

COLONEL PATY DU CLAM,



THE EVIL GENIUS IN THE DREYFUS DRAMA.

PEACEFUL SIGNS.

Danger of War in South Africa Seems to Diminish.

London, Sept. 9.—It is understood that the result of the cabinet meeting yesterday established these facts: Parliament will not be summoned. The reserves will not be called out. Ten thousand troops will be sent to South Africa.

Montague White, the consul general of the South African republic in London, said last evening: "I assure you on the authority of a cabinet minister that there will be no war with Transvaal. In fact the queen will not permit war."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Mail says: It is reported from Bloemfontein that a ballot will be taken throughout the Orange Free State to decide whether the government shall remain neutral or shall assist Transvaal.

Pretoria, Sept. 9.—In the first read yesterday debate was resumed on the interpellation of the government respecting the concentration of British troops on the border and the stoppage of ammunition consigned to Transvaal. The house adjourned shortly before noon after adopting the following resolution:

"The volksraad, having considered that friendly correspondence is still passing between the two governments, and that Transvaal has lived in friendship and peace with all nations and desires to continue to live in such friendship and peace, now declares its regret at the fact of concentration and expresses the opinion that in the case of eventualities which might lead to war between the two governments the cause would not lie with the republic. As regards the stoppage of ammunition at Delagoa bay, the volksraad trusts the government will act according to circumstances. The read further resolves to drop the matter of the concentration of troops on the border for the present."

Army Officers Arrested.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—Although the troops on board the transport Sheridan, which has returned from Manila, have not yet been allowed to land, several officers of both the Minnesota and South Dakota regiments were given shore leave yesterday. From them it was learned that there had been considerable trouble between the officers of the South Dakota volunteers, both in the Philippines and during the voyage home, as the result of which Surgeon Major Warner, Lieut. Col. Stover and Lieut. Bates are now said to be under arrest, awaiting an official investigation into the charges preferred against them by Col. Frost, of that regiment.

Disruptive Storm at Sea.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 9.—Reports which have been received here from ports throughout the province and from the north indicate that the heavy gale of Wednesday night was very disastrous to fishing and coasting craft. The storm appears to have been the most severe in the gulf of St. Lawrence, from Cape Breton to Quebec. It is believed that at least a dozen lives were lost. Hundreds of fishing boats along the island coast and northern New Brunswick were smashed to pieces.

Christian Science Methods Legal.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 9.—Attorney General Akin has rendered an opinion that the medical practice of 1899 does not prohibit the treatment of disease by mental or spiritual methods, by Christian Scientists, or others where no medicine is used, and that where a person dies under such treatment it is not an offense under the criminal code of Illinois.

Suicide Follows a Murder.

St. Louis, Sept. 9.—William C. Pape, general superintendent of papers and a factor in politics, was shot and killed last night at his home by Henry Fry, a huckster, who shortly afterward committed suicide. According to statements made by Fry, Mr. Pape had promised him a peddler's license for some political service rendered, but had withheld it.

Spanish War Veterans' Convention.

Washington, Sept. 9.—One hundred and twenty-five delegates were in attendance at the first meeting of the veterans of the Spanish-American war held in this city Friday. Gen. Joseph W. Keifer presided. A resolution was adopted providing for a permanent organization and Gen. Keifer was elected president.

HE IS THE KING OF PACERS.

Joe Patchen Defeats Star Pointer and John R. Gentry in a Grand Race.

New York, Sept. 7.—Sixteen thousand spectators were at the Empire City trotting track yesterday to see the great race between the star pacers, Star Pointer, Joe Patchen, John R. Gentry and Searchlight. In the betting ring there was a surging crowd anxious to bet 100 to 30 on Star Pointer against the field. Searchlight, who is looked upon as the coming champion, was brought to the judges and it was announced that he was not in racing condition and would not be a starter.

Around the back stretch the conflict was close and exciting and the public almost lost sight of John R. Gentry, as he was several lengths behind. Around the top turn Star Pointer appeared to gain, but it was an optical delusion, and when the mighty pair swung into the stretch it was apparent to everybody that they were about to witness one of the most magnificent races of the century. On they came, Star Pointer on his courage and Joe Patchen desiring to beat his old and mighty antagonist, but try as he would he could not quite get there, Star Pointer landing the winner by a neck in 2:43 1/4.

Joe Patchen and Star Pointer were both together with John R. Gentry about a length back as the word was given in the second heat and the positions remained practically unchanged to the quarter, where Patchen assumed the lead and held it clean to the wire, in spite of the determined effort of McClary, who was driving Pointer, Patchen winning by a length, with Gentry several lengths in the rear. Time 2:02 3/4. This is the fastest mile paced in a race this season. There was now a rush to cover amongst the spectators, who recognized that the old time pacing king was to be dethroned, and they made no mistake. As soon as the word was given Joe Patchen started out to complete his victory, and he did it in a most effective manner. Star Pointer broke so badly that he was distanced and John R. Gentry was utterly unable to compete with Patchen. The time of the last heat was 2:04 1/4.

FIFTY PERSONS INJURED.

B. & O. Trains Collide at Connelleville Station.

Connelleville, Pa., Sept. 7.—Probably 50 persons were injured in a rear end collision on the B. & O. railroad last night at Connelleville station. The presence of mind of Engineer John Haggerty saved the lives of many.

The first section of train No. 5 and an emigrant special of eight sleepers ran into the rear end of the Cumberland accommodation. Both trains were westbound. Engineer Murray, of the emigrant train, lost control of his engine, the air brake refusing to work, and crashed into the rear end of the accommodation, which was standing in front of the station and was crowded with passengers. Engineer Haggerty, who was oiling his engine, saw the runaway train coming and sprang aboard his engine, throwing the throttle wide open. The accommodation train lurched forward, but not quick enough to escape a collision. The crash was terrific. The coaches of the accommodation were wrecked, the rear end of the last one being crushed as though it had been an egg shell. The coaches were filled with people and their screams and cries were terrible to hear.

HE IS GIVEN A CARD.

President McKinley Is Elected to Membership by a Union of Bricklayers and Stonemasons.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—President McKinley is now a trades union man. He was yesterday elected a member of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' union No. 21, of Chicago.

President Gubbins, of the union, said that since the chief executive was to lay the cornerstone of the new post office it was necessary that the president join the union before he is allowed to handle the trowel in Cook county.

"We will have to take the card away from him," said Secretary Stamm, "if Mr. McKinley sets a stone prepared by non-union labor, which the stone intended for the corner of the new post office is. He will be deprived of all the benefits of the union and we, as a national organization, will strike on any building in any part of the United States at which he lays a cornerstone or does any construction work."

FOUR MEN KILLED.

A Passenger Train on the Erie Road Crashes Into a Freight.

Meadville, Pa., Sept. 7.—An open switch caused a wreck on the Erie railroad at Miller's Station, a short distance above this city, yesterday, in which three Meadville men were killed and one injured. A tramp was also killed and another injured. A west-bound freight train had taken the siding to allow train No. 5, limited New York-Chicago express, to pass. The switch was left open and the passenger train ran into the rear end of the freight at the rate of 60 miles an hour, plowing through several cars. The dead: Ben Arnold, engineer of the passenger, Meadville. Conductor Henry H. Schaeffer, of the freight train, Meadville. Flagman George Schatz, of the freight, Meadville. John Kersh, of Buffalo, who was stealing a ride on the passenger train between the mail and baggage cars.

A Narrow Escape.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Detailed reports of the accident sustained by the cruiser Newark recently as she was entering the Golden Gate, show that what might have been a serious accident was averted by the fact that the ship was only under half speed. What happened was that the piston rod of the port low pressure cylinder snapped off close to the piston and the latter cracked the cylinder head and part of the flange. Inspection showed that the piston rod had been holding by less than two inches of metal, instead of the section of 27 inches.

NO CAUCUS NECESSARY.

Kansas Politician's Characteristic Proposal Accepted in Short Order.

A prominent politician of the Sunflower state who, according to a local exchange, has been happily married for over a year sent the following unique proposal to the object of his adoration: "My Dear Miss: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for your hand, and I shall use all fair and honorable means to secure the nomination. I know there are many candidates in the field and I hesitated long before entering the race, but now I'm in it to stay. My views on love and matrimony have often been expressed in your hearing in an emphatic way. If you decide to confer upon me the honor I speak

BOYHOOD OF DREYFUS.

A One-Time Playmate of the Captain Tells of His School Days in His Native Town.

Louis Perrot, a Pittsburgh florist, is probably more interested in the progress of the Dreyfus trial than any other Pittsburgh citizen. His interest arises from the fact that he was a playmate of Dreyfus in the town of Mulhouse, Alsace, says the Philadelphia Times. He, of course, hopes for the acquittal of his former comrade in boyish sports. Of Dreyfus he says: "He was very popular. His father was a dry goods merchant, rich and prominent in the town. Dreyfus and I attended the same school. Then the studies were all in French. After the war between France and Germany both

HIS MAJESTY, THE SULTAN OF ZULU.



This young gentleman, who rules over some of the islands in our Philippine possessions, has just concluded a treaty with Gen. Bates whereby he becomes our willing subject and places himself and his people under the protection of the American flag. In consideration of his submission he is to receive an annual stipend of 2,500 Mexican dollars. The sultan is a Mohammedan, and maintains quite an extensive harem, so that polygamy will have followers outside of Utah, and yet within the dominion of the stars and stripes. He rules over 120,000 people, known as the Moros, quite a warlike tribe.

of please fix a date for a caucus with your mother. I have no objection to her acting as temporary chairman, provided it is clearly understood that I am to be chairman of the permanent organization. Should the results of the caucus prove satisfactory we can soon hold the primaries and select the date and place of convention. I never believed in long campaigns, so if you decide to honor me I will ask you to make the convention date as early as possible. Devotedly yours,

The following telegram answered: "Caucus unnecessary; nomination unanimous; come at once and fix the date of ratification."

Crime in England.

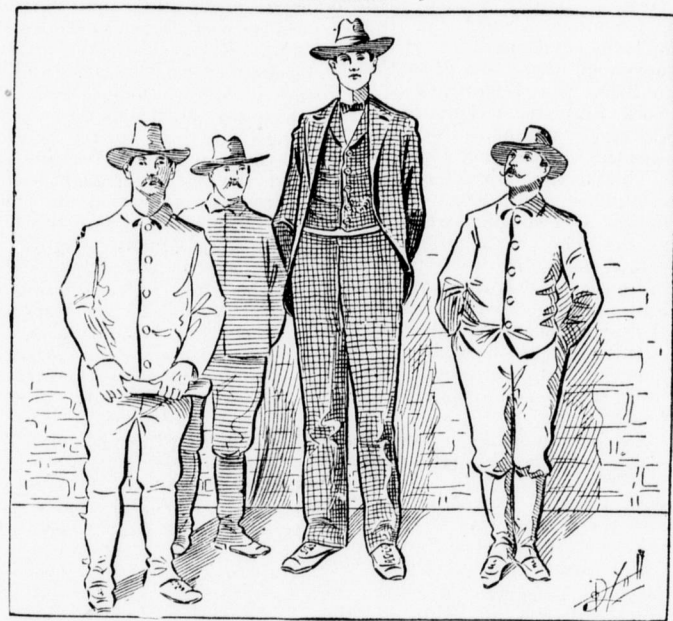
Sir James Vaughan, tor 35 years a police magistrate of London, notes a wonderful decrease in crimes of brutality and violence, and an increase, less marked, in the crimes which require brains and ingenuity. General education doubtless favors morality and refinement; but there is in the cities a

French and German were taught for a time, and then only German. I think it was during the war, or shortly after, that Dreyfus was sent away to college. I did not see him any more until he was a young man, and then not to talk to him. He came home for a time, and I remember seeing him about the town in his college cap and gown. That was the last I knew of him until I began to read about his trial.

"While we were in school as boys we played such games as schoolboys usually do, and it was only during play that I saw anything of Dreyfus. While the war was in progress we all wore the red, white and blue and were enthusiastic for France. I do not recall that Dreyfus was more or less enthusiastic than the rest of us in this matter, but that he was thoroughly French is shown by his having become a French soldier after Alsace became German territory."

Cordially Agreed with Teddy. Gov. Roosevelt attended the recent commencement at Cornell, and while

THE TALLEST MAN IN GEORGIA.



J. Frank Skinner, whose picture here appears, in the center of the group, is seven feet, one and one-quarter inches tall, and still growing. He is a resident of Augusta, Ga., a farmer by occupation, and says that everything on the home farm grows to a size in proportion to the family. His father is two inches shorter than he, but his oldest brother, he asserts, is some three inches taller. The picture here presented is from a kodak, taken by Sergt. Morris, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, which was stationed in camp near Augusta during the Spanish war, and was sent by him to the Philadelphia Times.

Lily of the Valley Poison. That delightfully fragrant and graceful flower, the lily of the valley, is denounced by the German papers, as under its simple beauty veiling a deadly poison. It is stated that both the stalks and the flowers of this lovely plant contain prussic acid.

Volcanic Islands.

Since the beginning of this century no fewer than 32 volcanic islands have arisen out of the sea. Nineteen have disappeared and ten are now inhabited.

there was entertained at one of the college fraternity-houses. When he was about to leave one of his staff said to him: "Governor, the boys have an excellent library in the house and I think they would appreciate its enlargement by a copy of your 'Rough Riders.'" "Teddy," in an outburst of good-fellowship, exclaimed: "All right, boys, I'll be glad to send you a copy with my compliments; the book would be a very small return, indeed, for your hospitality." Whereupon one of the boys replied, excitedly: "That's so governor; I've read it."

Boston's British-American Residents.

There are in Boston 44,207 persons born in British America, including Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

RESORT OF PILGRIMS

Auriesville, N. Y., Many Consider an American Lourdes.

Special Divine Favor Claimed for the Shrine of Father Jogues' Martyrdom—History of the Picturesque Spot.

Auriesville is an American Lourdes. It is situated in the upper central part of New York state, and is one of the most picturesque spots in America. Its chief interest, however, lies in the fact that it was here that Father Isaac Jogues and Rene Goupil, two French Jesuits, suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Iroquois in 1646. Pilgrimages are made there almost daily by devout Catholics and a few Protestants. The shrine, according to the New York Herald, is said to have cured many ill persons through the intervention of the martyrs.

It was troublous times in America when the two brave missionaries died for their religion. Historians speak admiringly of the fortitude and courage which impelled these men of civilized France to undergo untold tortures at the hands of the savages of America in that far time. The Dutch had just succeeded in establishing themselves firmly in New Amsterdam, now New York, and had founded a little colony about Van Rensselaerwyck, now Albany. Numerous trading posts were also scattered along the Hudson and the Mohawk. The French had settled Canada, and it was the intention of Father Jogues to penetrate into the district of the Hurons, who were friendly Indians, and thence into the region of the Mohawks and the Iroquois.

It was while making the tour down the St. Lawrence that Father Jogues and Rene Goupil were captured and carried by way of Lake Champlain and Lake George—the latter of which Father Jogues named Lac Saint Sacrament—to the headquarters of the Iro-



WHERE THE FAITHFUL PRAY. (The Altar in the Famous Little Church of Auriesville, N. Y.)

quois Indians at Ossernen, now Auriesville.

Here for nearly a year the two missionaries were tortured with every conceivable cruelty known to savagery. Rene Goupil finally suffered death by the tomahawk at the hands of the chief of the tribe. Father Jogues buried the body in a ravine which is still shown, and later made his escape to the Dutch trading post of Van Rensselaerwyck, where a ransom was paid the Iroquois to appease their wrath at the loss of their captive and to prevent them from swooping down upon the village and precipitating a wholesale massacre.

Father Jogues then returned to France, where he was received with great honors by the queen regent. Longing to continue his mission in America, however, he returned and undertook to bring about peaceful negotiations between the whites and the savages, in which enterprise he was at first very successful. After a time, however, several calamities befell the Iroquois, and, attributing their disasters to the intervention of the great white priest, upon Father Jogues' return to the tribe's headquarters he was again made prisoner, maltreated and at last treacherously put to death. His head was set upon a pinnacle and his body thrown into the Mohawk. This was in October, 1646.

Through 250 years, during which vast changes have taken place throughout the whole range of the country's geographical and political being, religious veneration for the great missionary martyrs remains fervent among the thousands who annually visit the Auriesville shrine. While as yet there have been no miracles performed which would lead to the canonization of the martyrs, especial divine favor has been claimed by the devout Catholics who have climbed the hill of prayer and moved from station to station, singing and invoking divine blessing. The shrine is under the care of the Fathers of the Apostleship of Prayer, the cultus being under the name of Our Lady of Martyrs.

The location of the shrine of Auriesville is especially reposeful and conducive to meditation. The number of pilgrims increases every year. They come in bodies from various parts of the state, each Sunday pouring into the broad valley a new band, who form processions on every side and listen to mass said in the open under the blue sky. It is the hope of many Catholics that Father Jogues and Rene Goupil, together with an Indian maiden, Catherine Tegakwitha, may be canonized.

Pay of British Ambassadors.

There are only seven ambassadors representing England abroad. The seven great powers entitled to receive them are France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Russia, the United States and Turkey. Their salaries range from \$35,000 to \$50,000, the British ambassador at Paris receiving the highest sum and holding the most coveted post in the diplomatic service abroad.