.

And again, when his freedom of speech was criticised:

I am in the position occupied by Prince Metternich after his resignation. He said that he had dismounted from the stage to the pit. There are many people who grudge me that, but everyone who has taken a ticket for the pit has the right of criticism.

Bismarck may have despised the art of speech, but he was a great master of it.

The phrase do ut des, which Bismarck used in a famous speech in 1885 (dealing with the relations of England and Germany) passed instantly into political currency, and has since been used by orators on innumerable occasions. The great diplomatist's definition of diplomatic despatches is worth recalling.

Despatches are paper freely daubed with ink.

In this last connection it may be interesting to record some very amusing and pungent remarks which Bismarck once made about Count Bernstorff:

Count Bernstorff (he said) certainly beats me in one thing. I never succeeded in covering reams of paper with dignified verbiage about nothing. He has just sent me another cartload of despatches, full of emptiness, and copiously referring to previous communications of the like intrinsic worth. The King always wishes to be informed about references to documents he does not remember. Goltz was nearly as bad—reams of despatches accompanied by basketsful of matter docketed "Private and confidential." Heavens, how much leisure he must have had at his command!

This, by the way, is a point in which Mr. Gladstone would have agreed with Bismarck. On one occasion a certain politician was being unfavorably discussed in the presence of Mr. Gladstone. "You must not say anything against him," interposed Mr. Gladstone; "he writes the most concise despatches of any man I know, and there can be no higher praise." Mr. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck had both been sufferers from reams of "paper freely daubed with ink."

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

FROM ACROS

Late Advices Brou Far East by th of Chi

Details of the Loss Cruiser Fu-Chi lion En

The Oriental pap brought by the Empre strange to say, nothin ish-Russian relations i gard to which earlier much. They contain teresting budget of ge

Lieutenant-Command Siamese Majesty's st was stabbed by a men and died some days l mander had simply ord hurry some work.

The appointment of vice-consul for the U Canton has caused co tent amongst foreign i ness with the United that it exposes the det ness to a competitor, t amining the invoices.

The prospects or the r for this year are partic the harvest being expe double the average. also promises to be alm ed.

There is, of course, s Times, a fierce struggle the diplomatic represent to prevent China entr ganization of her fleet t but negotiations in th progressing more sat those in connection with ization.

The Japanese are famously. Numerous timidating voters at the have been entered, and been arrested for briber

About a week ago m sparrows fought a sev place in Fukuoka prefe which several thousand birds were slain. The