

NEWS.

ARGAINS

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LEROY'S LE PILLS

Special monthly magazine... for the cure of all ailments...

WEAPONS.

Commands Their Ion.

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CAPTAIN DREYFUS EXONERATED; DID NOT BETRAY HIS COUNTRY.

Story of the Prosecution, Degradation, and Banishment of This French Officer.

Paris, July 16.—The decision of the court was read by the presiding judge, M. Batthoche Beaupre, President of the Court of Cassation. Among those present were Mathew Dreyfus, brother of Alfred Dreyfus, Maitre Morand, counsel for Captain Dreyfus, and many others who have figured in the celebrated case. Captain Dreyfus was not present. The scene as the decision was pronounced was impressive. The court, consisting of 49 Judges, gowned in flowing red robes, solemnly mounted the bench. Deep silence prevailed as the presiding judge read the lengthy decision, minutely reviewing the series of sensational events of the last 12 years and completely dissipating Dreyfus of all wrong doing, inferring him of the accusation being the author of the famous incriminating documents, on which the entire charge was founded, and ordering the annulment of the judgment of the Rennes court martial with the publication of the final announcement of his innocence in fifty newspapers to be chosen by Captain Dreyfus.

The reading of the decision lasted an hour and it was only at the close that the spectators realized the sweeping nature of the vindication. Matthew Dreyfus hastily despatched a messenger to bear the good news to Captain Alfred Dreyfus, of the artillery, member of a wealthy Hebrew family of Alsace, where he was born in 1859, was on Oct. 14, 1894, arrested on the charge of communicating French military secrets to a foreign power. Two months later he was tried by court martial and found guilty, and on January 5th, he was publicly degraded and deported to Devil's Island, near Cayenne, French Guiana, there apparently to spend the remainder of his life. The friends and relatives of Dreyfus, notably his wife, always believed in his innocence and devoted all their energies to the work of proving that he had been unjustly condemned.

Col. Picquart, when he became Chief of the Intelligence Department of the French Army in 1895, examined the documents in the proceedings against Dreyfus, and formed the opinion that the evidence pointed to Major Count Esterhazy as being the guilty man. He thereupon determined to see that justice was done to Dreyfus. Soon afterward Col. Pic-

quart was superseded as Chief of the Intelligence Department by Colonel Henry, and then began a fight to preserve the honor of the French Army. Dreyfus, on November 15, 1897, charged Esterhazy with writing the incriminating document but the latter was acquitted by a court martial. When M. Cavagnac became head of the French War Office, he read in the Chamber of Deputies several documents which he was arrested and degraded. Col. Picquart afterwards charged that these documents were forged, for which he was arrested and degraded. But the friends of Dreyfus were tireless in pushing his case and brought about the arrest of Colonel Henry, Chief of the Intelligence Department, who finally confessed that he had forged one of the incriminating documents and later committed suicide in prison.

By this time the whole of France was arrayed for or against Dreyfus and the most excitement prevailed in military, political and social circles. In June, 1898, a fresh court martial of Dreyfus was ordered and the prisoner was brought back from Devil's Island to be retried. In the meantime the press throughout the world had been filled with stories of the barbarities to which Dreyfus had been subjected during his solitary confinement on Devil's Island, which aroused further feeling in his favor. The second court martial of Dreyfus opened at Rennes, France, August 7th, 1899, and it resulted in his again being convicted and he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress. Later he obtained a full pardon from President Loubet and was set free.

The friends of the unfortunate captain, however, were not contented. They obtained fresh evidence on his behalf and finally got the case before the Supreme Court. Maitre Morand, Dreyfus' counsel, arguing against a further trial, notably his wife, always believed in his innocence and devoted all their energies to the work of proving that he had been unjustly condemned. Col. Picquart, when he became Chief of the Intelligence Department of the French Army in 1895, examined the documents in the proceedings against Dreyfus, and formed the opinion that the evidence pointed to Major Count Esterhazy as being the guilty man. He thereupon determined to see that justice was done to Dreyfus. Soon afterward Col. Pic-

GAVE FALSE NEWS.

TOLD WOMAN HER HUSBAND WAS IN TURBINA WRECK.

While Mrs. McPatrick Was Verifying the Story Her House Was Robbed—Burglar Wore Salvation Army Uniform—Two Suspects Arrested.

Toronto, July 16.—Garbed in the uniform of the Salvation Army, a stranger called on the wife of Captain McPatrick, at 122 Lisgar street, on Wednesday, and, asking her if her husband was in the Army excursion to Hamilton, declared the Turbina was wrecked and all her passengers lost. Becoming greatly excited, the woman hurried downtown, and was relieved when she heard the boat was all right. When she got home she found \$28 missing from her home. But a short time elapsed before the man returned and reported that he, too, had learned that the story was unfounded. Towards evening Detectives Wallace and Tipton arrested Orlando Harrison and Evelyn Graham in a room on Jarvis street. The girl admitted she was an inmate of the Alexandra School at East Toronto. Detective Sockett, searching the room, found a grip and a large Bible, both labelled "Get Right With God." The value, on its arrival at the detective department, contained two bottles of beer. A newspaper clipping gave an account of a romance and marriage of Captain Norris, a Salvation Army officer in Indianapolis. Harrison has served a term in the Central Prison. The couple are charged with vagrancy.

The home, at Eglington, of Commissioner Combes, of the Salvation Army, was robbed a short time ago of about \$300 by a man wearing the Army uniform.

SPIKED THE SWITCH.

TRAIN WRECKED ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Fireman and Brakeman Killed and Engineer So Badly Scalded That He Will Die—Attributed to Rowdies—Who Had Been Stealing Rides.

Petersburg, Ind., July 16.—In the wreck of a westbound freight train on the Southern Railway today near here Fireman F. Fanning and Brakeman Luther Caphart were killed. Engineer W. B. Williams was scalded and crushed so badly that he will die. After the wreck it was discovered that both ends of the switch were spiked. An ineffectual attempt was made Tuesday night to wreck a train at the same place. It is believed that rowdies who have been put off the trains are responsible for the spiking of the switch.

LAD WAS DROWNED.

Ten-year-old Dick Booth Dived to His Death at Toronto.

Toronto despatch: Stunned by striking his head on the bottom while diving in shallow water, little Richard Waters Booth, son of Mr. Frank Booth, of the Rice Lewis Company, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the lagoon at Centre Island. The little fellow, with his two brothers, Frank and Hewitt, crossed the bay for a day's outing. Frank, the eldest, was out in a canoe about 2 o'clock,

CAN'T KEEP GOOD THING DOWN.

Steamboat Loaded With Whiskey Sunk 35 Years Ago Floats Again.

Vermilion, S. D., July 16.—For some unknown reason the steamboat North Alabama, which struck and sank in 1870, six miles below here, suddenly reappeared on the surface of the Missouri River, last evening, and hundreds of people are viewing the spectacle. The boat was bound for Sioux City to the Yellowstone district with flour and whiskey when it sank. It is supposed a change in the current washed away earth deposited above and around the boat, allowing it to rise again. There were fifty barrels of whiskey aboard, and already a hunt has begun to locate the liquor, which has had thirty years of ripening. Owing to the fact that mud and sand have filled up much of the interior of the boat it has been impossible to get at the whiskey as yet. When it is reached South Dakota's prohibition laws will undoubtedly be severely tested.

THE MUTUAL LIFE.

WATERLOO INSURANCE LOOKED INTO BY COMMISSION.

President Shows Patriotic Tendency in Investments—Preferred to Place Money in Canada—Investments in the West.

Waterloo despatch: The Dominion Insurance Commission concluded the Waterloo session to-day, when the President and Manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada were on the witness stand. President Melvin admitted that the Mutual Life Assurance Company had borrowed money from the Quebec & Ontario Loan Company, of which he was Vice-President, but the loan, which was at 4 per cent, was repaid in three months. A transfer of debentures for \$24,000 to a bank on December 31, 1903, and back again to the Mutual Life on January 2, 1904, was said to have been made for the purpose of saving a possible bad impression in the mind of the public as to a \$20,000 overdraft in the bank, but Mr. Melvin did not understand this as "trimming" or "window dressing." The overdraft was due to the company taking advantage of favorable opportunities for investment. The company's investments showed an average rate, never below 5 per cent. A little under two million dollars was invested in the west, where the average rate was 1 1/2 per cent, higher than in Ontario. Mr. Wegman advanced the opinion that insurance companies should not be allowed to invest in stocks, however good they might be, and his company should be allowed to extend investments to the United States in municipal securities and in public service bonds. President Melvin took occasion to state that on this point he did not agree with the manager. The President thought the policyholders' money should be invested in Canada. The salaries in the office had not increased unduly, and the staff having multiplied by here and there, the salaries by two, continued by Wegman.

The Mutual Life had invested in Toronto Railway bonds, \$137,733 par value. The company has mortgages on thirty properties in Toronto, and though the closings and lower interest resulted from the burst of the boom, the company had a surplus of \$4,000. The total loans of the company were \$200,000, and were regarded as good.

SUING EDDY ESTATE.

Quebec Government Wants \$254,535 in Succession Duties.

Ottawa, July 16.—The Quebec Government has entered suit against the executors of the late E. B. Eddy estate for succession duties amounting to \$254,535. The executors of the Eddy estate filed a statement with the collector of Provincial revenue at Hull, Mr. T. W. Symmes, to the effect that the debts of the late E. B. Eddy had been paid and bequests carried out, there remained nothing—that the estate was worthless. But the department declined to accept this statement, and after several attempts to come to terms, the Government finally takes legal action.

FALL OF ROCK IN A MINE.

Alex. Paradis, Foreman, Killed at Thetford Mine, Quebec.

Thetford Mines, Que., July 16.—Alex. Paradis, 43 years of age, was instantly killed, Thomas Poulin, 22 years of age, fatally injured, and Hugder Dubois, 19 years of age, seriously injured at 10:25 o'clock this morning by a fall of loose rock in King's Mines. All were married men. Paradis was the foreman at that division. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

SAW BABY'S BODY THROWN OFF TRAIN.

A Toronto Man Witnessed Act of Girl in a Car Near Chesley.

Toronto, July 16.—An eye-witness to the deliberate murder of the infant child thrown out of a car window from a train near Chesley visited Sergeant Duncan yesterday, and told his story. The witness, who is a Toronto man, was a passenger on the train, and sat directly behind the woman who threw the child out of the window. His story is as follows: "I was sitting in the seat right behind her, and noticed the baby especially. Suddenly I saw the woman pick up a bundle of clothes and throw it out of the window. The witness was perfectly astounded, and thought that it must have been a bundle of dirty clothes. Then I got up and looked around the seat, and could not see the baby. "The woman saw me looking at her, and got nervous, and fled around. Then she got up and rushed down to

20,000 MEN WILL BE CUT OFF.

Haldane's Proposed Sweeping Reduction of British Army.

Only Twenty-Five Battalions for Colonial Service.

Forces in India to be Kept Up to Present Strength.

London, July 16.—War Secretary Haldane in the House of Commons today announced the Government's plans for a more economical administration and a more efficient maintenance of the army. Broadly the Government's proposal is to maintain an expeditionary force of 150,000 men immediately available for war, with a territorial organization behind it capable of supporting and expanding the forces serving abroad. This expeditionary force and its immediate supports would be administered directly by the military authorities, while the territorial part of the national army would be controlled by county associations, the command and training of all the forces being in the hands of general officers.

Reduction of Forces. Mr. Haldane's plan contemplates the reduction of the forces by seven battalions of infantry abroad and three battalions at home, including two battalions of guards. He proposes to arrange for a mobilization of 63 batteries of artillery, as a proper complement of the expeditionary force, out of a total home establishment of 99 batteries leaving 36 batteries for training purposes. He pointed out that the proposed expeditionary force will be 5,000 men stronger than an expeditionary army Great Britain has hitherto attempted to organize for foreign service and will only be possible of attainment if the reorganized militia engage for long periods in time of war. For home defence, Mr. Haldane added, the country must look chiefly to the yeomanry and volunteers.

State of Army Bad. In the course of his remarks, the War Secretary said that the state of the national forces was highly unsatisfactory from the point of view of both cost and efficiency. He believed that economy and efficiency were not inconsistent with democratic notions. However they might differ on other subjects they were unanimous in the desire to lighten the crushing burdens due to the ordinary taking advantage of favorable opportunities for investment.

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Fall of Rock in a Mine. Alex. Paradis, Foreman, Killed at Thetford Mine, Quebec.

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Export of Niagara Power. Canadian Companies Apply for More Than Burton Act Allows.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 16.—Secretary of War Taft, accompanied by Gen. McKenzie, of Washington, and Col. O. W. Ernst, arrived here this morning, and began the hearing of applicants for water which may be diverted from the Niagara River under the recent Act. Congress Secretary Taft announced

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that he had received two applications at Washington, the two combined making a total of 15,000 cubic feet per second, the total amount allowed under the Act.

An application was made by the Canadian power companies to be allowed to transmit 292,500 horse-power from their plants to the United States. The Burton bill allows only 160,000.

Secretary Taft visited all the power plants this afternoon, in order to gain personal knowledge of the conditions. He left for Washington to-night.

FOR \$50,000,000 CANAL.

N. M. Cantlin's Project to Join Lake Erie and Lake Huron.

N. M. Cantlin, of St. Joseph, has made a statement as to the scope of his projected canal across Western Ontario. He claims to have sufficient capital allied with him to finance the project, which will get before the house next session. He summarizes the features of his proposed canal as follows: Length—From the eastern shore of Lake Huron to the north shore of Lake Erie, fifty miles. Depth—Thirty feet clear. Width—Four hundred feet at the water line. Cost—\$50,000,000. Locks—Only one, as the difference in level between the two lakes is but nine feet. Estimated yearly traffic—Over 20,000 vessels. Tonnage involved—Seventy million tons of freight. Estimated cost of survey, to be undertaken this year—\$25,000.

ONTARIO'S BUTTER.

Merchants Say Its Quality is Right—A Scoring Contest.

Toronto, July 16.—Superintendent Putnam has returned from the meeting of the eastern dairy instructors held at Montreal. Chief Inspectors Pablow, of Kingston, and Barr, of London, were also present. The export merchants of the city said that they had never seen such uniform high quality as that which distinguished this season's cheese. A number of merchants and the instructors held a conference on matters of mutual interest, which is expected to be of great assistance in the future work.

The Provincial Dairy Department has inaugurated a butter scoring contest open to all Provincial creameries. Samples may be sent in during July, August and September, and the scoring will be made at intervals of four weeks on each sample.

WAR INTO FOES' CAMP.

British Company to Start a Factory in United States.

London, July 16.—Walter Chamberlain, brother of Joseph Chamberlain, president at a meeting of the Avery Company, of Birmingham, said that, as the recent general election had postponed fiscal reform, the company had decided to open in the United States, and manufacture automatic weighing machines.

He added that an American company had been formed to make Avery machines, which, it was expected, would soon be dumped in Great Britain under the cost price here. The directors had therefore decided to carry the war into the enemy's camp.

He intimated that this was the first of a number of such factories that would be built in countries having protective tariffs.

LITTLE BOY KILLED.

Earl Nnuu Knocked Down by Frightened Horses.

Toronto despatch: Mr. D. C. Dewar, died occurred in Middleton township, West of Courtland, on Tuesday evening, when Earl S. Nnuu, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nnuu, was the victim. It appears that Mrs. Nnuu was engaged in detaching the horses from a hay rake when they became frightened and the little fellow running around the yard was knocked down and so injured internally that he died the following morning. Mrs. Nnuu was also severely bruised, but her condition is not serious.

DEFENDS FATHER'S MEMORY. Paul Cassagnac's Heir to Fight Gen. Andre's Son.

Paris, July 16.—It is expected that a duel will be fought to-morrow between young Cassagnac and M. Andre, son of Gen. Andre. The cause of the trouble was the publication in the Matin of a statement by Gen. Andre that the late Paul Cassagnac, young Cassagnac's father, had asked favors from the Government. Cassagnac demanded to know if Andre accepted responsibility for his father's words, and upon being informed that he did so, Cassagnac forwarded the challenge. Duell is expected to take place to-morrow.

UPRISING OF BLACK MEN. There is Much Anxiety in the Rand Over the Rumors.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, July 16.—The disquieting rumors that the blacks of the Rand contemplated an uprising on July 17 were borne out by the fact that native servants have warned their mistresses to retire to places of safety. Similar rumors have been circulated in the Reef, but the police ridicule them. However, much anxiety is expressed. A paper was read at a conference of the Ethiopian Church, embodying reports from the various districts, saying an uprising has been openly advised.

FIRE AT ARROWHEAD, B. C. The Business Section of the Village Wiped Out.

Vancouver, B. C., July 16.—The business section of Arrowhead was wiped out by fire this morning. Loss \$50,000. The buildings destroyed were: Read & Young's store, C. B. Hume's store, Geo. Chapman's cigar store, Union and City Hotels, The residences of H. Stevens and Mrs. Kerr were also burned. Insurance about \$12,000. Merchants have already given orders for lumber, for rebuilding.