

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1899.

TWO CENTS.

THE SHAME OF FRANCE

Stupefaction at News of the Sentence of Dreyfus.

FORTITUDE OF PRISONER

In Spite of His Awful Experience He Still Has Hope—Paris Is Unusually Quiet—The Residence of a Brother of Captain Dreyfus Stopped, but Riots Are Quickly Arrested, Great Indignation Is Manifest in German Newspapers on the Verdict Which Is Described as "One of the Greatest Judicial and Political Crimes of Any Age."

Rennes, Sept. 10.—Dreyfus has borne the terrible shock with marvelous fortitude, one might almost say with unnatural calm. Yesterday he seemed stupefied when Maitre Labori communicated to him the verdict, but he has since rallied. He passed a quiet night, and he rose when his orderly brought him water at 5 o'clock this morning, just as he did during the trial when it was necessary. Madame Dreyfus and Mathieu Dreyfus, his brother, visited him during the course of the afternoon, his brother subsequently leaving for Paris. The application to the court of revision was taken to him at noon by Maitre Labori's assistant and he signed it.

Today he has spoken but little, though he has seemed in better spirits than might have been anticipated. The meeting with his wife was naturally very affecting, but both held up as well as possible. He said to her:

"I am not uneasy regarding myself, as I shall soon be free, but I think of you and my poor children. They will be branded as the children of a traitor."

He is convinced that the ten years' imprisonment to which he is sentenced will be wiped out by the five years of solitary seclusion he has undergone on Devil's Island.

He is expected to be released by Oct. 18, which will be five years from the date of his former condemnation. He is so sanguine that he has made an extraordinary request of his wife for a novel to read in the meantime, explaining that his mind is so shaken and weighed down by recent events that he needs to divert his thoughts and to try to get all the recollections of the last three months out of his mind. He thinks that reading a novel will afford the desired mental repose and keep him from brooding.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, who has been in Rennes since this afternoon, after her visit to her husband, who said her father, M. Hadaway, who saw his daughter was bearing up wonderfully well, considering the circumstances, but desired to remain undisturbed today, in view of the emotional strain of the interview.

M. Hadaway said that Miss Dreyfus and the family were hopeful and looked forward to some favorable development.

Verdict an Infamy. "The verdict," he added, "is an infamy. Captain Dreyfus is in poor health, as every one knows. He has been extremely ill from the moment of his arrival in France and has been put on a special regime. His health has not improved and the nervous effect of yesterday's terrible blow is bound to react on his system. His suspension of all outward emotion, his submission to all outward force of the law, but it does not imply that he is insensible to the mental and physical torture he has undergone. On the contrary, he is now seen in his weak state of health, and he has passed an ugly sign and fear for him more than they care to express."

The town today has been perfectly calm. There has not been a sign of a demonstration nor a cry for or against Dreyfus or the Jews heard anywhere. A crowd of people gathered to see Dreyfus visit the prison, but they were quiet and respectful.

The troops and masses of gendarmes who yesterday gave the centre of Rennes the appearance of a military camp, have completely vanished. There are hardly any gendarmes in sight, except near the Dreyfus residence, where a few are posted. Cavalry officers were seen frequenting the cafes this afternoon, showing that the authorities no longer fear any trouble here and are allowing the officers to leave the barracks.

So far as can be ascertained, military men are perfectly satisfied with the verdict, which they interpret as safeguarding the honor of the army and at the same time doing an act of mercy to Dreyfus, who, they say, has sufficiently expiated his crime in the awful existence he passed on Devil's Island. They point out that even if he is sent to Fort Corte, it will be to receive henceforth the humane treatment he has experienced since his return to France. One strange fact is the extraordinary difference of opinion respecting the exact effect of the judgment—whether he can be degraded again, and whether the five years' military confinement he has undergone will be regarded as equivalent to the ten years' detention to which he is now sentenced and he will be released next month. This matter is quite aside from the general impression that he will be pardoned in a few days by President Loubet, who will find some ground to exercise clemency.

Looking for Release. Maitre Demange thinks the five years will count for nothing, and that Dreyfus, according to law, will have to serve ten years' detention. Many others, however, including several lawyers,

hold a contrary opinion and declare that he will be released in October. This, as already stated, is the belief of Dreyfus himself.

The correspondent of the Associated Press this afternoon interrogated M. Compois, the clerk of the court-martial on this point. He was most emphatic in declaring that Dreyfus must serve ten years from the date of a fresh degradation, the court martial having considered the case as beginning when Dreyfus appeared before them, disregarding altogether his previous sentence.

M. Compois said: "I have no doubt whatever that according to the military code, Dreyfus must undergo degradation again as he was reinstated as a captain in the army and he appeared before the court in uniform. That he will actually be put through this cruel ordeal I think doubtful. If it depended on me, I know what I should do. I should be the agent of the republic may think with me."

Col. Jouaust also declared that Dreyfus must serve ten years, but speaking with friends today, he expressed a conviction that there would not be a fresh degradation. This conviction requires breaking the prisoner's sword and tearing off his epaulettes. But Dreyfus never had his sword restored to him and he only wore undress uniform without epaulettes, so that it would be impossible to carry out the regulations of degradation. This is Colonel Jouaust's view.

The Result of Two Votes. Those who think Dreyfus will be released in October because of the five years on Devil's Island will wipe out the present sentence and will have the present sentence wiped out. The fact that the court-martial has exactly ten years a confirmation of their view, but they are mistaken. He was sentenced to ten years, not because that happened to be double his term on Devil's Island, but because according to the military code the recording of two years in his favor fixes the term of detention at ten years. Had the verdict been unanimous he must have been sentenced to twenty years.

These professions to have ascertained, since the verdict, the opinion of the judges, and that the vote of five to two was given by mutual agreement but because the two judges voted in his favor from a conviction of his innocence.

The present procedure is the application for revision, signed by Dreyfus today. It will be sent to Paris. The court-martial must send a complete dossier of the trial, including all the documents submitted. A reporter will be appointed to examine it minutely and ascertain whether there is any flaw in the proceedings. The result will be submitted to the court of revision, which will maintain or annul the sentence.

An interesting fact developed today, is that the police had taken every precaution to get Dreyfus safely out of Rennes in the event of acquittal, in which case it was unanimously agreed, there would have been serious disorder and probably an attempt upon his life. The police had arranged to conduct him back to the military prison, after the verdict with the same precautions as during the trial. He was to have been given civilian attire and a false beard and then to have left the prison by the small door of the military office leading to the avenue de la Gare. No one would have expected him to leave through that building which is attached to the military prison and thanks to the disguise, the police hoped he would reach the station safely where a special train was waiting to rush him off before the crowd could have learned of his leaving the prison.

Quiet Day in Paris. Paris, Sept. 10.—A quiet day. There has been one of absolute quiet, with no public demonstrations, not even in the Rue de Chabrol. There was a rainfall this afternoon and the streets were practically deserted. Slight disturbances occurred yesterday at Marseilles and Belfort after the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial was published. The demonstration at the residence of Jacques Dreyfus, brother of the condemned, at Belfort, breaking the windows and otherwise damaging the structure. Many persons were arrested in both places.

The premier, M. Waldeck Rousseau, was visited this morning by most of his colleagues. The date of the next cabinet council has not yet been fixed. President Loubet will probably not return to Rambouillet for several days.

Tomorrow Maitre Demange will visit M. Waldeck Rousseau and submit a number of legal questions arising out of the trial.

A semi-official note has been issued denying the assertion of the morning papers that the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, transmitted to Colonel Jouaust, the president of the court-martial, through M. Paleologue, Friday's statement by the Reichsanzeiger, repeating the disavowal of Count Von Munster and Count Von Buelow, of German relations with Dreyfus. The note also denies that M. Delcasse asked Germany to issue the statement.

The revisionist press comments upon the verdict with the deepest indignation, declaring that the battle between the civil and military courts will continue until the victory rests with the court of revision.

The Siecle has opened a subscription to erect an expiatory monument in front of the palace of justice at Rennes to remind future generations of this outrage on justice.

The Temps, referring to the rumor that the emperor had signed a recommendation to mercy, but only as regards degradation from military rank, says the mere mention of extenuating circumstances proves that the judges had doubts of which the accused should have received the benefit and it urges the revisionists to remember that, in order to demand justice from the court, it is necessary first of all to act with calmness.

The Gaulois says: "A great movement of renaissance will spring from the Dreyfus case."

Stupefaction in Berlin. Berlin, Sept. 10.—The Dreyfus verdict causes a feeling almost of stupefaction in Berlin. It had been hoped that the statement of the Reichsanzeiger, as emanating directly from Emperor William, would have rendered im-

possible the repetition of what is described as "one of the greatest judicial and political crimes of any age."

It is universally agreed that the second verdict is a grave political blunder, a violation of the moral conscience which the world will find it difficult to pardon.

The German press unanimously describes the verdict as cowardly and impolitic, not to say criminal. The Cologne Gazette says: "It is a cowardly verdict in the busy, barbarous spirit of the middle ages. By this crime the judges have imposed a line of debasement between France and the rest of the world which although it will not prevent diplomatic intercourse or stay the common exchange of products, will, according to all the notions of right, justice, honor, tolerance and ethics, which the civilized world bears with it in the twentieth century, form a barrier only to be removed by time and laborious defeat."

The other leading journals comment upon the verdict in similar strains.

ENGLISH INDIGNATION. The News of the Sentence Received with Gloom. London, Sept. 11.—It would be difficult to describe adequately the indignation that the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial has evoked everywhere in England. The excitement in the Jewish quarters of London is only natural. Special prayers were offered throughout the city on Saturday morning on behalf of Dreyfus and as soon as the verdict was known, Jews and Jewesses were seen at every street corner, expressing execration and many sobbing bitterly.

At the music halls, especially the Palace theatre, where cinematograph pictures of the incidents and leading actors of the Dreyfus affair were exhibited, the news was greeted with groans and hisses. In the French quarters of London there was much excitement, accompanied by some street fighting.

In almost all the places of public worship yesterday pupil references were made to the verdict. Canon Scott-Holland, at St. Paul's cathedral, said:

"A nation is on its trial. France stands at the judgment bar. All civilization is waiting to know whether tomorrow's news may add anything to the naked cruelty of a bare telegram, anything to relieve the staggard convalescence of the world."

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the well known Wesleyan divine, preaching at St. James hall said: "Five unhappy judges have already taken their places in the judgment of the human race, beside Judas, Pilate, Judge Jeffreys, and other traitors. They have sentenced their victim to a death of imprisonment, but they have decreed themselves forever to the scorn, derision and execration of the human race. Unless France shakes off this infamy, she will be left without an ally or a friend."

Rev. Arthur Robins, chaplain in ordinary to the queen, preaching at Holy Trinity, Windsor, said: "The civilized world is aghast at this great crime of five abject judges."

The Daily Mail says: "Rennes is France's moral Sedan." The Daily Graphic says: "The Rennes verdict will live forever as the supreme effort of human wrong-headedness."

OPINIONS OF RABBIS. Dreyfus Was Simply the Scapegoat—Americans Will Forget. Chicago, Sept. 10.—Prominent Jews of America were asked by the Tribune for their opinion on the Dreyfus verdict. All united in denouncing the trial and its result as a travesty on justice.

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, said: "It is the old, old story. When a country wants a scapegoat on which to unload all its shortcomings it seizes a Jew. That is true, the world over. I have no doubt that had Dreyfus not been a Jew the result would have been different. I think the outcome of this trial will influence Jews to stay away from the Paris exposition. The effect on the American people as a whole may be different. Just now they think France has done Dreyfus an injustice, but they will forget. Last year the French reviled America because we dared to whip Spain without France's consent. This year the Parisian hotels could not hold the vast hordes of Americans. That is the way we forget."

Simon Wolf, of Washington; Rabbi Joseph Kraus, of Philadelphia, and Cyrus Adler, of Washington, expressed themselves strongly.

EFFECT ON THE EXHIBITION. Many Exhibitors Will Withdraw From the Contests. Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 10.—The following semi-official statement has been issued:

"A movement is on foot against sending exhibits to the Paris exposition in 1900. Many intending exhibitors have withdrawn their notices of participation on the ground that the present state of things in France renders it unsafe to send exhibits."

The cathedral chapter of Gran, capital of the county of the same name on the Danube and the residence of the Catholic priests of Hungary, has cancelled its decision to send exhibits, giving as a reason its unwillingness to endanger works of art worth millions of florins.

FRENCH FLAG BURNED. Contempt for Dreyfus Verdict is Shown at Indianapolis. Indianapolis, Sept. 10.—When the news of Dreyfus' fate reached Indianapolis, Captain Wallace Foster, who originated the plan of floating the American flag over Indian schoolhouses, announced that he would have the flag of France burned in the public schools.

This evening a large crowd was drawn to his home in North Capitol avenue and, encircled by women, children, bicycles and burgeois, the tri-color was brought and burned on the macadam boulevard. There was loud cheering as the flag which Captain Foster has obtained at the world's fair

was reduced to ashes. A Frenchman participated in the ceremony.

Italy's Protest. Rome, Sept. 10.—Proposals have been made to both Austria and Italy to boycott the Paris exposition as a protest against the verdict at Rennes. Demonstrations in denunciation of the verdict occurred today in several Italian cities. At Naples the demonstrators tried to attack the French consulate and the police were compelled to intervene.

Demonstration at Havre. Havre, Sept. 10.—The Socialist and revolutionary groups demonstrated here this evening against the verdict. The police dispersed large crowds and made fifteen arrests.

TRANSVAAL ASPECT. People Are Still Fleeing from Johannesburg. London, Sept. 11.—It is understood that General Sir Redvers Buller will start for Cape Town next Saturday. The Indian authorities are chartering steamers to transport troops to South Africa as rapidly as possible.

Although the aspect of affairs is more pessimistic, the special dispatches from Johannesburg report the greatest anxiety there. Fifteen hundred people left town on Saturday and it is proposed to transfer the business of the Stock exchange to Cape Town. The Johannesburg town council is appealing to the government for power to start relief work to meet the exceptional distress.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein reports the distribution of arms and a considerable exodus to Cape Colony. According to this correspondent the Boers are massing on the frontiers and there is no abatement of war preparations in the Transvaal.

YELLOW FEVER VICTIMS. Case of Malignant Type at Jackson—Patient Not Expected to Live—Twenty-three Cases at Key West. Jackson, Miss., Sept. 10.—One case of yellow fever in this city was officially reported this afternoon. The patient is D. J. Porter, city clerk. Dr. Murray of the marine hospital service, confirms the diagnosis and says the case is of a very malignant type. The patient is not expected to live during the night.

It is expected many Mississippi towns will quarantine against Jackson during the night.

Key West, Sept. 10.—Twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and two deaths have been reported in the past 24 hours. The situation is still gloomy and large numbers of people are being sent to the detention camp at Dry Tortugas.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The marine hospital service here has an official dispatch from Key West giving the total as 25, with ten deaths. The detention camp at the Dry Tortugas is now in full operation.

New York, Sept. 10.—Health Officer Doty reports that all of the four patients from Key West removed to Swinburne island from the steamer Lampanas have developed yellow fever.

TROLLEY CAR'S TUMBLE. Down a Steep Embankment—Many Are Injured. Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 10.—A trolley car of the Pottsville Union Traction company running from St. Clair to Pottsville, this morning left the rails and plunged down a steep embankment, rolling upon its side into Mill creek. Nine of the persons aboard the car were injured, none of them seriously.

The injured are: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sykes, H. C. Frantz, Miss Edith Frantz and Richard Cochran, all of St. Clair; Elmer Schaefer, Pottsville; Thomas Collins, Palo Alto, Mrs. Kate Dornbach and Mrs. Christie Schley, Shenandoah. Mrs. Dornbach and Miss Frantz were the most severely injured.

THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE HORNS. Alarm Caused Here by a Suicide in Philadelphia. A press dispatch was received here this morning reading as follows:

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—In the room of an unknown suicide at a hotel here, were found letters to and from E. B. Horns, Scranton, Pa. Horns' lodging house was returned to his home in Scranton. The police have a theory that Horns is the suicide.

It is here disclosed the fact that Rev. Richard Horns has a son E. B. Horns, who is a traveling salesman for a Philadelphia drug house, but his friends account the fact that it was he who had committed suicide. They stated that his mail was sent in care of a friend named A. Reber, of Philadelphia, and that this party might be the one found dead at the hotel.

The city morgue at Philadelphia was called up by phone and all question of Horns being the suicide were set at rest by the information that the dead man was not over five feet two inches tall, Horns stands six feet four inches in his stockings. The suicide registered as W. G. Murray.

BOGERT JURY STILL OUT. Up to Midnight They Had Not Agreed Upon a Verdict. Williamsport, Sept. 10.—The jury in the E. F. Bogert case went out at 4:30 yesterday afternoon. In his charge Judge Huddinton directed the jury to consider only those points in the indictment which pertained to the charge of opening letters, as there was no evidence to sustain the charges of embezzling and defrauding the letters. Attorney John T. Leasing has argued the case for the defense. He charged Inspector Gregory with having used unscrupulous methods in the case and accused him of forgery and perjury.

Inspector Gregory showed no perturbation. Assistant District Attorney John B. Myers presented the case for the prosecution. The jury up to midnight had not agreed upon a verdict.

It was rumored today that the jury stood 2 to 3 for acquittal and late tonight the report was that they stood 10 to 2.

EXPORT EXPOSITION IN PHILADELPHIA

WILL BE FORMALLY OPENED ON THURSDAY. Ceremonies to be Attended With Much Solemnity and Interest—An Exhibition to Illustrate the Astonishing Growth of the Export Trade of the United States—Automobile Exhibition Will be a Feature of the Exposition.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—The National Export Exposition will be opened at noon on Thursday next and remain open Sundays excepted, until November 30. Less than five months ago the first spadeful of dirt was turned up for the foundation of the superb building which has since been completed at a cost of more than a million dollars. The splendid exhibition of American enterprise and quickness is in itself an indication of the scope and character of the exposition, and the vast auditorium, in which the opening ceremonies will be held, is a striking illustration of the largeness of the undertaking. Although a magnificent music hall, with an amphitheatre large enough to accommodate an audience of 6,000 people forms but a part of the enormous main building of the exposition, the space alone of the auditorium has a capacity for 500 singers, in addition to space for public speakers and the caring for a very large number of distinguished personages and guests who will be present on the opening day and upon other occasions during the progress of the exposition.

The opening ceremonies on Thursday which are to be held in the chief structure of the exposition will be attended with much solemnity and interest. The governor of the state, mayor of the city and representatives of the government at Washington and of many of the greatest nations of the world will be present, and that widely popular organization, the United States Marine band, together with 600 trained singers under the leadership of Prof. Rosewig, are preparing a most program which will extend through a large part of the day.

National Endorsement. As at present arranged, President Widener, of the exposition association, will turn over the exposition to Governor Stone, who is in turn to deliver it into the custody of the mayor of the city and Congressman Hepburn will accept a job as president of the exposition on behalf of President McKinley, thus establishing it upon the broad basis of city, state and national indorsement. The addresses and ceremonies of the day which will be participated in by Archbishop Ryan, of this Catholic diocese and other prominent clergymen, will be of the most interesting character.

The conception of the idea of an exhibition to illustrate the astonishing growth of the export trade of the United States in recent years was the outgrowth of the course of the representatives of the various foreign governments who came here to study our industries in 1877, and grew specifically from their visit to the little fair held at Providence, R. I. in that year when the late Dr. Pepper, Dr. Wilson, director of the Commercial museum, who is the director-general of the existing exposition, William Harper and others entertained the visitors to that city. The thought was taken up by the Philadelphia Commercial museum and the Franklin institute. As a result of the event thus inaugurated the public will find upon the opening of the exhibition on Thursday a presentation of American trade movements and mechanical and art enterprises of a most surprising and interesting character.

Automobile Feature. There are miles of aisles and hundreds of thousands of displays along the grounds and approaches to the new structures comprising the main buildings and their sister groups are very pleasing. A feature of the exhibits will be an extensive display of automobiles, every sort of horseless vehicle having a place in the display. A brilliant musical programme has been arranged for the exposition which includes the cooperation of the United States military band; Sousa, the great march composer, Damrosch's great orchestra, the Banda Rossa, Innes' famous concert band and the Municipal band of Philadelphia.

These musicals will be supplemented by a succession of celebrated organizations which will give recitals on the glitzy stage of the exhibition, including three manual pipe organs in the auditorium.

These concerts will continue during each afternoon and evening of the exposition.

On the splendor the public finds a great variety of mounting rivaling in some respects the famous Midway of the Chicago fair. This includes a Chinese village of 450 people and all the variety of Chinese religion and domestic life.

There are also such things as an oriental theatre, and Indian village, an old southern plantation, the blarney stone, and the blue Killarney lakes and many picture shows and novelties of all kinds.

The international commercial congress, which is to be opened in the exposition auditorium about the tenth of October under the supervision of Director Wilson, will be represented, in addition to the presence of President Diaz, of Mexico, by thirty foreign governments and more than one hundred and twenty-five foreign chambers of commerce have named delegates. The sessions of the congress will continue for about three weeks.

Will Invite the Governor General. Chicago, Sept. 10.—The special committee to invite the governor general of Canada and members of his cabinet to attend the fall festival here next month, left today for Quebec where the presentation will be made. The invitation for the governor general is similar to those presented to President McKinley and other distinguished officials. The mayor of Quebec and Ottawa will also be asked to attend.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: INCREASING CLOUDINESS. 1 General—The Dreyfus Condemnation. Peary's Party Reported Well. Individual Exposition in the Quaker City. 2 General—Northeastern Pennsylvania News. Financial and Commercial. 3 Local—Rev. J. B. Sweet's Sermon on Woman. Wage Schedule on the Lackawanna River. 4 Editorial. News and Comment. 5 Local—Hanged Himself to a Tree. Work of the Letter Carriers Concluded. 6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban. 7 News About the County. Base Ball Results. 8 Local—Among the Industries. Dunmore Doings.

SCHOOLS OPEN TODAY.

Many Changes Have Taken Place in the Personnel of the Teaching Corps—Big Registration.

Today the public schools reopen after the summer vacation and before the sun has fairly commenced its climb, there will be 14,000 or more boys and girls hastening, or at all events going, to the thirty-six schools scattered throughout the city.

The first evidence of the returning of school days was the opening of the High school for the reception of new pupils. The registration for the freshmen class was the largest in the history of the school, 309, and besides, there were over 100 entered in the commercial course.

During vacation the personnel of the High school faculty underwent many changes. W. W. Grant, of Indianapolis, Ind., but more recently of Hartford, Conn., succeeds Dr. George W. Phillips as principal, and C. E. Crutten, who was principal of No. 16, succeeds the former principal of No. 8, is added to the drawing department, and C. E. Fuller, of Stamford, Conn., formerly of Scranton, is to assist in the Latin and English departments.

The Training school will open with a new principal, Miss Olmstead, who has succeeded Miss Stokes, resigned. The course is cut down to one year instead of two, this being made practicable by having senior high school students intending to enter the Training school divide their time during the last year with the school between the High school senior course and the Training junior course.

David Thomas will succeed to the principalship of No. 8, and Miss Mary Fitzgibbon will take Prof. Crutten's place at the head of No. 16. Miss Jordan, who was in the Intermediate department, and Miss Kate Larkin, a recent graduate of the Training school, will succeed to Miss Jordan's place.

Several vacancies occurred during vacation by reason of marriages. Miss Deibel, in Primary A of No. 11, Bellefonte, and Miss Mattie Phillips, Miss Pina Langston in Primary C of the same school, will be succeeded by Miss Rachel Jones, recently graduated from the Training school, Miss Florence Meyer in Primary A of No. 5, who will be succeeded by the promotion of Miss Mattie Heim, and Miss Teresa Nallin, who graduated from the Training school this year. Miss Mary Morgan is likely to succeed to Miss Margaret Viponi's place at No. 2, and Miss May Hays is to take Miss Morgan's place at No. 21 and No. 18.

Miss Cora Storms, of No. 18, was injured in a runaway accident at Stroudsburg last week and will be unable to attend school for some time. Her substitute had not been selected up to yesterday.

New No. 3 building on the South Side, is to be opened up today for the first time. There is a possibility that some commotion may attend its opening. The old janitor Mr. Phillips, who was deposed, refuses to give up the keys to his successor, Mr. Schwenk, claiming that he was hired for a year and that the board cannot disengage him before the year is up without showing cause. The year will not be up till next June.

The pupils of No. 9 building, which is being rebuilt, will be accommodated in St. John's hall and the Haag building on Capesus avenue, the grammar and intermediate pupils in the former place and the primary pupils in the latter.

Following are the new boundaries for certain of the North End and South Side school building districts.

The northern boundary line of No. 38 school shall begin at the intersection of Delaware and Dickson avenues; thence east along Delaware avenue to Money avenue; thence north on Money avenue to the ward line; thence east along the ward line to the city line.

All pupils north of Delaware avenue and west of Money avenue and east of the ward line, shall go to No. 27 school.

Pupils living on the east side of Amelia between Race and Mend, on the south side of Mend between Amelia and the Lackawanna river, on the right bank of the Lackawanna river, between Mend and Race, and on both sides of Race between Lackawanna river and Amelia street, shall attend No. 27 school.

The west boundary of No. 37 school shall be Meadow street, between Elm and Moosic.

All pupils residing west of the Delaware and Hudson railroad shall attend No. 31 school.

Voluntary Raise of Wages. Marquette, Mich., Sept. 10.—The iron mining companies of the Marquette range have announced a voluntary raise in wages of 30 cents a day, taking effect September 1.

PEARY'S MEN ARE SAFE

News of the Party Is Brought by Captain Bartlett.

ALL ARE REPORTED WELL

The Steamers Diana and Windward Met at Etah on August 12 and Worked in Company Under the Personal Direction of Lieutenant Peary—Sledge Parties Were in the Field from October, 1898, to August, 1899—Greely's Quarters at Fort Conger Found to Be Exactly as Left Sixteen Years Ago.

Bellevue, N. F., Sept. 9.—The Peary-Harmsworth steamer Windward, Captain John Bartlett, from Etah, North Greenland, Aug. 26, arrived here today, reporting all well on board. She will be followed in a week by the Peary Arctic club's steamer Diana, Captain Samuel W. Bartlett, also from Etah. The Windward reports that all on board the Diana were well at the time the vessels separated. The two steamers met at Etah on Aug. 12 and worked in company under the personal direction of Lieutenant Peary in collecting supplies for the winter and the consummation of next spring's campaign. The Windward was located in All Man Bay, on the west side of Kane basin, about 50 miles north of Cape Sabine, from Aug. 18, 1898, to Aug. 2, 1899, being in a sort of eddy undisturbed by wind or current. The season was one of continuous calm with very little snow; the minimum temperature at this point being 79 degrees below zero. All the Windward's company, including ten Eskimoes, were exempt from illness, accident or casualty of any kind.

Lieutenant Peary and the sledge parties were in the field almost continuously from October, 1898, to August of this year, and have effected an extraordinary amount of important work, not only bearing on the future of his own expedition, but adding much to the geographical knowledge of the coast line and the interior of Ellesmere land, the southern portion of Greenland. His sledge journeys aggregated more than 1,000 miles, including several trips repeated over portions of the track.

As soon as the young ice could bear a cargo, Lieutenant Peary made a careful reconnaissance of the coast line southwest of All Man Bay and carefully defined the lands and water between that point and Cape Sabine. The coast line of Princess Maria bay and Buchanan strait, heretofore unknown, was accurately defined, and Hayes sound was demonstrated to be a myth.

Success at Hunting. This work completed, Lieutenant Peary next made several successful hunting trips and laid in an ample supply of fresh meat, including musk oxen, seals and birds, for the winter. Trapping the December month, he shot along the ice for 25 miles, over almost impassable ice, to Fort Conger, the headquarters of the Greely expedition. He had the microscope to have both Greely's diary and account of his trip made the return trip, lashed to a sledge, he was hauled all the way to the Windward, where several tons were amputated. Complete recovery followed rapidly, and he now works as well as ever. Lieutenant Peary found Fort Conger exactly as Greely left it. The table was standing where the last meal and all the other appointments had remained undisturbed for sixteen years. The buildings were in fair condition, though some of them would not be serviceable for the winter. He took possession of all the property, rest and personal in the name of the United States government and posted notice to that effect. He brought away and is sending home the original Greely records, the sextant of Lieutenant Beaman, a copy of the diary of the expedition of 1875-8, recovered by Lieutenant Lockwood, and many private letters and papers of members of Greely's party, all of which are to be forwarded to the Peary Arctic club of New York. A considerable quantity of provisions were also found and stored for further emergency. Four tons of provisions, two at Conger and the others distributed between Cape Sabine, Duvall, Louis Napoleon, Frazer and other points not more than fifty miles apart, have been deposited, and both natives and whites engaged in the work have been made so familiar with the route and the caches that all risk to life and limb along this path is practically eliminated.

Lieutenant Peary's last sledge journey was an overland expedition from the Windward, completely crossing Ellesmere land and connecting his work with that of Lieutenant Lockwood of the Greely expedition, at the Ford bearing the latter's name on the western slope, Ellesmere land, and was found practically ice free, and to contain much game. The water to the west of the coast as far as could be seen was also comparatively clear of ice.

***** WEATHER FORECAST. *****

Washington, Sept. 10.—Forecast for Monday: Partly cloudy, increasing cloudiness Monday night, followed by showers Monday night or Tuesday; somewhat warmer Monday; fresh east to south winds.
