

Dreyfus
Condemned

Again Declared Guilty and Worthy of Ten Years' Imprisonment.

Suggestion That President's Pardon May Prevent a Second Degradation.

Verdict the Occasion of Renewed Demonstrations Against the Jews.

By Associated Press.

Rennes, Sept. 9.—The second court-martial on Capt. Dreyfus has, by 5 votes to 2, found him guilty as charged of divulging secrets of the French war department, and sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment.

M. Demange, counsel for the prisoner, concluded his address at 11.35 a. m. today. His peroration was a splendid piece of oratory. His voice thundered through the court and echoed outside, where officers and troops stationed in court yards around the entrance, were standing on tip-toe to catch a glimpse of the speaker. Inside the hall many of the audience were moved to tears. The speech was very skillfully arranged and was devoted to demolishing, stone by stone, the edifice built by the general staff, going over every point brought up in the bordereau, and refuting the arguments of Generals Mercier and Roget. He proceeded:

"My task is now accomplished. It is for you to do yours. I pray God," he exclaimed, lifting his arms towards heaven, "I pray God that you will restore to our country the concord of which she has so much need." Then turning to the audience, he said: "My eye was fixed upon him, Demange added: "In conclusion as to you, whoever you may be, Frenchmen, be you with me or against me, I say to you, be you Frenchmen. Let us then be united in the common sentiment of love of country, love of justice, and love of the army."

As he reached the end of his speech, his voice swelled like the tones of an organ, and the close of his impassioned speech was followed by an outbreak of applause, which was immediately suppressed by the president.

Labrie then said he did not desire to speak. Major Carriere, however, claimed the right to reply.

When the court resumed its session after a brief adjournment, the government commissioner read the verdict. "Weigh the importance of the two categories of witnesses—those for and those against; the evidence in which every importance and judge in all the independence of your character and all the strength of your soul. Proof is everywhere. The hour is past, the hour has sounded. France awaits your judgment. I also wait, confidently and fully maintaining the conclusions already announced. I do not know if you will give me 76 of the penal code and article 207 of the military code. The speech of the commissary caused a sensation in court."

M. Demange arose to reply, with his voice hoarse from fatigue. He said: "The government commissary, in reminding me of the text of the law, has also reminded me of what we already know—namely, that you are only answerable to your consciences and God for your verdict. This is my only word in the case. I feel that as men of honor and loyalty, and as men who judges you will never admit as proofs the hypotheses and presumptions advanced here, consequently my last word will be the same I spoke this morning, and I have confidence in you because you are soldiers."

Col. Jouanest, president of the court, asked Dreyfus if he had anything to add. The prisoner, in voice choked with emotion, declared he had only one word to say, but it was not perfectly assured. He said: "I affirm before my country and the army that I am innocent. My sole aim has been to save the honor of my name, and the name borne by my children. I have suffered five years of the most abominable torture, and I am now here, not to boast about to attain my desire through your loyalty and justice."

Col. Jouanest—"Have you finished, Dreyfus?" "Yes, my president."

The court then retired to deliberate, and the prisoner left the hall, never to return, as in accordance with the law the verdict was rendered in his absence. Dreyfus during these closing proceedings appeared impassive, but as he left the stage he exclaimed to those around him, "I am not guilty." The prisoner's hearers replied with cries of "Courage, Courage."

After a brief absence the members of the court returned, announced the finding and sentence as above, the wording of the judgment being as follows: "Today, the ninth of September, 1890, the court-martial of the 10th Region Army Corps, deliberating behind closed doors, the president put the following question: 'Is Alfred Dreyfus, brevet captain, 14th Regiment of Artillery, probationer on a general staff, guilty of having in 1894 entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign power or one of its agents, to induce it to commit hostility or undertake war against France, or procure it the means therefore by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the document called the bordereau, according to the decision of the court of cassation of June 3, 1889, the votes were taken separately, beginning with the interior grade, and the youngest in the last grade, the president having given his opinion last. The court declared on the question by a majority of five votes to two: 'Yes, the accused is guilty.' The majority agreed that there are extenuating circumstances, in consequence of which and on the request of the commissary of the government, the president again put the question and received the following answer: 'Yes, the accused is guilty.' The word was pronounced under his breath. Owing to the threat of vigorous punishment for uttering any cry, there was no outburst, but the faces

Transvaal
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But British Take Precaution of Rushing Troops to South Africa.

Johannesburg in State of Terror at the Imminence of Hostilities.

Chamberlain Restrained for Brief Spell But Not Turned From Purpose.

By Associated Press.

London, Sept. 9.—The actual status of the Transvaal crisis appears to be unchanged. In spite of all the clamor and excitement raised by the rumors before the cabinet council, Great Britain's ministers apparently have done nothing more than strengthen the hands of Mr. Chamberlain, thereby confirming the prognostications of the most conservative element, as already quoted in the despatches. As far as international relations are concerned, war is no nearer now than a week ago, though the friction in South Africa itself is keener, and likely to produce a conflict.

Putting aside the countless diplomatic intricacies that have arisen during the war, suzerainty remains the war issue. President Kruger has cracked the nut, and found suzerainty in the kernel. If he refuses to swallow it, then there will be war. There is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain hoped the cabinet would take more radical measures than they did. The general understanding of their action was, however, that they have on occasion still further delay, specifying a date when such delay must end. For some weeks Mr. Chamberlain has been telling President Kruger that Great Britain could stand no further parleying about it, and intimated by speeches that the cabinet, exhibiting no signs of wavering, had almost arrived when Great Britain's patience would be exhausted. Hence this cabinet exhibition of prolonged British suzerainty has tended to create a more pacific feeling.

The warlike sign of sending out 10,000 troops has small significance. The interim between now and the date believed to have been set for ending the negotiations is likely to be replete with the same courtesies and rejections of offers that have marked the recent weeks. The troops going to South Africa as the result of the decision of yesterday's cabinet council to send 10,000 soldiers there, will proceed to Natal, bringing with them a force of men in that number to 15,000. Reinforcements numbering 5,000 men will be drawn from India.

FERRIFIED AT PROSPECT. London, Sept. 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette today prints an account of a demonstration occurred on route of the station. M. Demange and M. Labrie will to-morrow sign an application for review of the case, although there is no hope that the verdict will be reversed. They are much upset, though it can hardly be said that they are surprised.

THE NEWS IN PARIS. Paris, Sept. 9.—At 5 o'clock this evening every available seat on the boulevards was occupied, and minor scuffles were frequent. The anti-Revisionist crowd a placard on which were the words "Vive l'Armee," which indicated the verdict was considered in strong terms. The anti-Revisionists continued to issue editions suppressing the fact that Dreyfus was condemned to only 10 years' detention. In the presence of this extraordinary sentence, it is believed that the tribunal recognized the prisoner's innocence, and was afraid of the general and public opinion, and that as Dreyfus has suffered 5 years' solitary imprisonment, which in France counts as double, he will be immediately released. As this despatch is sent the excitement was wearing away, and the people were leaving the boulevards.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL. Military College Appointment.—Mr. Sward Gazetted.—Practice of Field Batteries.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The annual gun practice of detachments from field batteries takes place at Toronto commencing September 26. Thirteen detachments will compete.

Col. Barney, Gordon Highlanders, has been appointed professor of strategy and tactics at the Royal Military College. The appointment of C. B. Sward as fishery inspector for British Columbia is officially announced.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY. Missing Man Found Drowned.—Hurt in Saloon Quarrel.—A Miner Robbed.

From Our Own Correspondent. Vancouver, Sept. 11.—The body of John Murphy, who has been missing for two weeks, has been found in Evans Bay, B. C. Deceased fell in while intoxicated. He was from Eastern Canada.

The body of an unknown white man was found on the beach at Sechart, B. C. No one is able to identify the remains.

In a quarrel at the Criterion saloon on Saturday night R. J. Burde was struck with a billiard cue on the back of the neck, and as a result he is confined to bed.

J. Eaton, a mining man from the North, reports having been robbed of \$200 by a man named Benton, who has been arrested in consequence.

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CARPETS, RUGS, ART SQUARES



We show 10 patterns to any other stores one.

UP-TO-DATE GOODS IN EVERY LINE

WILER BROS., Victoria, B. C.

FREE PORT ON LYNN CANAL.

Again Declared to Be Offered Canada in Temporary Boundary Agreement.

By Associated Press.

London, Sept. 9.—Were it not for the extreme friendliness now existing between the United States and Great Britain, the Alaska boundary dispute would be regarded here as a serious secondary complication, and the rumors of its tentative settlement are hailed with delight.

As it is, the public takes little interest in the matter, the general idea being to get it settled as soon as possible without hurting Canada's pride. A representative here of the Associated Press learns from a good source that the tentative agreement provides for Canada having a free port on the Lynn Canal, but without entailing any recognition by the Americans of sovereignty. This is to be in force until the boundary is adjusted, the United States government adhering to its claim that it must be limited from mountain top to mountain top.

In return for this free port concession the United States will, it is said, gain additional privileges for New England fishermen, including the bank rights stoutly advocated by Congressman Dingley.

SULTAN SAVES MONEY. Russia Objects to Planting of New Guns and Order Promptly Cancelled.

London, Sept. 9.—From Constantinople comes the report that Russia has objected to the Sultan placing pneumatic guns at the northern entrance of the Bosphorus, on the ground that such action implied that he doubted the Sultan's friendliness. The result is that the Sultan has agreed not to place the guns there, and has cancelled the contract made with the New York Pneumatic Gun Company, who had arranged to supply the weapons.

TOO MANY AMERICANS. They Cannot Find Place in London Hotels Nor Yet on Homeward Bound Steamers.

London, Sept. 9.—Hundreds of American bound tourists are now swarming in London streets, and hotels and boarding houses are unable to accommodate them. There are from 500 to 600 Americans stranded in London. The manager of a tourist agency told a representative of the Associated Press here that he had "as much as thirteen guineas premium offered to secure the right to sleep in a barber's chair of the St. Louis."

ARMY LIFE IN INDIA. Recent Order Affecting Its Attractive Social Features.

London, Sept. 9.—All the Hindu coteries and cliques described by Rudyard Kipling in his stories of Anglo-Indian society are threatened with extermination by a recent order that in future the troops must spend the better part of the cold weather under canvas instead of in barracks. This is done to check the ravages of enteric fever, said to be due to the proximity of the gun quarters to the bazaars. Living under canvas means exile from all centres of civilization. Already prophets foresee the end of racing, polo and society.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. Catholic Archbishop Coming to Construct Hunting Fatality—Ogilvie Enterprise Appreciated.

Winnipeg, Sept. 11.—(Special)—Nicholas Homink, a foreigner, is dead at Yorkton, the result of accidentally discharging a gun while shooting game.

Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, who is here, continues his journey to British Columbia this week.

F. H. Mathewson has been appointed joint manager of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and will leave to assume his new duties as soon as his successor in the bank arrives here.

Clark Wallace, M. P., passed through the city yesterday, en route to British Columbia.

F. W. Benouzh, the Toronto cartoonist, lectured here to-night.

A Fort William despatch says the by-laws granting W. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, exemption and free site for his big new flour mill and elevator, were carried to day, practically without opposition. The vote stood 457 to 10.

Construction is expected to begin at once, and the people are jubilant.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Reply Postal Cards For England—Suburban One-Cent Rate Abolished—Marine Insurance.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Sept. 11.—The post office department has been advised by the Imperial authorities that the Canadian reply postal card will be recognized in England if bearing a two-cent stamp. There is no two-cent reply post card issued by the Dominion department, and it will therefore be necessary for parties desiring to use this class of communication to affix a one-cent stamp to each card.

The important announcement is made by the post office department that on and after October 1 the suburban letter rate of one cent per ounce will be abolished and the letter rate maintained at two cents per ounce for the whole of Canada. There has always existed a doubt since the abolition of the drop-letter system whether under the act the department had power to permit a one-cent rate to suburban offices, and it is now proposed to abolish this.

Reports received at the department of trade and commerce state that Mr. Dobell is endeavoring to secure the removal of the discriminatory duties on vessels destined for the St. Lawrence. The mail marine section of the London chamber of commerce has passed a resolution expressing its opinion on the present conditions of marine insurance policies.

EXIT REID MINISTRY. New South Wales Has the Periodical Turn-over in Politics.

Sydney, N. S. W., Sept. 11.—Right Hon. George Houston, Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Railways, and other members of the cabinet, resigned today, in consequence of the action of the assembly, which on September 7, by a vote of 75 to 41, passed a resolution declaring lack of confidence in the ministry, in consequence of the resignation of the present conditions of marine insurance policies.

STILL SEEKING ANDREWE. Expedition Returns From Greenland With No News of Missing Aeronaut.

Gothenburg, Sweden, Sept. 11.—The steamer Antarctic, which left Helsingfors, Sweden, on May 25 last with an expedition under Prof. Nathorst, was spoken of by the Skav, the northern expedition, flying signals of distress. A boat's crew was sent on board, and found that the captain was ill and seriously in need of medical assistance, which the Manchester trader could not supply.

The Era was 14 days out from Hudson Bay, where she has been frozen in the ice twenty-seven months. The Manchester trader supplied the Era with necessities and she proceeded.

A WHALER IN DISTRESS. Twenty-seven Months Ice-bound in Hudson Bay and Short of Supplies.

Montreal, Sept. 11.—Capt. Bailey of the war office holds documents conclusively proving that Esterhazy and Henry betrayed their trusts, and only the presence of Emperor William III. averted the publication of documents showing the sentence on Dreyfus to be a brutal act of injustice.

A special despatch from Rome says the sentence imposed upon Dreyfus has produced enormous excitement there, and that thousands of telegrams of sympathy have been sent to Dreyfus and M. Demange and M. Labrie. According to the same despatch, the Pope last evening sent a long telegram to President Loubet.

CONDEMNED IN BERLIN. Evidence to Prove That the Sentence is a Brutal Injustice.—The Pope Intercedes.

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THE CHICAGO VIEW. Sacrifice of Dreyfus to the Army an Object Lesson to Americans.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Ex-Governor Altgeld declared to-night that he second the verdict of "guilty" against Dreyfus will play an important part in the next national campaign in this country.

"The influence of the finding of the court martial at Rennes," said the Governor, "will not be confined to France, but will be world-wide. Its significance in this country will be understood readily when the imperialistic policy of the Republican administration is exposed fully. It will carry home to the people the danger of a great standing army that must be maintained if a nation would be imperial."

"Dreyfus is a vicarious sacrifice to the alleged honor of the army of France. The monstrous sentence handed down in the face of facts that simply overwhelmed the accusers. It was a necessity of the hour. That institution was in danger. Its honor needed rehabilitation. Standing armies are menaces to the peace and happiness of all nations, and they will be none the less so because one is established within the borders of this Republic."

ROYAL YEAST

IS NOW SOLD IN 5c. PACKAGES ONLY.

TWO 5c. PACKAGES CONTAIN 12 CAKES OF YEAST.

ONE 10c. PACKAGE ONLY CONTAINS 11 CAKES.

QUALITY OF ROYAL YEAST IN BOTH SIZES IS EXACTLY THE SAME. E. W. GILLETT, LONDON, ENG. CHICAGO, ILL. TORONTO, ONT.

Mercy for Dreyfus.

Petition of the Court Martial Which So Cruelly Condemned Him.

Paris Will Be Inflamed With Prospective Boycott of Exposition.

Which German, English and American Firms Threaten to Observe.

By Associated Press.

Rennes, Sept. 11.—The court martial signed a formal recommendation for mercy this afternoon. Its object is to mitigate the degradation which otherwise would be a feature of the punishment. The recommendation was handed to General Lucas for President Loubet. When M. Labrie's secretary informed Dreyfus of this action he was greatly affected, and said: "I still have hope."

Paris, Sept. 11.—Though it has been some anarchist demonstration, Paris has remained unexpectedly quiet following the Dreyfus verdict, but this condition of things is not likely to continue. A long, heavy rain yesterday, combined with the fact that the leaders of the opposing parties were all at Rennes, prevented any organized demonstration.

Now, however, they are beginning to see the want of logic in conceding "extenuating circumstances" to a convicted traitor, a concession which creates doubt as to the strength of the case against Dreyfus. Moreover, public opinion is being sobered by reading the comments of the world at large, and by the prospect, however remote, that the exposition will be boycotted, which would mean the loss of millions to the country. There is little doubt that the trial of the Derouinists next Monday, at which it is asserted sensational evidence will be developed, and the re-opening of the chamber of deputies will be the signal for fresh troubles. At present both parties are taking breath, but the latent animosities are undiminished.

It is estimated that the last year's proceedings have cost the Dreyfus party at least 100,000 francs. They do not intend to let matters rest, and rumors are revived of the impending arrest of General Mercier. He declares he does not care what happens, being quite satisfied that he has done his duty, and that he is a devotee next Monday, at which it is asserted sensational evidence will be developed, and the re-opening of the chamber of deputies will be the signal for fresh troubles. At present both parties are taking breath, but the latent animosities are undiminished.

M. Demange has been blamed for conceding so many points in his plea, but it appears that he did so in the hope of winning another waver among the judges, who finally, however, joined the majority, on condition that the verdict would be accompanied with the promise to extend "extenuating circumstances" so that Dreyfus would not be subjected to a fresh degradation.

Working Up Boycott. Berlin, Sept. 11.—The private agitation of his party is beginning to find vigorous expression. The Vossische Zeitung says this evening that a number of the largest German firms have threatened to withdraw from the Berlin municipal exhibition, if the Dreyfus case is not at its next session will consider a special exhibition to be held in the Berlin municipal exhibition.

On the other hand, the correspondent of the Associated Press learns on the highest authority that the German government considers the Dreyfus case, under all conditions, done with, and does not intend to relinquish official representation at the exposition. The officials responsible for this assurance added that it should be borne in mind that, despite the Dreyfus case, the official relations between the two governments had steadily improved during recent years.

London, Sept. 11.—A demonstration of sympathy for Dreyfus is projected for next Sunday afternoon in Hyde Park. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 11.—W. D. Stevens, a ship owner and royal commissioner to the Paris exposition, has declared that as a result of the Dreyfus verdict he will not put his foot on French soil. He adds that most of his countrymen will do the same. Several important firms here have already declared to exhibit at Paris.

American Indignation. Washington, Sept. 11.—It is believed that when congress assembles there will be considerable agitation of a proposition for this government to abandon its participation in the Paris exposition, and it is thought that the expressions hostile to the exposition quoted from Senator Stewart are very widely sympathized with, and it is thought that the conviction of Dreyfus is permitted to stand, there will be very little friendly feeling for France or its members of either the house or senate.

New York, Sept. 11.—At a meeting today of the Methodist Preachers' Association of New York, resolutions were unanimously passed deploring "the shameful miscarriage of justice in the recent condemnation of Capt. Dreyfus."

THREE SUFFOCATED. Two Firemen Lose Their Lives in Attempted Rescue of a Boy.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 11.—Two members of the fire department were killed by gases in a warehouse fire. Monroe Dent, aged four, fell into the vault in the rear of his father's house on Clinton street, and the fire department was appealed to for aid. Thomas Bland and Harry Hensheimer responded with a ladder, and the long procession is necessary a slow one until deep water is reached. By to-night the entire fleet of 200 vessels will be in the race for the lower lake ports, and evidence of the blockade will have vanished.

A PRACTICAL PROTEST. St. Louis Starts Movement to Boycott the Paris Exposition.

St. Louis, Sept. 9.—An informal meeting of the most prominent merchants in St. Louis was held this afternoon, shortly after the Dreyfus decision became known, and it was unanimously agreed that not one of them would attend the Paris exposition, nor make an exhibit. It was also decided that they should use their influence to deter others from attending or making exhibits. There were present at the meeting many of the leading members of the Merchants' Exchange.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Sept. 8.—Frank Reid, employed at Gillies and Co.'s mill at Brasseid, was struck in the groin by a piece of edging while working a saw. The main artery was severed, and he bled to death in a few minutes.

Hints for Dog Owners.

Canine Lore of the Marzled for Application.

To Induce Proper Mind for the Attention of the Shrewd.

The following despatch dated August 20, is in its tall will wag: "The same has been asked by Mr. Long Board of Agriculture the ministry owing to draw the order to memorialists assert the Conservative party 22,000 dogs were set 000 were destroyed, and over 10,000 were kept."

A FEW TIPS. Don't forget that the dog is the last three will be the Dog Show. Don't undertake to dog until you have first done and love. Don't lie to your dog, lose his confidence, and then wonder why he does not obey your commands. Don't detect lies than humiliate him. Don't prove condescension, when the dog is young dog, that you lose control of your dog, and that he is a chisney, but that the dog is a competent, before he is a dog. Don't forget, now the dog is on, and you do dog, that he is not a chisney, but that the dog is a competent, before he is a dog. Don't sit idly or dogs are taking breath, but the latent animosities are undiminished.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

APPEALS TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

As the Colonist has not joined in any appeals to the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the present political crisis, it is not speaking in its own defence...

Nevertheless, there are some of our contemporaries who do not hold the same view as the Colonist in this regard. The Victoria Globe, the Vancouver World and the Nelson Miner have addressed frequent appeals directly to the Lieutenant-Governor.

AN ASIAN WAR CLOUD.

There is trouble on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, where Mohammed Ishmel Khan is setting up a claim to the throne. Ishmel is one of several claimants to the right of succession to the crown when Abdur Rahman, the present sovereign, who is old and feeble, is obliged to pay the debt of nature.

The position of Afghanistan is peculiar. Lying between the possessions of Russia and Great Britain, whose military railway systems touch its borders, the country is for the most part an unsurveyed mass of mountains, and whether it is possible to construct a railway through it remains an unanswerable question.

CANADIAN LEAD.

The Toronto Mail and Empire takes up the question of lead smelting in British Columbia, and after a somewhat exhaustive review of the existing conditions reaches the conclusion that the duty now imposed on lead imported into Canada must be increased, so as to give the home-made article a monopoly in the home market.

Gentlemen, I look forward with certainty to the day when your French-Canadian troops will be the equal in discipline and in efficiency to the best that ever fought under de Salaberry, or who ever shouldered a musket for the defence of Quebec; but in order to achieve such a result we must have the goodwill of the people themselves, and be prepared ourselves, as soldiers, to leave no stone unturned to achieve success.

Major Girovard has been fortunate in taking part in a series of campaigns upon the Nile which has brought freedom and civilization to the vast provinces of Central Africa. It seems only too probable that a campaign is imminent in the southern extremity of the same great continent, in which British troops from all corners of the Empire may be called upon to assert the vast principle of equal rights of citizenship.

Major Girovard, R. E., was banqueted in Montreal last week. The Major is son of Hon. Mr. Justice Girovard of the Supreme Court. As every one knows, his claim to honor at the hands of his fellow-Canadians is his splendid achievement in railway construction on the Nile in connection with Kitchener's campaign. Major Girovard, who is a graduate of the Royal Military College in Canada, was sent to the Sudan in 1895, and in the following year Kit-

chenor selected him to take command of the railway construction battalion. He was given 600 men, whom he describes as raw and untrained, and set to work building a railway across the desert. It was an extremely difficult task for a lieutenant of engineers with a lot of wholly unskilled men to work with.

He was directed to build 150 yards of line a day, but even this small distance proved too much for such a force as he had available. He displayed admirable qualities of organization, and it was not long before he was laying a mile of new track daily. Then came the cholera, and the number of deaths was sometimes as high as fifty a day. This almost stopped work, but in time the force of the disease spent itself, and work was pushed on with vigor.

During the banquet Major-General Hutton spoke. He described the great of honor as a man who is French-Canadian by birth, a Roman Catholic in religion and a Briton in education, and said that it is his ability to harmonize qualities so apparently different that enabled Britain to build up her world empire so successfully. "It seems to me," said Major-General Hutton, "that Major Girovard is the personification of those qualities which are making this vast and world-size empire of ours."

This at least is certain—Major Girovard contributed in a marked degree to one of the most successful, most arduous and protracted of the campaigns of this century. His achievement of laying 300 miles of railway in a "savage desert" is one indeed to be proud of; it is a record to make the reputation of any engineer in the world. Yet this feat was performed by a young subaltern of the Royal Engineers. Your guest is the embodiment of what Egypt is doing for the creation of able and self-reliant young British officers. Here we have an engineer officer, yesterday but a subaltern, who now sits at the cabinet table for \$10,000 a year. It has been said of him "that he never loses his head nor forgets his own mind."

Admiral Schley has a good word to say about war. He does not pretend that it is at all a comfortable avocation, but he thinks that on the whole it does good. He is, however, a little astray in some of the statements made on the subject. He insists, for example, that all international boundaries have been traced in blood, quite oblivious of the fact that those of his own country have been secured, for the most part, by the expenditure of money and by diplomacy. He says that it is by war that nations are freed, and speaks of the conferring by the United States, through means of the sword, of the priceless blessing of freedom upon the people of Cuba and the Philippines. It is a little too soon to say how much freedom has been conferred upon the Cubans. We will know more about that by and by; but there is pretty strong evidence that the Philippines do not agree with Admiral Schley as to the object of the campaign now being rather indignantly waged by General Otis. If they could be consulted, they would probably say some very severe things about the manner in which the people of the United States are seeking to impose upon them a yoke which they detest quite as much as they did that of Spain.

War is one way of getting rid of the surplus population of the world. If Europe had not been devastated by wars through a dozen centuries, it is difficult to see what would have become of the people. And if it had not been for war, many of the choicest regions of the earth would be in the hands of people who would make very little use of them, while less favored regions would be crowded by people in straits to keep themselves alive. War has certainly been a powerful purgative force, but it is a reflection upon human enlightenment if the conclusion must be accepted that the only way to make room for the natural increase in the race is to set a number of able-bodied men to work periodically killing each other off.

War has unquestionably developed courage, and probably the sense of personal dignity and honor. It has had much to do with the evolution of patriotism. No doubt patriotism is a very excellent thing. The last reproach that can be made against a man is to say that he is not a patriot. We forgive almost everything else. Yet it does not do to analyze too closely the ingredients of patriotism. It is usually associated in the minds of all of us with blood-stained flags and torn battle standards.

Several propositions of a business nature are under the consideration of the people of Victoria, and there has already been manifested a disposition on the part of some people to deal with them in anonymous letters to the press. Every newspaper likes to give space to letters treating of current topics, but it is hardly fair to business men that their proposals should be the subject of anonymous attacks. We have, therefore, concluded to exercise in future greater dis-

crimination in permitting such letters to appear in the columns of this paper. We do not say that anonymous letters will not be published under any circumstances, when business matters are being discussed, because it frequently happens that men who have sound views shrink from printing anything over their own signatures. A fair discussion of any business proposition need not necessarily be signed with the writer's name to ensure publication in the Colonist, although of course the name must be sent to the paper. Our object is to prevent anonymous attacks upon enterprises. We think too much has lately been allowed by all the city papers in this respect, and will try to remedy it, so far as the Colonist is concerned.

MR. COTTON'S SECOND THOUGHT. After nearly a week's deliberation the News-Advertiser has reached the conclusion that Mr. W. W. B. McInnes was a very wicked person to say such naughty things at Nanaimo, and has about criminal prosecutions and things of that kind? Will Mr. McInnes be prosecuted? Well, not with any great degree of celerity. As a matter of fact he cannot be, for a man can say what he likes in this country and escape prosecution, except it be for libel. The News-Advertiser is simply seeking to create the impression that Mr. Cotton is very much shocked. But why should he be shocked? Mr. Cotton has been saving the wind for some twelvemonth past, and if the young man from Nanaimo saw fit to cap it with a whirlwind surely the hyperbated minister has no reason to complain.

Just at this time Mr. Cotton is not inspired by too excessive an affection for Mr. W. W. B. McInnes. A certain locality is said to have no greater glory than a female person whose advances have been repelled, but a pretty good rival to a woman scorned is a politician in a similar predicament. Now, it is one of the semi-secret facts of recent political history, so recent in fact that the incident had scarcely been closed on Labor Day, that Messrs. Semlin and Cotton were wooing Mr. McInnes with all the ardor of their more or less youthful political passion. There was a cabinet office for that gentleman if he could see his way clear to take it. He consulted his friends, who persuaded him that it would be poor policy to enter into political partnership with a government whose life will be measured by weeks.

IN DEFENCE OF WAR. Admiral Schley has a good word to say about war. He does not pretend that it is at all a comfortable avocation, but he thinks that on the whole it does good. He is, however, a little astray in some of the statements made on the subject. He insists, for example, that all international boundaries have been traced in blood, quite oblivious of the fact that those of his own country have been secured, for the most part, by the expenditure of money and by diplomacy. He says that it is by war that nations are freed, and speaks of the conferring by the United States, through means of the sword, of the priceless blessing of freedom upon the people of Cuba and the Philippines. It is a little too soon to say how much freedom has been conferred upon the Cubans. We will know more about that by and by; but there is pretty strong evidence that the Philippines do not agree with Admiral Schley as to the object of the campaign now being rather indignantly waged by General Otis. If they could be consulted, they would probably say some very severe things about the manner in which the people of the United States are seeking to impose upon them a yoke which they detest quite as much as they did that of Spain.

THE COLUMBIAN NEWS says that it has "never heard of an accident in the mines attributable either to the carelessness or ignorance of a Chinaman." It also tells the Times that its treatment of the question of employing Chinese in mines betrays a lamentable ignorance of the whole matter.

It is said that Manitoba will export at least 40,000,000 bushels of grain this year, which at present prices would mean something like \$28,000,000 for the farmers. No wonder that Winnipeg is growing and that Winnipeg is one of the most flourishing cities on the continent.

The Lillooet Prospector thinks the Commission of Lands and Works ought to represent an Interior committee. We do not see that it makes much difference what part of the province he comes from, but we agree with our contemporary that it is unreasonable to permit Mr. Cotton to hold that important office, in addition to that of Finance.

The Portland Telegram says: "If the Boers would give in, under such guarantees as Great Britain would make, their descendants, if not themselves, would be great gainers; but they don't know it, and no nation has a moral right to teach it to them by conquering them." Suppose we amend this sentence by substituting the word "Philippines" for "Boers," and the expression "United States" for "Great Britain," would the Telegram endorse it; and if not, why not?

The news from Atlin printed in our Vancouver telegrams this morning is highly interesting. It has been expected for some time that the district would prove to be specially valuable for its quartz, and the latest news seems to bear this out. Between its hydraulic and lode mines, Atlin will next year attract the attention of capitalists to an unusual degree. Railway construction into the district will be assured, if the present prospects are realized.

The fastest railway schedule maintained anywhere in the world is on the Great Western, between Brunton and Yatton, where the speed is regularly eighty-one miles an hour.

Lord Rowton, the late Earl of Beaconsfield's private secretary, is engaged in writing the life of that distinguished statesman, under the direct supervision of Her Majesty. This is an honor that no subject ever before received.

The Yosemite stopped at Beckman & Ker's wharf last night, greatly to the inconvenience of her many passengers. Why cannot the steamers running to Victoria go to the regular docks and land their passengers?

The manner in which New Westminster has recovered from the fire, which a year ago laid most of her houses in ruins, is beyond all praise. It is hard to realize, as one looks upon the business portion of that city, that a year ago it was all in ashes.

Mr. Macrae writes us a letter in regard to some miners' grievances in Atlin. He seems to be under the impression that a Liberal government is in power in this province. In this he is somewhat astray, but the government could not be any worse if it were Liberal.

Game of All Kinds Abounds and Visitors Are Well Provided For. From the Cumberland News. Now that the hunting season has opened, we would call the attention of sportsmen to Comox. In the whole province there is not another district which can offer such excellent ground for hunting and fishing, and at the same time all the advantages of good accommodations right on the spot. Within a few yards of the farmhouses deer, grouse, pheasant, bear and panther are common. Around Hamilton Lake (about one mile from Comox valley) we have known of many farmers shooting fine deer in their grain fields and orchards.

In Comox Bay salmon and whitefish are plentiful. A salmon weighing 80 pounds was recently caught, and though this was an unusually large one, big fish are not by any means the exception. The average weight is from 15 to 20 pounds. In the Dun Courtenay river (flowing into Comox Bay) several trout weighing from 15 to 20 pounds were captured within the last month. The average weight is from 4 to 6 pounds, and there are lots of them. In one of the valley streams, two men lately captured 250 trout in a day and a half's fishing.

Good board can be obtained at very moderate rates in first-class hotels or private houses. In Comox harbor there are at this season one or more ships of the British navy, and their presence enlivens the district, and takes away the monotony which usually pervades the country (for city people).

If you are not blessed with sufficient of this world's goods to own a steam launch or motor boat, the City of Nanaimo will convey you from Nanaimo to Comox valley on Fridays. The steamer returns on Saturdays. The fare is low, and the accommodation on board is excellent.

Without the publication of testimonials.

Nothing Too Rich. We have found that nothing is too rich or too good for our patrons, and in view of that fact have secured a finer stock of Groceries than has ever before been shown in this vicinity.

Quaker Oats, 2 Pkgs. 25c. Fluke Barley, 4 lbs. 25c. Ghirardelli Ground Chocolate, 35c. tin. Ghirardelli Ground Cocoa, 25c. lb. Our Tea and Coffee is unsurpassed.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. MOVING. SLAUGHTER SALE. 300 doz. Sox at 8c. per pair, worth 90c. 300 Mens' and Boys' suits at Half Price. 50 doz. City Hats at \$1.00 worth \$2.75.

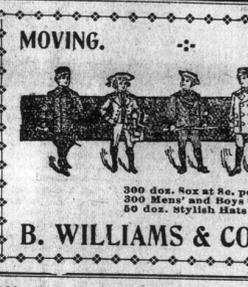
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The Coming Tennis Cracks.

Whitman the All-Round Strong Player and His Companions.

Schedule of Matches Arranged for the Tournament in Victoria.

The schedule of matches in the two-day tennis tournament on the Belcher street courts of the V. L. T. C. next Monday and Tuesday was completed yesterday, and shows a care in preparation that is highly creditable to the hard-working committee. It is as follows:

MONDAY. 10:30 a.m.—J. F. Foulkes vs. Davis. 11:15 a.m.—Johnston and Pooley vs. Whitman and Ward. 12 noon—A. T. Goward vs. Whitman. 12:45 p.m.—Foulkes and Goward vs. Whitman and Ward. 3 p.m.—Foulkes vs. Davis. 5 p.m.—Whitman vs. Davis.

TUESDAY. 10:30 a.m.—Talbot vs. Wright. 11:15 a.m.—A. T. Goward vs. Whitman. 12 noon—Foulkes and Pooley vs. Davis and Ward. 12:45 p.m.—Johnston vs. Wright. 2:15 p.m.—Foulkes and Goward vs. Whitman and Ward. 3 p.m.—Whitman and Wright vs. Malcolm and Talbot. 4 p.m.—Whitman vs. Foulkes. 5 p.m.—Ward vs. Davis.

The Eastern team, it may be noted, have just completed a very interesting round-robin tournament at Hotel Del Monte, California, against the four strongest players of the state, the Hardy and the Whitney brothers, and it is now a settled fact that the Easterners entirely outclass the Californians in tennis.

Whitman and Davis, the two best men in the country, bowled over the Californians one after another, each winning his four games, and Ward and Wright followed suit with three of the Westerners, but found that they had run up against a sterner foe in the person of Sumner Hardy. This brilliant young Californian distinguished himself not only by beating Ward and Wright in three straight sets, but by winning the hardest kind of a five-set match, and also playing the champion Whitman four close and exciting sets, each of which was in doubt until the end.

From a full account of the games it appears that three of the Easterners represent entirely new styles of play. Whitman seems to have no special stroke, but plays all strokes equally well. He is tall, and of big, athletic frame, and his great reach and round proficiency combined with steadiness, accuracy and power, make it impossible to beat him.

Ward's style is entirely different from that of either of these. He combines accuracy in placing, with moderate speed, and his lobbing is perfect. Beales, G. Wright, the gamiest of the team, is a tall, thin, wiry man, and plays a brilliant but steady game.

Malcolm D. Whitman graduated from Harvard in June last, and is the oldest man on the tour. He has been prominently in Eastern tournaments as long as ago as 1895, but his name did not appear among the prize-winners until 1896, when he captured several minor championships, and reached the third round at Newport. He received the official ranking of champion in the United States that season.

In 1897 his play improved, and he again got to the third round at Newport, defeating Mahoney and losing to Nicholson in the consolation match. His ranking that season was seventh, but as this included the three Englishmen, he had in reality moved up to the fourth place. Last year he was again being the only better American.

In 1898 he walked right away from the others of his class, winning the national championship and playing through the season with the loss of only three games. This year he has not lost a single match, and won at Newport hands down in 1898, and is undoubtedly the greatest player of the day.

Dwight F. Davis and his partner, Holcom Ward, are also Harvard men, but still undergraduates. Nearly all their wins have been as pair doubles, they having played together for several years. In 1898 they won the Western doubles championship at the all-comers at Newport, but lost the Challenge match to Ware and Sheldon. This year they repeated their last year's victories, and were defeated by the duo of Whitman and Wright in the United States championship in straight sets.

Davis' progress in singles during 1898 was phenomenal as his ranking passed from twenty-second in 1897 to the fourth place in 1898, and this year he has ranked second. While the progress of the other two members of the team, Ward and Beales Wright, has been rapid, they have not kept pace with Davis, whom they equalled in his first year at Newport, but reached twelfth place, and Wright sixteenth, in their play this year will put them much higher.

Beales Wright must be about the age of Young Russel, of Seattle, as they both enter college this year. He won the intercollegiate championship at Newport in 1898, and probably has the highest ranking ever attained by one of his age. The team is under the management of his father, George Wright, of Wright & Ditson, Boston.

A COMPLAINT FROM ATLIN. Government Official Adds Insult to Injury of Unemployed Miners.

To the Editor of the Colonist: Sir: The "British Miners' Protective Association" is an organization now well known in the Atlin district, and is composed of miners from nearly every part of the British Empire. Its object is to protect the interests of miners of every nationality who may be mining under the British flag. The lamentable condition of things at Atlin could not but engender the spirit of the association. Hundreds of men have been going idle through want of employment; many have been on the verge of starvation, while not a few have been prostrated by sickness through sheer want. With much gratification it was heard that the government had made certain appropriations for the purpose of constructing wagon roads, trails, bridges, etc., in this locality. Naturally anxious to ascertain when these works would be completed, a deputation of the B. M. P. A. waited on Mr. Graham to glean any information about the matter. With positive rudeness and ill-concealed anger, he at once

retorted: "Go back to the British Miners' Protective Association and tell them to mind their own business, and I will mind mine." Now, the association may be only composed of miners, but it has not the least right to be treated courteously by one who is, after all, only a public servant. The language used was a direct insult to the miners, and shows an almost brutal indifference to their sufferings, which have almost entirely been caused by the wrong-doing of government officials.

It is of no use concealing the fact that neither the government or the province nor its representative here stand very high in the estimation of the citizens, and this latest act of the latter has evoked the most widespread indignation among all classes. Some think that this glaring insult was offered in connivance with the government. If so, miners all over the province will not readily forget it, especially when the polling-day comes around. Already the province's executive, with honeyed words, hoodwinked the deputation of miners sent recently from Atlin to present their grievances at Victoria, but they will take good care it is not repeated.

Mr. Graham may rest assured that the B. M. P. A. will certainly mind its own business, and that the most important part of which is to secure the quality of civility from every government official who has dealings with the miners. It will also make it its special business to know everything about the appropriations made by the government. It is already the government's duty to do its best in the Atlin district to alleviate almost the entire body of its supporters, in which Mr. Graham has also aided materially by having dealings with the miners of the province have received the same unceremonious, unfair treatment at the hands of the government and its officials as the Atlin miners have experienced, there is no need wonder at those ominous signs which forebode disaster to the present administration.

Probably this warning may be unheeded, under the idea that the writer belongs to "our friend the enemy." Had I been a Conservative my attitude would have been different, but it is only from a strong sense of duty that a staunch Liberal could write as I have done. I have nothing to gain by it, but I could never condone the fault of either party, no matter which may be in power. The interests of the province are more than the interests of a party.

W. A. McDONALD, CRICHTON MACRAE. Pine City, Cassiar, Aug. 25, 1899.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, Sept. 10.—(Special)—Charles Mullen was to-day committed for trial on a charge of arson in connection with the destruction of the Hotel Columbia last July. W. A. McDonald, C. C. Nelson, appeared with Messrs. Miller and Morrison for the defence; Mr. McLeod, of Midway, acted as crown prosecutor. The defence claims that the crown did not materialize. Royce was called for cross-examination; John Watkinson, late bar-tender of the Nugget club, testified that he had seen Mullen on the night of the fire. Then he went to Cameron, who refused to do the job unless the full amount was paid over. Royce came back and paid the money to Mullen, but explained to the latter that the job would be done that night. Witness added that he and Cameron went to Columbia to look over the ground, never intending, however, to set fire to the hotel. He said he had several conversations with Cameron before the fire. This testimony, taken with the evidence of Cameron, who declared that the first conversation he had with Royce about the matter occurred on the night of the same evening. At Boushburg he and Royce went to the hotel and Royce offered him \$250 and offered him \$150 in return for a promise to set the fire. Cameron refused, and that was the last time he saw Royce until a few days ago. This contradicts the evidence of Royce, who swore that he saw Cameron the day after the fire, and that he strongly denounced the action of the Columbia press bureau for sending misleading reports of the proceedings to the outside world.

GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, Sept. 9.—(Special)—Ross Thompson, Rossland, has broken the record of travel in this Western country. He left Rossland at 11 o'clock a. m. and arrived in Greenwood at 8 o'clock the same evening. At Boushburg he took the train and took his trusty team of thoroughbred cayuses, making the distance from there to Greenwood in six hours and ten minutes. This beats all records. The horses were in good fettle when they reached here, but the same drive would have killed any ordinary team.

A very rich strike has been made on the Pheasant. It consists of an 18-inch vein struck at a depth of 30 feet, which samples contained 850 and 870 in gold and copper. The Pheasant adjoins the Snowshoe and is owned by W. K. Richardson, of Midway, and A. K. Stevens, of Greenwood. It is a continuation of the shaft with the view of ascertaining the extent of the vein.

On the Snowshoe a very big strike was made in the railway cutting, disclosing 75 feet of ore in a lead which has been traced for 700 feet up and down the hill. This lead has been assayed, yet, but will run high in copper and gold. It is a very rich chalcopryite, with a good deal of copper carbonate on the surface. Specimens are now being obtained for the Spokane exposition.

At a largely attended meeting of the board of trade last evening the principal business was the preparations to be made for the Spokane exposition. A committee was appointed to raise the necessary expenses, and W. T. Smith,

one of the pioneer prospectors and a large owner of properties in the Boundary, was appointed a commissioner to take charge and represent the district at the fair. The collection of ore is being actively carried on, and the camps around Greenwood will be splendidly represented without doubt.

Howard Boss, just from Beaverton, reports that R. Fisher has made the biggest strike there that has been made in the country, opening up on the Idaho and Washington a vein of solid iron and galena ore eight feet wide for a distance of 1,500 feet, assaying from \$50 to \$80 in gold, silver, copper and lead. It lies in diorite, showing a true fissure vein, rich strike was also made on the Columbia, an adjoining claim to the Washington, assaying \$128 in gold and copper, four feet in width. Mr. Boss says he has seen nothing in the country like it.

CITY COUNCIL'S Weekly Session

The Port Angeles Ferry By-law Ordered to Be Prepared.

New Hack Regulations to Be Enforced—City Engineer's Report.

Last evening's session of the council was a short one, the business being exhausted by 9 o'clock. The chief item of interest during the sitting was the adoption of a motion instructing the city solicitor to prepare a by-law as petitioned for by the supporters of the Port Angeles ferry scheme. This it is expected will be ready to be laid before the council at next Monday's meeting.

The first on file was a letter from Major Dupont, who wrote in the matter of the drain through his property and his having engaged thereby. He stated that he had abated it. The matter he had allowed to stand for some time through a desire not to annoy his neighbors by cutting off the connection of several houses with the drain complained of. He had offered the city permission to lay a tile drain across his property, and now the sanitary inspector had ordered him to cut off the city's ditch from his drain.

Ald. Kinsman said that this was a natural water course, and he doubted the matter was a drain. He stated that he had been there long before Major Dupont, and through Major Dupont doing the work, the corporation was unable to continue the drain now used by some of the houses in the vicinity.

From H. M. Graham, agent of the Douglas estate, came a complaint of the abatement of this drain. The drain was lighted to burn refuse at the head of James Bay on Belleville street.

The city engineer's weekly report was then read, and the following: He communicated from Messrs. Helsterman & Co., calling attention to the fact that the Victoria & Sidney track, which was intended for the purpose of carrying the Victoria & Sidney mail, was being used for the purpose of carrying the Victoria & Sidney mail, and that the Victoria & Sidney mail, which was intended for the purpose of carrying the Victoria & Sidney mail, was being used for the purpose of carrying the Victoria & Sidney mail.

The matter was referred to the city solicitor for a report.

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By Associated Press.

Her Neighbors With One Voice Protest the Dreyfus Outrage.

London Preparing a Huge Demonstration—Pardon by President at Hand.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Under the head of "Pacification," the Temps this morning urges the government to take advantage of the present conditions and pardon Dreyfus, which it adds would put the finishing touches to a famous verdict and would permit France to occupy herself with the affairs of the country and the exhibition.

The London solicitors of the French consulate have resigned as a protest against the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle claims to have good authority for the statement that Dreyfus will be pardoned, although President Loubet will not exercise his prerogative until after the meeting of the conseil de revision. He adds that Capt. Buvaux and Major Breen were the two members of the court-martial who voted for acquittal, and it was Capt. Parfait who insisted upon the provision regarding extenuating circumstances.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The German commission for the Paris exposition, accompanied by three assistants, has gone to Paris to complete arrangements for the German exhibitors. This is generally interpreted as indicating that Germany has no intention as a nation of refraining from participating therein.

Many of the newspapers are pointing out that the exhibition is not connected with politics, and they counsel moderation until the action of other nations is determined. Germany's action, it is said, will be governed largely by that of Great Britain, the United States and Austria.

The Neuste Nachrichten says it is extremely improbable that Germany will further interest herself in the Dreyfus case by allowing documents proving his innocence and exoneration to be published. But the paper adds, there are reasons to believe that should the French government officially apply for these papers, the documents would be produced without any hesitation.

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The Methodist Ministers' Association of Chicago at their regular meeting went on record as protesting against the injustice of the verdict in the Dreyfus case.

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St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—An Armenian journal reports that Turkey absolutely refuses to permit the Armenians who emigrated to the Caucasus at the time of the Karadagh troubles in Armenia to return to their homes. The Turkish consul at Batoum, it is added, refuses passports even to Armenians having commercial relations with Turkish subjects, and at the same time Turkey refuses to permit Armenians living in Turkey to emigrate to Russia.

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A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

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The latest London reports of the grain crop the world over are not especially encouraging. There is not likely to be a shortage, but the margin to go and come will be small. Russian crops are looking better than was expected, but nothing appears to be available for export as yet. On the whole, the outlook seems to be that breadstuffs will command a fair price during the coming winter. This will be due in part to the amount of the crop, and in part to the increased consumption, owing to the greater ability of people to buy, for not in a long time have so many people been working at good wages as now.

VICTORIA COLLEGE

Principal, - J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

Autumn Term, Monday, Sept. 11th

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Cholera, Colic, Etc.

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nothing is too rich and strong, and in view of a finer stock of before been shown

25c. 5c. chocolate, 35c. tin. 25c. lb.

is unsurpassed.

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R SALE.

ND HATTERS

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

THE DREYFUS SENTENCE.

By the sentence against Dreyfus, France stands disgraced in the eyes of the world. If he was guilty of the offence charged, which was the most serious treason, he deserved the severest sentence possible under the law. The verdict and the sentence are the result of a compromise. The court feared to do the whole world as to how his imprisonment on Devil's Island is to be set against the new term reduces the whole thing to a screaming farce, if the suggestion of treason with extenuating circumstances had not already done so.

The whole world has followed the proceedings at Rennes with intense interest, and has seen with amazement a man on trial for treason confronted with opinions of prejudiced men instead of with facts, and found guilty of an offence which another man confesses to have committed. Such a spectacle as has been on the boards at Rennes all these long weeks would be impossible in any condition of the public mind that is fraught with danger. After this anything would be expected in France. The form of a trial, when any man incurs the displeasure of the general staff, may as well be dispensed with and a military dictatorship be forthwith set up.

It is not easy to foresee the consequences of this verdict and sentence. Behind Dreyfus are important influences, which know how to wage a long and patient struggle. It is not the development of the immediate future with a good deal of anxiety. That the last chapter has not been written in this melancholy story is only too evident, and no one can say what new characters will appear on the scene when the next one opens. France will be fortunate if the affair does not assume an international aspect.

THE SENATE.

When the present vacancies are filled there will be 30 Liberal senators out of 51. At the rate that vacancies are occurring, it will not be long before the Liberals are in a majority in that body. The Colonist was almost the only Conservative paper in Canada to dissent from the attitude of the party leaders towards the question of Senate reform, and it based its dissent upon the anticipation of the very condition of things that is now coming about. It is not material for the purposes of the argument whether the Senate majority was right or wrong in all of the matters in which it joined issue with the majority of the House of Commons, or whether a majority of the senators was actuated by partisan motives. The important fact of the case was that most of the Conservative newspapers showed very clearly that they relied upon a Conservative majority in the appointive branch to offset the Liberal majority in the elective branch. No matter how few senators may have been from partisanism, the Conservative press insisted upon putting a partisan construction upon their conduct. The Colonist said at the time that this was a mistake, and that the Conservative papers were simply cutting a stick for their own backs. So, too, when senate reform was proposed, we pointed out that, regarded from a party point of view, it was really more in the interests of the Conservatives than the Liberals. Some little time would be necessary to get through any scheme of reform, and the chances were that before it could be consummated the Liberals would have a majority of the seats in the Upper Chamber, so that when the Conservatives come in, if they did so before the proposed change could take effect, they would find themselves confronted with a Senate that had been taught that it is regarded as a partisan body, and in which their opponents would be in a majority. We thought that when the Conservatives rejected the opportunity to place the composition of the Senate upon a new basis, they were throwing away a political opportunity that they may regret. This idea seems to be gaining ground in the East among Conservatives. We do not wish to be understood as withdrawing in any way what we have said against the suggested joint vote of the two houses, which is, we think, highly objectionable.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The News-Advertiser says that all that was meant by the speeches at Nanaimo was "that the government might go a little faster in its present direction." This is the comment of Mr. Cotton's paper upon a gathering in which the most violent passions of the passions of the laboring classes, ever made in Canada, formed a distinguished characteristic. All that was meant was to hurry the government along a little faster in its chosen course. What this course is we may gather from Mr. Ralph Smith's remarks at Rossland. The government proposes, in a certain eventuality, to take upon itself to appropriate every investment of capital in metalliferous mines in the province and run the business itself, paying the owners of the mines what interest it thinks best. Mr. Cotton is an ambitious individual. It is not sufficient for him to be the virtual premier of the province, to receive the moneys of the province and to expend them; but he must needs

become the general manager of all the metalliferous mines. Besides this, when Mr. W. W. B. McInnes calls upon the workmen to take the law into their own hands and defy both the Imperial and the Federal governments, Mr. Cotton's paper tells the public that such demonstrations as this are only meant to hurry the government forward in its chosen course.

Mr. Cotton claims that the government is fighting an organized oligarchy. This is false and he knows it, but his present purpose is to say so. He has been most anxious to make friends with what he calls "the organized oligarchy." When he sought to get Mr. Helmeck to enter the government he did so in the hope that he would thereby secure the support of the gentleman whom he wishes the public to understand constitute this oligarchy. When all the talk is told of the scheme, when the danger of the government resorted in order to save his political bacon, the workmen of British Columbia will know how much of a friend he is of theirs, and how little sincere he is in his pretensions to be the champion of their interests. He has been engaged in his old game of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. While he has been posing as the friend of organized labor and declaring that he intended to labor and declare that he intended to secretly intruding with great financial concerns for their support, read at any moment to sell out the workmen, if the other people would take him up. This is well known to every one who understands the inner history of the political events of the last few months. Now, however, that he understands that the business community is sick of him and the government of which he is a member, he is prepared to throw himself solely into the ranks of the agitators, and hastens to assure the public that the violent demonstration at Nanaimo was only in the direction which the government is already pursuing.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

The renewed prospects of a peaceable settlement of the Transvaal difficulty will not be received with unalloyed satisfaction everywhere. Some very well informed people claim that it would be better to bring the matter to a climax at once, and convince the Boers that they must respect the power of Great Britain and do justice to strangers within their gates. There is doubtless much in this view of the case that will commend itself to many. British South Africa can hardly be placed on a satisfactory footing until the Boers have learned that their half-civilization will not do in a rich and fertile country during the present era, but war is a very serious matter and public opinion in Great Britain will not justify a resort to it unless every other expedient has been exhausted. Such does not yet seem to be the case, and this being so, probably the best frame of mind with which to approach the issue is that expressed by the Hon. Mr. Long in the House of Commons in cabinet council, when he said: "We must have patience."

Yesterday morning's despatches, which said that the Transvaal government wished to be understood as desiring to negotiate further and as not over anxious about the stoppage of arms and ammunition at Delagoa Bay, are in line with what was told by the same correspondents a week or more ago, namely that when Kruger became convinced that Great Britain contemplated moving in force to make good her demands, he would be willing to go at least half way to a settlement. Even the dense ignorance of a Transvaal Boer must by this time have become a little enlightened as to the difference between his nation and a power like Great Britain. We expect that when negotiations are resumed, President Kruger will be found to be very much more tractable.

A great deal of sympathy is expressed for the Boers. It is due largely to the pictures painted of these people by novelists, who are about as near the truth as Fenimore Cooper was in his pictures of the North American Indian. When one lays down Cooper's novels, he is apt to be full of a feeling of regret that such a noble race of beings were not allowed to remain in control of this continent, and so those people who have obtained their ideas of the Boers from modern novels are apt to shed tears of sympathy, because they are not permitted to occupy one of the finest portions of the world, where there is room for millions of people, a land which can contribute so much to the welfare and prosperity of other countries. The best thing that could possibly be done with the Boers is to convince them of the exceedingly small part they are entitled to play in the world, unless they improve themselves morally, socially, industrially and educationally. At present the Boers shun civilization just as the Indian shunned it, and those who know him best will tell you that it is a compliment to him in his normal state to class him with a decent Indian. What he needs is to have progressive ideas knocked into him in some way. If it is not to be done by bullets, let us hope that the British and the Boers have become enfranchised, it will be by ballots.

A question that will be of interest in banking circles has arisen at Republic, Wash., where the Merchants' Bank of Idaho has opened a branch office. It is metalliferous mines in the province and run the business itself, paying the owners of the mines what interest it thinks best. Mr. Cotton is an ambitious individual. It is not sufficient for him to be the virtual premier of the province, to receive the moneys of the province and to expend them; but he must needs

THE LESSON OF A DEATH.

A young girl was found drowned on the beach a few days ago, and her family had no knowledge of her whereabouts since some time during the previous day, and had, as far as is known, made no inquiries about her. Commanding upon his a person, whose position entitles what he says on a subject to much weight, said this lack of knowledge as to her whereabouts was not so surprising as it might seem, for very many parents in Victoria do not know where their children are at night. The same evening three young misses, who were certainly not more than 15, and who were innocently looking well dressed and attractive, were passing Government street, having what they probably thought was innocent fun, the fun consisting of attracting the attention of men who were passing, and pretending to be unconscious of having done so. Doubtless the parents of these young people did not know what they were doing. The public streets of a city are no place for young girls to be sauntering after nightfall. If it is true that a considerable number of young girls in Victoria do not know where their daughters are at night, the sooner there is a change in this matter the better. Here is a topic which we suggest to the city clergymen as of infinitely greater importance than what Ezekiel meant by some involved figure of speech or the possible application to the affairs of the present day of something which Elijah said to somebody. The death of Kruger is no better text for a Sunday discourse than that which the Lord found had time to do if the stage was going at such speed that to jump meant death.

Down the hill the horses flew, the stage swaying back and forth like a ship in a choppy sea. Every small obstacle whirled round the wheels, and the driver endeavored to prove that the defendant had paid the duty or that the person from whom he had paid it was a member of Osooyos. There were several witnesses examined and the case lasted till the evening. The court held that the case was not proved, and refused costs to several of the witnesses, owing to the unbecomingly contradictory nature of their evidence. These were J. C. McCurdy, S. H. Hayes and J. Loock.

MIDWAY.

A very valuable animal, a trotting horse, belonging to Mr. Gibson, recently of Victoria, had to be killed at McKay Ingram's ranch near here, on Tuesday last, as a result of having received a night or two previously a kick from another horse, thereby sustaining a broken leg. The animal was sent to the slaughter house, and the owner sustained a great loss.

WORLDLY WISDOM.

Worldly wisdom is a shocking accident having occurred at Kimberly camp, on Saturday last, when David Gordon, who was working in the shaft of the Vancouver claim, owned by Messrs. N. Nelson and J. Sutherland, met with a fatal injury to his chest as a result of his failure to grasp the top round of the ladder, as he was about to descend down there. Messrs. Frank and Stanley Lamb will take charge of the property, and for future safety the shaft will be braced.

A WORKING MAN.

To-morrow's Free-Miss La Dell's entertainment on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A., is expected to attract a large audience. Her ability as a pianist, reader and reciter has been amply proved in all the cities she has visited, while her delineations of the characters of the various nations, and the musical part of the evening, which includes the names of Mr. F. Victor, Austin (violin), Mr. F. B. Pemberton, Mr. W. H. Williams, and Mr. G. Ward, is sure to be a success. The entertainment is under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes, and Mr. W. H. Redfern, the Bishop of Columbia, and Miss Perrin, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Grant, Hon. E. G. and Mrs. W. W. H. Williams, and many others. Reserved seats may be secured at Mr. Lombard's music store.

A Thief Repentant.—It appears to be quite the fashion for the dishonest of the present time to be repentant, and make restitution of stolen property. To the Munn, Holland & Co. case a sequel is now presented. Some few Sundays ago a man named J. A. Woodruff, of Stanley avenue, was visited while that gentleman was at church, and access was gained to his pocket of a pair of trousers hanging in a bedroom above. Two weeks later the premises were again visited, and although the thief was not found so conveniently at hand on the second occasion, an entrance was gained and \$2 taken. Yesterday the post brought a letter from the pocket of a pair of trousers hanging in a bedroom above. Two weeks later the premises were again visited, and although the thief was not found so conveniently at hand on the second occasion, an entrance was gained and \$2 taken. Yesterday the post brought a letter from the pocket of a pair of trousers hanging in a bedroom above.

The percentage of sick in the United States army in the Philippines is extraordinarily high. Of the officers 36 per cent, and of the men 25 1/2 per cent. are on the list.

A RUNAWAY STAGE.

Exciting Adventure of Passengers Between Grand Forks and Republic. From the Boundary Creek Times. John Schroeder, of the Chesaw-Township Company, was in the city this week, after a short visit to Republic. He was a decided limp, the result of being a passenger in the stage to Republic, a fellow-passenger was Sig Delshamer, of Colville, who was here last week. The Republic Pioneer, describing the runaway, says:

The incoming stage from Grand Forks met with a serious accident Saturday afternoon about half a mile from town. In coming down the steep grade east of town the horses became unmanageable and ran away, overturning the stage and injuring several of the passengers and the driver, Frank Anderson.

It was a terrible day for the hill, and it is most remarkable that the casualties were not more serious. It was a piece of good fortune that there were no more passengers on the stage. When the stage reached the brow of the hill and just as the descent was commencing, Anderson, resting on the hill, and it is most remarkable that the casualties were not more serious. It was a piece of good fortune that there were no more passengers on the stage.

GREENWOOD.

On Saturday, August 10, a smuggling case was tried before C. A. R. Lambly, Esq., G. M. 10, at 10 o'clock on June 28. L. Scardorf, of Camp McKinney, paid duty on 54 pounds of tobacco to Mr. Sidley, as customs officer; subsequently Mr. Sidley got information that Scardorf had paid duty on 54 pounds of tobacco, and he endeavored to prove that the defendant had paid the duty or that the person from whom he had paid it was a member of Osooyos. There were several witnesses examined and the case lasted till the evening. The court held that the case was not proved, and refused costs to several of the witnesses, owing to the unbecomingly contradictory nature of their evidence. These were J. C. McCurdy, S. H. Hayes and J. Loock.

WORLDLY WISDOM.

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VOTE-CATCHERS.

To the Editor of the Colonist: The sober thinking working men will be greatly pleased to see that the voters of the district taken the right view of the stupid speeches of the M.P.'s at Nanaimo. We want no soft-soap speeches.

We know very well the meaning of the toadyism of McInnes and Martin to the workingmen; it is all done to catch votes, and afterwards snap their fingers at us. We can see perfectly well that those who advise us to take the law into our own hands are not our friends. The working man appreciates law and order, as well as the rights of the poor.

Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Streetfield, who were married in Victoria a short time ago, reached home last week, and are receiving the warm congratulations and best wishes of their many friends in this city and district.

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FAIRVIEW MINES.

It will be gratifying news to those interested in the success of the mines at Fairview to know that the prospects of extensive development in that camp have now materialized into certainty. Some time ago when writing of the magnificent property known as the Stenwider, we remarked that the best of the property was being plainly traceable through the Morning Star, on to the Flora, Western Hill and Virginia. Three claims known as the Flora group and owned by the Dominion Consolidated Mines Co., of which G. H. Maurel, now in London, is president, and L. W. Shatford, of Fairview, secretary-treasurer. This ledge may safely be classed as one of the best in the world, and it is only a matter of time until all the above named claims will be his bed.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

COMOX.

Courtesy, Sept. 7.—The annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition takes place in Comox on September 21. Although the weather has injured grain somewhat, the rest of the crop is especially good. A good show is expected. A valuable prize offered by B. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., for ensilage corn, of which a large quantity is grown. The competition in butter for the \$20 prize offered by W. W. B. McInnes, M. P., promises to be especially keen. The fine band of H. M. S. Waspalia is to be a grand success. The annual regatta of football between the sailors and a local club. The steamship City of Nanaimo is to be a grand success. The annual regatta of football between the sailors and a local club.

The people of Comox have been trying to get the government to establish a high school there, but there is yet no promise of success. There are far more pupils in the high school entrance examinations from Comox than from any other district in the province, outside of the four high school towns, and it seems a pity that the government should neglect the valuable high school education.

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ROSSLAND.

Messrs. John Dean and W. S. Rugh, of this city, and Mr. R. T. Taylor, of Vancouver, have been appointed arbitrators to determine the worth of four lots on the northeast corner of Second avenue and Washington street, which are to be expropriated by the Canadian Pacific railway for terminal purposes. The arbitrators are to meet in this city in a few days.

On Thursday William Mitchell, the city gaoler, against whom a charge of receiving bribes from gamblers and prostitutes had been made, was arrested. Next day he appeared before Police Magistrate Kinkaid. The charge was continued until Saturday. When the arrest was made Mayor Goodeve suspended Mitchell, and Officer McDonald took charge of the gaol.

MIDWAY.

A very valuable animal, a trotting horse, belonging to Mr. Gibson, recently of Victoria, had to be killed at McKay Ingram's ranch near here, on Tuesday last, as a result of having received a night or two previously a kick from another horse, thereby sustaining a broken leg. The animal was sent to the slaughter house, and the owner sustained a great loss.

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VERNON.

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KASLO.

While coming down Coffee creek, about two miles from Ainsworth, Alex. McLeod and Frank Fitch met with two silver-tip bears and a young cub, on Saturday afternoon. They had noticed many fresh tracks, and for some distance they travelled closely, but finally McLeod got about 150 feet ahead, when he saw the head and shoulders of a bear above the low underbrush, and called to his partner to bring his gun. The sound of his voice started the bear, and it made for him. McLeod ran for some distance to get over a log on the trail, and then turned to meet the bear with his pick-axe in his hand, and then saw the other bear and cub, and supposed they were after Fitch. Before he could get a blow at the bear it was on him with its paw on the hip, driving its claws into the flesh and knocking him down. The bear then bit him on the neck, and shoulder. McLeod showed great nerve, and while the bear chewed him he lay perfectly quiet on the ground, with his face down and under the log. The bear then left him and made for Fitch, who had dropped his gun and climbed a small tree, and the bear, after walking round the tree, disappeared in the woods. When McLeod got up, although bleeding badly, he roared with laughter to see Fitch hanging to a small tree, and the bear on the ground, with his feet about level with his shoulders and the gun lying on the ground. On Sunday the bear was brought to Kaslo and placed in Dr. Rogers' hospital, where his wounds are being healed, although he is still confined to his bed.

In another column will be noticed an advertisement asking for 300 railway laborers, besides brick carpenters, tinsmiths and station men to work on the Kaslo & Lardo-Duncan Railway con-

struction. By this we understand that the work of construction will be pushed forward during the fall, and a great deal of activity will be manifested in this new district should the Kaslo state that he is putting every man to work he can get, and finds great difficulty in getting any more. The number he is preparing to employ. This will be good news to Kaslo business men, as it means an increase in trade and a proportionate increase in the number of men who can get work. The Kaslo & Lardo-Duncan Railway will be a great benefit to the district.

The ore shipped over the Kaslo & Lardo-Duncan Railway during the month of August amounted to 1,680,193 pounds, or an increase of 724,275 pounds over that of the month of July. It will be interesting to note that this is only about one-third of the amount shipped in August, 1898, which was 3,437,540 pounds, and has not yet been interfered with the working of the mines, it is more than likely that last month's shipments would have more than doubled that of a year ago. In looking over the figures given below it will be seen that there have been only five properties shipping ore during the month of August. We present anything worthy of mention. Many of the big mines have not shipped a great deal of ore during the month. Star, Star, Ruth and Last Chance, are among the many smaller properties. All of the ore has gone into the Kootenay Ore and Fuel Company's works at Kaslo, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Pounds. Includes Lincey Jim (1,146,750), Whitehead (347,994), Jackson (158,850), Astoine (14,000), and Coin (12,590).

GRAND FORKS.

Sensational evidence was given during the trial for the murder of Charles Mullen and Robert Cameron, who are charged with arson. They are accused of having burned the Columbia hotel last July. The hearing was before Mr. Justice Spinks. The evidence brought out tended to connect the fire with the hotel. The grand jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

NELSON.

Work will be commenced this month on the extension of the Canadian Pacific railway from Nelson to Balfour. Frank Kennedy, in whose possession were found some of the stolen goods from the Nelson Hardware Company's store, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary on each charge. Kennedy expected at least four years, and the local paper says, "was well pleased with the result of the trial."

HOOKY.

The following are the results of the annual Victoria Hockey League, which takes place to-morrow. The winners are the Victoria Hockey Club, who possibly can be defeated.

THE RIFLE.

Third Spoon S. The following are the results of the annual Victoria Hockey League, which takes place to-morrow. The winners are the Victoria Hockey Club, who possibly can be defeated.

SURGERY RESTORED.

An interesting triumph in skill reported from Vancouver, Sept. 9.—A deal of interest manifested present over a successful operation for insanity performed by Dr. Doherty. Some three weeks ago Dr. Doherty was incarcerated for the insane and was curable. Capt. Doherty believed that Capt. Doherty would be cured if the brain were operated upon. The operation was performed by Dr. Doherty, and the patient was cured.

FIELD ATHLETICS.

James Bays Presentive Program Next Saturday. Wheeling Celebrated Local Dates—Sporting for the day at Oak Bay park. The charge have been very large just closed, and spoken of as now appearing. Entries will post-morrow evening at 8, with a large list should be made. The sports committee on Tuesday evening, after a committee of management and a large list should be made. The charge have been very large just closed, and spoken of as now appearing. Entries will post-morrow evening at 8, with a large list should be made. The sports committee on Tuesday evening, after a committee of management and a large list should be made.

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