The Same Old Story

Dreyfus and His Enemies Still Exchanging Courtesies Before the Court.

Indignation of the Prisoner Makes a Deep Impression on the Audience.

The Court, However, Gives Evidence of Being Greatly Moved.

(Associated Press.)

Rennes, Aug. 31.—The court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus opened behind closed doors today, and lasted until 9.15 a.m. Majors Hartmann and Ducros and Gen. Delaoye, all of the artillery, were present in court and discussed the secret documents relating to the artillery subjects to the bordereau. The public were admitted to the court at 9.30.

The first witness called after the public session opened was Capt. Le Brun-Renault, of the Republican Guard, who reiterated his testimony before the court of cassation, repeating the terms of the alleged confession of Dreyfus:

"I am innocent; in three years they will recognize my innocence. The minister knows it. If I delivered documents to Germany it was to have more important ones in return."

Witness explained he did not refer to the confession of Dreyfus during his interview with President Casimir-Perier because "traitor," "canaille" and "cur" came as a surprise, for he did not mention this in his evidence before the court of cassation, as Maitre Labori, counsel for the defence, pointed out. Labori also laid stress on the fact that Capt. Le Brun-Lenault should have kept his notebook, in which he asserts he made notes of his conversation with Dreyfus for four years, and should have destroyed it on the very morrow the matter was brought up in debate in the Chamber of Deputies. The captain's reply that he looked upon the copy made by M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, as being sufficient was considered rather lame. Captain Le Brun-Renault, who was dressed in the uniform of the Republican Guard, is a well built man, medium height, broad shouldered and wearing well-trimmed mustache, but he has queer eyes. He spoke in a loud, clear voice.

Dreyfus, replying to the witness, began by calmly declaring that Capt. Le Brun-Renault's statement that a certain Capt. Dattel was present during the conversation with Capt. Le Brun-Renault was inaccurate. Witness, however, maintained that Capt. Dattel was present, whereupon Dreyfus said that if he was present, he (the prisoner) did not speak to him. Dreyfus then raised his voice excitedly, and, accompanying his words with short, emphatic gestures of wrath, and in a voice which was quivering with emotion, he protested that Capt. Le Brun-Renault should have repeated to his chiefs his utterance, which began with a protestation of innocence, without asking him to explain his words. "These are manoeuvres," cried the prisoner, "which must fill all honest men with indignation."

This declaration of the prisoner made a deep impression on the audience. Dreyfus spoke the last words through his teeth, and was evidently laboring under the greatest excitement and indignation. The audience broke into "braves," which Gen. Darmes immediately suppressed.

Capt. Antoine followed, and repeated what Capt. Dattel said confirming the confession. Dreyfus replied that he had not spoken to Capt. Dattel.

On being re-called, Capt. Le Brun-Renault said this was true, but he added that Capt. Dattel was present and could have overheard the conversation.

Labori here pointed out that Captain Dattel had not spoken to his chiefs on this subject, and General Mercier, who, like all military witnesses, followed the proceedings to-day with the keenest attention, rose and admitted this was correct.

Colonel Jouaust told Dreyfus he had not explained why he had mentioned the term as three years, to which Dreyfus replied:

"I did not give three years as the term; I only said I hoped in the course of two or three years that my innocence would be recognized, and I wish to state, my Colonel, that, as my letter to General Gonz showed, my words did not have the same evil minds have sought to give them."

Labori then had General Gonz called, and asked him if he had not used the alleged confession of Dreyfus in opposing Colonel Picquart's arguments in favor of a revision. General Gonz replied that he had not, whereupon Labori asked that the letters exchanged between General Gonz and Colonel Picquart should be read. The clerk of the court began to read a letter beginning "My Dear Picquart," when General Gonz interrupted him and asked that Colonel Picquart's previous letter be read first, but as the latter was not available for a moment, the reading of the letters was adjourned until to-morrow.

Major Forzinette, governor of Charche Midi prison during the time Dreyfus was imprisoned there, and who testified on behalf of Dreyfus, declaring that he had never heard of the confession Dreyfus is said to have made, was the next witness called. He repeated the evidence he gave before the Court of Cassation, adding that he frequently met Captain Lebrun-Renault and Captain Dattel, and neither of them ever alluded to an alleged confession. Witness declared he only taxed Captain Lebrun-Renault before General Gonz and other witnesses with saying he had spoken to witness (Major Forzinette), of the confession, and Captain Lebrun-Renault did not reply, whereupon Major Forzinette said: "I seized his arm and cried, 'If the words reported as yours are true, you are an infamous liar.'"

At the conclusion of the evidence of Forzinetti, on Colonel Jouaust's invitation, and after the reference to the last interview with Paty de Clam, Dreyfus said, looking with gratitude at the major:

"There is a matter which Major Forzinetti has just recalled which has greatly moved me, and I wish to recall it, for I want to say to whom I owe the fact that I have done my duty; whom I have to thank for having done it for five years after my condemnation. I had determined to kill myself. I had made up my mind not to undergo the frightful torture of a soldier from whom they wished to tear the insignia of honor. Well, let me say this: That if I went to that torture I can say here that it was due to Madame Dreyfus, who showed me my duty and who told me that if I was innocent I ought to go to it for the sake of her and her children. If I am here, it is to her I owe it, my colonel."

Here Major Fornizetti said: "It is quite true. In his last interview with his wife Dreyfus said: 'For her and for my children I will undergo the torture of trial.'"

The declaration of Dreyfus that his life was due to his wife deeply stirred all the hearers. Tears were glistening in his eyes and he was clearly suppressing an outburst of sobbing.

The session concluded with the confrontation of Lebrun-Renault and de Boisdeffre, the former explaining that he did not speak to Fornizetti of Dreyfus's confession because he received instructions to keep silent. De Boisdeffre denied that Fornizetti had expressed to him his convistion that Dreyfus was innocent, but Fornizetti maintained his assertion.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

Major Forzinetti then declared that on visiting Gen. De Boisdeffre to express fears about the health of the prisoner the general asked his opinion of Dreyfus, and the major replied:

"My general, had you not put that question to me I would have kept my counsel, but since you ask me my opinion, I declare I believe in his innocence."

The witness recounted Paty de Clam's theatrical devices to surprise Dreyfus, to which Forzinetti declined to be a party, and the major also said that on the occasion when Dreyfus was in a crisis of despair he (witness) remained with the prisoner, consoling him, until 3 o'clock in the morning.

Colonel Jouauste asked Forzinetti if Dreyfus ever had an idea of suicide, and witness replied that Dreyfus had asked him for a weapon, and that also after his condemnation was read to him he was with difficulty prevented from dashing his head against the wall. After the last visit of Du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus, continued Forzinetti, the prisoner wrote to the Minister of War a letter, concluding with the words: "When I am gone let them seek the culprit."

Bodley Wins The Cup

Prize Mug in the Walker Match Comes to Victoria.

Results in the Dominion Contests Now Proceeding at at Ottawa.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—This morning was taken up with the Kirkpatrick match for a challenge cup presented by Sir S. A. Kirkpatrick, ex-president of the D. R. A., and $225 added by the association. It was open to ten previously named, non-com's and men (staff sergeants excluded), a regulation which prevented British Columbia entering their team. However, Manitoba and British Columbia were allowed to put in a team composed of representatives from each, this team winning fifth place.

The range was at 200 and 500 yards, with five volleys at each range by word of command of the officer in charge of the team. The position was kneeling in single rank.

$50 and cup, 5th Royal Scots, Montreal 322
$45, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.
$40, 1st Prince of Wales, Fusiliers, Montreal . . . . . .
$35, 3rd Military District. . . . . .
$30, B. C. and Manitoba team . . . 284
$25, 43rd Rifles . . . . . .

The heat is terrific, and the matches are an hour behind time. All the members are well, but loud complaint is made of both marking and ammunition.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The Victoria match yesterday afternoon was for $100, given by Col. Fred. Massey, president of the council; a silver challenge cup presented by Col. J. M. Gibson, A.D.C., and president of the D.R.A., and $467 added by the D.R.A.

The ranges were at 200 and 600 yards, seven rounds at the first and ten at the last. Capt. Bovelle, of the 43rd Batt., took the cup and $25, with a score of 77; Pte. Bent, of the 93rd, $20, with 76, and Pte. Langeworth, of the 74th, and Pte. Burns, of the 1st R.C.A., $15 and $12, with 74.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 31.—The D.R.A. prize cup in the Walker match goes to Bomb. Bodley, 5th Artillery, Victoria, B. C.

A HARMLESS BOMB.

(Associated Press.)

Santiago de Chili, Aug. 31.—A bomb, which, however, did not explode, was deposited on the balcony of the president's residence to-day.

RACING PROSPECTS.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 31.—The Yachting World to-day says: "If the Shamrock is successful, the building of three or four English defenders is already assured, but if she is beaten it is not likely there will be much big boat racing on this side next year."

PREPARING THE SHAMROCK.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 31.—The crew of the Shamrock bent her mainsail to-day. She will probably be towed to Sandy Hook this afternoon.

Abounding Prosperity

Receipts From Customs for August Highest in History of the Country.

Caused by Heavy Importations for a Great Fall and Winter Trade.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Returns available today show the customs revenue of Canada for August reached what is said to be the highest figure ever collected in one month in her history. The amount is $2,631,870, which is $512,672 more than for August of last year. Last month there was shown to be a decrease from July, 1898, on account of the abnormal rush into Canada then of German and Belgian goods to catch the 25 per cent. preference, which existed but for a single month. This month's gain, however, more than balances up the deficiency. The information in the hands of the department does not show in what lines the gains were made this month, but it seems to point to an increase generally in importations for the fall and winter trade. The people of the country are relying on the continuance of the present prosperity.

AMMUNITION FOR BOERS.

British Steamers Arrive at Delagoa Bay With a Large Supply.

(Associated Press.)

Lourenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 31.—The two Transvaal police officers arrested here yesterday have been released.

Instructions have been received to release consignments of ammunition for the Transvaal.

An additional large amount of ammunition arrived here to-day on the steamer German. The British steamer German sailed from Hamburg on July 15 for Delagoa Bay via Southampton. She was at Table Bay on August 15th.

London, Aug. 31.—A petition from the Netherlands Woman's Disarmament League has been presented to the Queen, praying her, in the name of the womanhood and motherhood, to avoid war with the Boers, saying: "It would cast a frightful blot upon your Majesty's most glorious reign."

CRISIS IN SANTO DOMINGO.

(Associated Press.)

Santo Domingo, Aug. 31.—President Figero has resigned. The ministers will continue at the head of their various departments until a provisional government has been formed, after which the elections for president and vice-president will take place. The city is quiet to-day, but business is at a standstill. President Figero, who was vice-president of the Dominican Republic, assumed charge of the government upon the assassination of President Heureaux on July 26th.

Juan Isidore Jiminiez has arrived at Sanchez on the French steamer Georges Cross.

Santiago was taken after a strong fight. It is expected that all other places will submit to the revolutionaries without more fighting, principally owing to the president's resignation. This town remains quiet.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN CLEVELAND

Street Car Blown Up and Five People Sustain Serious Injuries.

(Associated Press.)

Cleveland, O., Aug. 31.—A combination car on the Wilson avenue line was blown up by a powerful explosive between Scoville and Quincy streets last night at 9:30. There were six passengers on board, five of whom sustained broken legs.

ADDING TO ITS SQUADRON.

(Associated Press.)

Pekin, Aug. 31.—Owing to the spirit of opposition and evasion shown by the Tsung li Yamen (Chinese foreign office) in the negotiations now progressing between China and Italy, the Italian squadron in Chinese waters will be immediately reinforced by two torpedo boat destroyers.

THEFT OF BULLION.

(Associated Press.)

Butte, Mont., Aug. 31.—By the arrest of John Mayer and Thomas Boyd, brother of Mayor Boyd of Phillipsburg, and James McDonald, a employee of the Granite bi-metallic mine, disclosures of wholesale thefts of silver bullion from the Bi-Metallic Co., have just been made. At least $50,000 worth of bullion has been made away with. The Bi-Metallic Company is owned by St. Louis capitalists.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Stumptown, Climer Co., W. Va. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

News of The East

Michigan Mill Men to Appeal Against an Ontario Timber Law.

Another Fast Train to be Put on by the Canadian Pacific.

Toronto, Aug. 30—Michigan mill owners have issued a petition of right at Osgoode Hall, asking that the calling for the manufacture into lumber in the province of all logs cut on the crown domain be declared ultra vires or unconstitutional, and that the crown be liable for any damage sustained by Michigan or other owners under that law. The Attorney-General of the province at first would only allow a petition of right to be filed on condition of the suppliants waiving any claim for damages. Later on he withdrew this condition, and damages are claimed, which, if the case goes against the crown, must be paid.

The suppliants include parties in Michigan interested in mills there who formerly cut Ontario logs, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which is interested in certain limits that exported logs to Michigan. All the parties concerned in having logs cut in Michigan, it is understood, have joined in supporting the petition of right, which is filed by Scott and Houston, their solicitors. H. C. Scott, Q.C., and Christopher Robinson Q.C., will act as counsel for the suppliants, and the government has retained Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., and his firm, Blake, Lash & Cassels, to act on behalf of the Attorney-General and the province.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—The thirty-second annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association opened at the Normal school to-day. About 400 delegates are present from the United States and Canada. One of the most important matters discussed will be that of interprovincial registration in Canada, the principal difficulty in the way of which is the low standard adopted by some of the minor institutions in Quebec. Among the papers read at this morning's session was an important one prepared by J. G. Adams, of Montreal, on "Tuberculosis in Cattle." Mr. Adams said Canadian cattle are more free from disease than any other cattle in the world, and that breeders elsewhere must speedily discover this and recruit their stocks from Canadian strains.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Following the establishment of the Imperial Limited, on which the Canadian Pacific now rushes its passengers to and from the Pacific Coast, that company is to inaugurate a fast freight service to the Coast and Kootenay. Freight will be carried on a train to be known as the "Pacific Coast Ballet," which will run from Fort William to Laggan in 93 hours and 55 minutes and to Kootenay Landing in 100 hours and 10 minutes. It will leave Fort William at 2 p.m. (Central time) and reach Laggan at 10:15 p.m. (Mountain time), and Kootenay Station at 5:30 a.m. (Mountain time). The company is also arranging for a similar service for the Pacific division.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—Mr. Sifton has decided to add $1,000 to Commissioner Ogilvie's salary, making it $6,000 a year. A conflict of authority has arisen between the Federal and Ontario governments, the latter claiming the sole right to issue fishery licenses.

The proprietors of seven leading hotels were before the police magistrate to-day and fined for selling liquors after hours. The license department at Toronto was moved to action by complaints from temperance people in Ottawa. They sent a Montreal detective, with this result.

Hamilton, Aug. 30.—Bishop Dumoulin has closed St. Peter's church, where Father Geoghegan was formerly pastor. The congregation insists, for the most part, in believing in the innocence of their late pastor, and Rev. W. Behan, who was appointed to take charge during his suspension, has resigned the charge, owing to sympathy with Mr. Geoghegan. Mr. Behan was not present at a Sunday school picnic recently, but Mr. Geoghegan was made the recipient of a purse full of gold.

Brampton, Aug. 30.—John Butchart, who describes himself as a commission merchant from Toronto, was caught by Farmer Fred Brown, of Streetsville, stealing chickens. Butchart and a companion were in the chicken house when Brown heard them, and they ran off and got into a wagon. Between Brown and his neighbors, with shotguns, Butchart was captured, with a wagon full of chickens, including many which Brown identified as his. Butchart is awaiting trial.

Hamilton, Aug. 30.—Contracts have been let for the construction of a building at the corner of Lottridge street and the Grand Trunk Railway, to be temporarily occupied by the Edgerton Storage Battery Co. A larger building will be erected later. The company will be capitalized at $500,000. The factory will be a branch of the Philadelphia concern. The Hoeffner Zinc Refining Company will shortly erect a large factory in the vicinity of the same works.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—A man named Ross arrived in the city from South Africa, where he went from Toronto 26 years ago. News of his death came three years later, and his family mourned him as dead. He found his mother, three sisters and a brother, still living here, and made himself known to them. He is said to be worth $60,000. He left South Africa because of the expectation of war.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Rev. Richard Edmonds Jones, aged 36, for the past four years principal of the Rundle School, England, has been appointed principal of Trinity College School, Port Hope, in succession to Dr. Bethune, retired after many years' service.

Quebec Aug. 30.—The difficulty with the lasters is apparently over. A modified scale of prices are submitted by the manufacturers and accepted by the strikers and work was resumed to-day.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, of L'Original, who received a call from St. Luke's church, Winnipeg, has accepted, with the concurrence of the Bishop of the Ottawa diocese.

Woodstock, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Walter Atkinson, who has been poorly for some time, died evry suddenly on Sunday evening, on hearing from a neighbor of the serious illness of her brother Leonard Kitch, who has since died.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Frank Tossell, defaulting cashier of the Freehold Loan & Savings Co., has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. The amount of his embezzlement was $4,000.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Charles Edwards, wife of a guard at the Central Prison, fell in a fainting fit at the Exhibition grounds yesterday, and died in a few minutes from heart failure.

BRYAN ON THE STUMP.

Announces His Opposition to the Subjugation of the Philippines.

Winnemucca, Nevada, Aug. 30.—Hon. William J. Bryan, in passing through on his way to California, delivered an address to a large crowd. In part he said:

"I believe the outlook for success in 1900 was never better than at present. On the old questions of the campaign of 1896 we are stronger than we were during that campaign. On the new questions we are gaining steadily. The Chicago platform at the convention next year will be affirmed entirely. In fact I doubt whether any opposition to the platform will manifest itself in the convention at all.

"Two of the greatest of the new issues that are before the country are: First, the trusts; second, the Philippines question. Many methods have been suggested for the extermination of the trusts. The most feasible, it seems to me, is to require every corporation to obtain a license from the federal government before it is permitted to do business outside the state. The license can be granted under conditions which will squeeze water out of rock, and prevent the monopolization of any industry.

"This nation must choose between a republic and empire. An imperial policy cannot be defended on any grounds. From a financial standpoint it would be an expense to a large majority of the people, and a profit only to the capitalists who would organize syndicates to develop the Philippines. From a religious standpoint it cannot be defended. A despotism at Manila is inconsistent with a free government in the United States. This nation cannot endure while half its people are citizens and half vassals."

Lawyers in Consultation

Scheme of International Arbitration Adopted at the Hague Endorsed.

Special Committee Appointed to Examine Into Matter and Report.

(Associated Press.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 31.—At the opening session to-day of the conference of the International Law Association, Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo, delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. The opening session was presided over by Sir William R. Kennedy, Judge of the High Court of Justice of England.

The International Arbitration Committee made the following report at the session to-day:

"1. This conference accepts the report adopted by the executive council on July 18, 1899, of the special committee appointed at the London conference in 1898, which has, in accordance with the direction of the Brussels conference of 1895, presented a scheme for the formation of a court of international arbitration. This conference cordially thanks the committee for the care with which it has thus completed the work entrusted to it, directs that the scheme be printed with the proceedings of the conference, and commends it to public notice as the association's contribution to a further elucidation of the question.

"2. This conference expresses deep gratification at the adoption at the Hague peace conference of a scheme of international arbitration which carries out one of the main objects of the association as expressed in reiterated resolutions from the time of its opening conference at Brussels in 1873. This conference recognizes as specially valuable the following leading features of the scheme, viz: First—The nomination of a body of men of recognized competency in questions of international law, and enjoying public esteem, who will be ready to act as arbitrators. Second—The selection by the parties to any international dispute from amongst the members of the above-named body of arbitrators and an umpire to form an arbitral tribunal. Third—The creation of a permanent administrative council, composed of diplomatic representatives at the court of The Hague, with the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs as president. Fourth—The establishment, under the direction of the above named council of permanent bureaus, whose services will be at the disposal of all arbitral tribunals. This conference therefore urges the members of the association to use their influence in their respective countries: (a.) To procure the ratification of The Hague convention relative to the settlement of international differences. (b.) To promote treaties when two, or more states come to an agreement to submit their differences to arbitration under the provisions of the convention. (c.) This conference decides that a special committee shall be appointed to examine into the details of the provisions of The Hague convention, and to prepare a report thereon for the next convention."

BILLIARD EXPERT DEAD.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 31.—A telegram received here announces the death of Frank Ives, champion billiard player, at Progresso, Mexico, of consumption.

Warnings to Kruger

German Papers Plainly Tell the President He Has No Friends.

The Boers Said To Be Armed and Ready For the Fray.

Capetown, Aug. 30.—There was a violent scene in the Cape house of assembly to-day when Mr. Cecil Rhodes repeated his conviction that the Transvaal secret service fund was largely used during the last Cape Colony elections for the expenses of the Afrikander candidates. He said he hoped in the forthcoming Transvaal settlement the secret service payment list would be destroyed, as otherwise many Cape families would feel uncomfortable.

Several ministerialists were afterwards reproved from the chair for fiercely retorting against this statement.

The government has refused to provide facilities for women and children to leave Johannesburg. There is great activity at the Simonstown dockyard.

At a meeting of the Scandinavians of Johannesburg, just held, only two of them voted in favor of forming a volunteer corps in case of war.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—The Neueste Nachrichten, which reiterates its declaration regarding European neutrality in the event of hostilities in the Transvaal, says: "The Boers should have fought the question on the basis of the Bloemfontein discussion. The anti-Boer feeling in Great Britain would pass away if Great Britain's demands were granted. France without Russia cannot stir a finger, and Russia will not. Austria-Hungary declared neutrality in 1896, and Italy will do nothing. Firmly convinced that the German government will maintain the strictest neutrality, we consider it all the more our duty to warn the Transvaal against a destructive policy."

London, Aug. 31.—The Times says editorially this morning: "There is the best reason to believe that the recent note of Mr. Chamberlain will be almost the last occasion on which Great Britain will ask President Kruger whether he is in earnest in his promises of concessions. The note undoubtedly called for an immediate answer, and when a reasonable time for answer has elapsed, Great Britain will no longer pay much attention to President Kruger, but will form her judgment by his actions. The Boers should bear in mind that throughout the whole controversy the Cologne Gazette has warned the Transvaal that it was placing itself in an unfavorable position, and that in the event of war nobody would lift a finger to prevent the destruction of the Republic."

The Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer officials, after reading the cabled reports of Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, consider that war is inevitable. The speech has undoubtedly inflamed the war spirit here. The Boers are now all armed, except those in Johannesburg. Their commissariat is fairly good. All the forts are simply victualled. The ammunition which Mr. Schreiner allowed to pass through Cape Colony came direct to Pretoria. It was never intended for the Orange Free State. President Kruger does not hesitate to express the view that war is almost inevitable. He has stocked the presidency with ample supplies of provisions to secure his own person from privation, and he is often heard repeating the 73rd Psalm. The Boers are actively engaged in poisoning the minds of the natives against the British, and they have approached the Zulu chief, Dinizulu, who appears undecided what cause to espouse. But the Zulus are prepared for the expected fighting, and it must be remembered that Dinizulu was deported to St. Helena with several other chiefs and kept a prisoner there by the British for several years."

RIOTING RICKSHAW COOLIES.

Japanes Incensed at the Coming of the Electric Tramway Riot in Yokohama.

As the automobile is causing the passing of the horse in America, so the electric tramways of Japanese cities are causing the passing of the "Rickshaw days," and the coolies who pull the jinrickshas are becoming excited because of this.

According to news received by the Empress of China the four thousand jinricksha coolies of Yokohama and Kanagawa are wildly exercised over the now building electric tramways. At first the owners of the man power vehicles held quietly conducted meetings to oppose the tramway movement. The storm of excitement grew though, and an open air meeting was held at Zerkangama, a mile or so outside Yokohama. At this meeting the rickshaw men became so incensed at the tramway people that they marched into the city and assembled in front of the city hall, where the tramway question was under discussion, and when the members of the assembly came out they fell upon them and mobbed them, in some instances committing serious assaults on the unfortunate representatives. A force of policemen sent to protect the members finally dispersed the mob.

A day later the incensed coolies uprooted what little of the road had been laid and wrecked it. A large number were arrested.

LANGUID WOMEN.

Take the Help That South American Nervine Offers and be Well, Strong and Happy.

Miss Lucinda Butcher, of Teeswater, Ont., had a very severe attack of malarial fever. It left her very weak, languid, and threatened with nervous prostration. South American Nervine was recommended to her and she tried it. After taking a few doses she felt great benefit. She continued taking it until six bottles were used, when, to use her own words, "I was completely restored to health. I can recommend it as a great remedy."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.