

\$1.50 Per Annum. \$1.50

Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 19.

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1899.

NO. 7.

Sir W. Butler Recalled

Sir Frederick Walker in Command of British Troops in South Africa.

No Reply Yet Received From Transvaal Regarding Commission Proposals.

Boers Are Being Armed With Mauser Rifles—Great Excitement at Pretoria.

(Associated Press.) Cape Town, Aug. 15.—It is reported that a former officer of the British army is recruiting among the volunteers here with the object of forming an irregular corps for the protection of Bechnaland.

Major-General Sir William Butler, in command of the British troops in South Africa, against whom there is so much feeling because of his alleged Boer sympathies, will be transferred, it is understood, to Egypt.

The New Commander. London, Aug. 15.—Major-General Sir William Butler, who it was announced in a despatch from Cape Town to the Associated Press would be relieved of his command of British troops in South Africa as a result of his alleged Boer sympathies, has been recalled, and Sir Frederick Walker has been appointed to replace him.

Sir Frederick is regarded as one of the ablest generals in the army. His appointment is therefore taken to indicate that the situation is more grave.

No Reply. Cape Town, Aug. 15.—No reply has been received here up to the present from the Transvaal government on the settlement of questions in dispute, and a despatch from Pretoria says the reply, when sent, will be disappointing, and it is feared the result will be the breaking of negotiations.

Great anxiety prevails at the capital of the Transvaal. Cape Town, Aug. 15.—No reply has been received here up to the present from the Transvaal government on the settlement of questions in dispute, and a despatch from Pretoria says the reply, when sent, will be disappointing, and it is feared the result will be the breaking of negotiations.

Arming the Boers. Pretoria, Aug. 15.—The executive council concluded its session at 12.30 p. m., when orders were issued to the field to arm the Boers with Mauser rifles in exchange for Martini-Henri rifles. A great crowd gathered to receive arms. The possibility of war with Great Britain is about the only subject discussed, and it is generally felt that the burghers should be consulted before extreme measures are adopted.

Purchasing Mules. Johannesburg, Aug. 15.—The Transvaal government is purchasing all the mules possible, paying as high as \$100 for each animal.

ONE MAN DISPERSED A MOB.

Cleveland Crowd Stoned a Car, But Fled When the Conductor Used His Revolver.

(Associated Press.) Cleveland, O., Aug. 15.—A mass meeting of stonethrowers at South Brooklyn last night was attended by a turbulent crowd from the city. Against the protests of leader Bryan, the crowd stoned a big consolidated car. The conductor fled the car down upon the street and fired several shots at the crowd with a revolver. Nobody was hurt, but the shooting dispersed the mob in short order.

SEIZED TOO CLOSE TO LINE. Canadian Fishing Boats to Be Released by United States Customs.

Seattle, Aug. 15.—The Post-Intelligencer says: The United States customs officials probably will be settled in a day or so by the release of the boats.

The seizure took place according to the report of the officers on the American side of the line. The matter has been the subject of diplomatic discussion, and was finally referred to United States District Attorney Wilson R. Gay by Attorney-General Oringer.

Mr. Gay reported that the seizure was made so close to the line, and at a time when it was possible to be deceived in location, that it might be advisable to release the boats. The attorney-general thought best. Mr. Gay immediately notified Collector Huessli, advising him to let the boats go.

CABLE STEAMER AGROUND. Manila, Aug. 15.—The warships Baltimore and Concord have made an unsuccessful attempt to tow off the United States cable steamer Hooker, which is beached in the channel. It is now believed to be impossible to float the Hooker.

THE FAMOUS BORDEREAU. Count Esterhazy Maintains That He Wrote It—Labor's Condition.

London, Aug. 15.—Count Esterhazy in the Evening News to-day again tells the "truth" in regard to the borderreau in the Dreyfus case, saying that he wrote it. The document, he alleges, was

Dreyfus In Tears

Story of His Sufferings on Devil's Island Read to the Court Martial.

Prisoner Wept While Details of His Sufferings Were Being Recounted.

Fears of Attempted Rescue the Excuse for Inhuman Treatment.

(Associated Press.) Rennes, Aug. 16.—The second trial by court-martial of Dreyfus was continued this morning. Major Carrière, representative of the government, having refused to agree to an adjournment of the case until Monday, applied for by M. Demange, counsel for the prisoner, and Dreyfus, owing to the murderous attack on M. Labori, leading counsel for defence.

The feature of the day was the story of the sufferings of Dreyfus on Devil's Island. Dreyfus wept in court when the clerk read the documents recounting the details of his incarceration.

The proceedings opened with the application by M. Demange for an adjournment. This was followed by the deposition of M. Guérin, former minister of justice, who, however, only repeated the evidence given before the court of cassation.

M. Rebot, former minister for the colonies, testified in justification of his instructions. To treat Dreyfus rigorously, declaring extreme stringency only dated from the time he thought an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoner.

Colonel Jouanste asked Dreyfus if he had any questions to put to the witness; he replied in an emotional voice, "No, I am here to defend my honor. I do not wish to speak of the atrocious sufferings which for five years, I, a Frenchman and an innocent man, suffered on the Isle du Diabole."

M. Demange here asked that the official report of the treatment of Dreyfus on the Isle du Diabole, which was published in the newspapers last week, be read.

The clerk of the court did so, and in a sympathetic voice recounted the harrowing tale of Dreyfus' mental and physical sufferings and inhuman treatment on the island.

Deep drawn breaths of indignation came from the hearers on the reading. Dreyfus, at first, watched the faces of the judges with his usual composure, but gradually, as the story proceeded, his eyes grew dim and tears glistened in them. Then they slowly trickled down his cheeks. Dreyfus could stand it no longer, and, for the first time during the trial, gave way and silently wept.

The faces of the audience expressed sympathy with the prisoner's emotion, and even the captain of gendarmes, sitting beside Dreyfus, turned and gave him a look of unconcealed compassion.

General Mercier, who, with M. Lebon, was seated in the front row of witness' seats, listened to the reading of the report unmoved, while Colonel Jouanste followed it with an Air Bored of Tolerance.

M. Rebot afterward returned to the stand, added a few more words in justification of his conduct, and then Colonel Jouanste ordered the next witness to be brought in.

All eyes turned to the door on the right, and a moment later a woman, a deep mourning and, accompanied by a non-commissioned officer, advanced to the platform. It was the widow of Colonel Henry, the French officer who committed suicide in prison after confessing the forging of certain documents in the case. With pale face and hand upraised, before the crucifix, she took the oath. In an attitude of complete self-possession she gave her evidence, accompanying it with frequent gestures. Her evidence, however, was of little weight. She admitted the frequent visits of Esterhazy to her husband, and declared her husband

Told Her He Forged One Document "in order to save the honor of his country." She gave her evidence in a very matter of fact way, and was in no wise the sympathetic figure the anti-Dreyfusards have tried to make her.

General Roget, in dress uniform, followed. His evidence was a vitriolic diatribe against Dreyfus from beginning to end.

The court adjourned until to-morrow on the conclusion of Roget's monologue. Colonel Jouanste previously asked Dreyfus if he wished to say anything, and the prisoner, who, during Roget's fulmination against him, several times made a movement as if to rise and retort, but was waved down by Colonel Jouanste, rose, and in a voice which not agreeable in ordinary time, but when

Strangled With Emotion, as it was to-day, was thrilling to his hearers, he cried, crushing his kept in his hands, "My Colonel, it is a frightful thing that every day they tear out my heart and soul without my being able to reply. It is a awful torture for an innocent man and a loyal soldier. It is a frightful thing."

The audience was profoundly stirred, and began to applaud, but the applause was quickly suppressed.

M. Demange then announced he would question General Roget to-morrow.

Britain Is Ready

Arrangements Completed for the Despatch of Troops to South Africa.

An Emergency Force of 20,000 Men Could Be Sent Within a Week.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 15.—The Transvaal situation is unchanged, according to obtainable official information, but the continued delay of the Boers' answer to Great Britain's demand for a joint inquiry as to the effect upon the Uitlanders of the proposed franchise makes the matter more serious.

The war office has completed preparations for an emergency force of 20,000 men to be ready to leave within a week. Fast steamers for their transport are waiting orders.

It is said the Grenadier Guards, lying at Gibraltar and the 21st Lancers, now in Egypt, may be sent to South Africa in addition to the other regiments which have already been ordered there.

Pretoria, Aug. 16.—The British agent here denies the story that fresh communications have been addressed by Great Britain to the Transvaal government, or that there has been any modifications of the British demands.

ROBBERS ATTACK SOLDIERS.

Desperate Fighting on the West River—Two Hundred and Fifty Chinese Troops Killed.

(Associated Press.) Canton, Aug. 15.—Five hundred soldiers were surrounded at Cokou, on the West river, by 10,000 robbers, and a desperate fight occurred, ending in a victory for the robbers, who have hoisted flags upon all commanding points and occupied villages in the vicinity.

Two hundred and fifty soldiers were killed and one hundred wounded. Two thousand more troops left Canton yesterday.

Brigands Control the River. Washington, Aug. 15.—The state department is not surprised at the press dispatch from Canton, China, giving an account of the prevalence of piracy and brigandage. Consul-General Wildeman, at Hong Kong, recently reported that large towns along the river were the headquarters for these piratical parties, and that they practically dominated the navigation of the river, and it would seem British gunboats would have to take the matter in hand.

MANY DEATHS. Two Thousand Persons Were Killed in Porto Rico, and Large Numbers Are Dying Daily.

(Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 15.—The appalling conditions existing in Porto Rico were made more fully known to the department to-day by General Davis in a dispatch which says the deaths outright in the island will reach 2,000, while many are dying daily from injuries and privations.

Secretary Root to-day received a dispatch from General Davis at San Juan saying the supplies now in hand in the island of Porto Rico would be sufficient to relieve the distress and prevent starvation until the McPherson arrives.

LABORI IMPROVING. (Associated Press.) Rennes, Aug. 16.—M. Labori passed a better night. He had some sleep and his condition is more reassuring. The assault of the lawyer has not been captured.

GERMAN CHEMIST DEAD. (Associated Press.) Heidelberg, Germany, Aug. 16.—Prof. Robert Theim Erberhard Bunsen, the chemist, is dead.

Uncle Sam's Hard Task

Insurrection Is Spreading in the Islands of Negros and Zebu.

Bands of Insurgents Are Destroying Plantations—Wealthy Inhabitants Flee.

American Naval Officers Alleged to Have Looted Buildings at Paote.

(Associated Press.) Manila, Aug. 12, via Hongkong, Aug. 11.—Arrivals and mail advices from Negros and Zebu agree that the insurrection is gaining strength in both these islands which hitherto have been counted most friendly in the archipelago, and which received with the greatest cordiality Professor Schurman, president of the United States advisory commission for the Philippines at the time of his memorable tour.

Outbreaks are feared, particularly in Zebu, where some leading men have gone over to the insurrection. Many wealthy inhabitants are preparing to leave the island. Senoras, Lorente and Melissa, supreme court justices from Negros and Zebu, have gone thither from Manila to use their influence against the insurrection.

The results of the autonomist government in Negros are disappointing. Insurgent bands are operating there as they did in Zebu, destroying plantations, claims for which are being presented to General Otis.

The bombardment of Paote, on the east side of Legun de Bay, by the Napidan, whose commander was under the impression that the town had been recaptured by insurgents, has aroused strong resentment among the natives of the whole region. It is asserted there that the officers and crew of the gunboat landed and looted the best buildings after the bombardment. The crew of the Napidan have been transferred to other duties.

Officers of the United States gunboat Wheeling, which returned here from a cruise along the north coast of Luzon, report that insurgents occupy every village.

Two Americans Killed. Manila, Aug. 16.—Insurgents have been concentrating for some days about Angeles. It is officially announced that Colonel Smith, with ten companies of the 12th regiment and two guns of first artillery, this morning attacked 2,500 strongly entrenched insurgents at the south approach to Angeles, and drove them back after a sharp encounter.

The American troops lost two men killed and 12 wounded. The insurgents' loss is estimated at 200.

The United States force will hold Angeles. About 200 insurgents appeared this morning in front of Dolores, a short distance north of Pava, but they were driven off by one company of the 12th regiment, under the command of Captain Angulum. One American was wounded.

IS IT THE PLAGUE? (Associated Press.) Ponta del Gada, Azores, Aug. 15.—All communication between the Azores and Portugal has been interdicted on account of seeming cases of bubonic plague discovered at Oporto. No vessels, merchandise or mail from Portugal will be admitted to any ports of these islands.

Cádiz, Spain, Aug. 15.—Quarantine has been declared against all Portuguese ports on account of suspicious sickness at Oporto.

Madrid, Aug. 15.—The Gazette to-morrow will announce the quarantine of everything arriving from Portugal. Sanitary posts have been established on the frontier for the inspection of travellers.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OFFENCE. London, Aug. 15.—The Daily Chronicle, which regards General Butler's virtual disclaimer as "an indication that the country is being hurried into war," says: "His offence was that he spoke rough words of truth about that precious organization, the South African League. We are convinced that he acted for the honor and clear interests of the Empire."

General Lord Garnet Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, has sanctioned, says the Daily Mail, one hundred volunteers of the London Scottish Rifles going to South Africa, in the event of war.

DOMINICAN REBELS DEFEATED. (Associated Press.) Puerto Plata, Aug. 15.—The government forces, commanded by General Escobosa, have defeated the insurgents. The rout was almost a massacre. The wounded on both sides are numerous. The engagement is considered by the government as decisively ending the Jimenez uprising.

DEWEY STILL INDISPOSED. (Associated Press.) Leghorn, Italy, Aug. 15.—Admiral Dewey is still indisposed. Various officials visited the Olympia to-day. The Admiral's departure for Florence has been postponed.

THE YAQUIS ROUTED. (Associated Press.) Chihuahua, Aug. 15.—A special to the Times-Herald from Guaymas, Mexico, says the military operations in Yaqui valley on Friday resulted in the final rout and dispersal of the Indians.

Guerrin Still Defiant

President of the Anti-Semitic League Remains Barred in His Office and Refuses to Surrender.

(Associated Press.) Paris, Aug. 15.—The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, conferred several times during the day with M. Leptine, the prefect of police, with respect to the defiance of M. Guerrin, president of the Anti-Semitic League. In consideration of the fact that recourse to force in the arrest of Guerrin might lead to a needless sacrifice of life, calling still graver demonstrations at the obsequies of the victims, the Premier decided not to expose the life of any man, soldier, policeman or fireman, but to leave M. Guerrin a choice between self-impairment and arrest. The friends of M. Guerrin are trying themselves to rescue him from an impossible and foolish position.

As an Anti-Semitic group was standing at the corner of the Faubourg St. Denis and Rue de Valenciennes this evening some passers-by were greeted with cries of "Down with the Jews," whereupon they were surrounded and threatened. A supposed anarchist then fired several revolver shots, wounding three men. One of them, a man named Canille, was taken to a hospital seriously wounded. The alleged anarchist was arrested.

To Parallel the C. P. R.

Projected Transcontinental Railway From Quebec to Port Simpson.

Work To Be Begun in the Next Two Months and Completed in Two Years.

New York, Aug. 15.—A Tribune special from Montreal says: The amounts voted at the session of parliament which has just closed in aid of railway projects aggregated over \$6,000,000. Not for fifteen years has there been so great a sum voted for such purposes. The bulk of this money goes to roads that are to form links of a new transcontinental line in opposition to the Canadian Pacific. These roads are under separate managements, and there are still large gaps between them.

The plan calls for a line from Quebec to Port Simpson, on the Pacific. Starting from the former city, there is a railway known as the Great Northern, which runs southwesterly to Joliette, and is now being extended westward to join the Canada Atlantic system at South India; the Ottawa line being bridged at Hawkesbury to permit this being done.

The Canada Atlantic road runs westward to Depot Harbor, on Georgian Bay, and the Great Lakes will be utilized for the present as far as Port William, near the head of Lake Superior.

From that point there is now in process of construction a road which will end at Winnipeg, running through the rich Rainy river country, after skirting the Minnesota boundary, encroaching upon that state for a distance of thirty miles. This road is known as the Ontario & Rainy River road. To aid in its construction parliament has just voted \$1,000,000. In addition handsome subsidies have been voted by the legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba toward the sections falling within their territory. Altogether the combined subsidies to this line will amount to more than \$14,000,000.

At Winnipeg, the Ontario & Rainy River road will meet the Northern Pacific, which runs westward to Portage la Prairie, a distance of sixty-six miles. There begins the Canadian Northern, owned by the proprietors of the Ontario & Rainy River road. It runs northward and westward for a distance of some 400 miles. There is a subsidy for this and additions are being made every year. Its objective point is Edmonton, in the far Northwest. To another company, supposed to be simply an alias for Mann & Mackenzie, the owners of the Ontario & Rainy River, there has been granted a charter with a subsidy of \$6,200 a mile for the construction of a road from Edmonton westward to the Yellow Head pass, through the Rocky Mountains. From the Yellow Head pass the old abandoned route of the Canadian Pacific runs to the waters of the Pacific at Port Simpson, passing through the upper valley of the Fraser and the rich Cariboo mineral country.

Thus the new system will extend across the continent from tidewater to tidewater, and will be composed of sections of the Great Northern, Canada Atlantic, the Ontario & Rainy River, and the Canadian Northern, with the great lakes as a connecting link. It will follow closely the route laid out for the Canadian Pacific when it was intended to build it as a public work, and will run through a much more fertile country than that traversed by the present line of the Canadian Pacific, but the mileage will be so much greater that it will hardly hope to be an effective competitor for passenger traffic.

Quebec will be the Eastern terminus in summer and in winter the new bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec will afford access to the government railway, which runs to Halifax and St. John. The bridge is to cross the St. Lawrence eight miles above Quebec. It will cost \$4,000,000, and one-fourth of this amount has just been contributed by the Canadian parliament.

The company holding the charter announces that it will begin work within the next two months, and it hopes to have it completed within two years.