

THE RESULT IS IN DOUBT.

Plotters May be Able to Again Thwart Justice in Dreyfus Court Martial.

DANGER OF CIVIL WAR.

This is What is Urged as an Excuse For Sacrificing the Liberty of an Individual.

Compromise Verdict May Release Dreyfus But Not Restore His Rank—Nothing Worthy of the Name of Evidence Produced Against Accused—More Witnesses to be Heard.

Rennes, Aug. 22.—Most of the correspondents of foreign newspapers came to Rennes with the impression that after a full hearing of the evidence the acquittal of Dreyfus of the charge of treason would be the inevitable verdict. The trial has now proceeded a fortnight, and absolutely nothing worthy of the name of evidence has been adduced against the accused, yet scarcely any one is now confident of the result. This change does not imply, as it would at first appear, that the prisoner's judges are dishonest or corrupt. It means that the case is in the hands of a jury who are unconsciously prejudiced, or, to put it fairly, who are incapable of forming an impartial opinion. It means that they are the victims of undue pressure and illegitimate influences which require moral heroism beyond that of ordinary men to successfully resist.

Dreyfus's judges are genuinely entitled to the sympathy and commiseration of the whole world. Foreigners at Rennes realize now for the first time, perhaps, the intensity of the passions which are blinding reason and destroying the sense of fair play in France. It is this realization which makes these alien observers no longer confident of the vindication of the innocent man before the Rennes court martial. It is now clear what policy the enemies of Dreyfus have relied on chiefly for reasons of State, based not on pretended danger of a foreign war, as in 1894, but upon the civil war which the acquittal of the prisoner would precipitate, according to the anti-Dreyfus declarations. In other words, they plotted to demonstrate by uprisings at Rennes and elsewhere that it is the patriotic duty of the court martial to save the country by again sacrificing the individual before them. The Paris Government became cognizant of the plot, and it remains to be seen if they will further succeed in forestalling it.

In regard to the prospects of a verdict, many believe that it will be an unsatisfactory compromise, namely, a 4 to 3 against the prisoner, which would result in his discharge, but not in his restoration to rank. No one expects a decision before the end of the month, and it may be deferred ten days later.

There remain eighty-three witnesses on the list, and this number will undoubtedly be augmented, inasmuch as any witness can be recalled for confrontation, which is a favorite feature of French trials. If anybody subsequently contradicts him, it is impossible to estimate the time required to complete the evidence. The next witnesses to be called are not prominent personages and may, therefore, be expected to contribute facts instead of haranguing the Court with their views as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, based entirely upon hearsay. The trial will undoubtedly proceed henceforth more speedily.

Maffei Labordi's desire to return to court is evident, and he says that he will have Gen. Mercier recalled, so as to have an opportunity of cross-examining him.

Paris Green in Public Spring.

Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 21.—What is believed to have been an attempt at wholesale poisoning was discovered at Matteawan, just in time to prevent fatal results. A large spring in Teller avenue in that place is used by the summer residents for nearly all of their drinking water. One of the residents went to the spring and noticed that it was stirred up. At the bottom of the spring was a can containing Paris green. It is believed that no one had taken any water from the spring before the poison can was found. The authorities are making an investigation.

Send Cash to Porto Ricans.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The Secretary of War has received three checks from Lake Champlain to be applied to the fund for Porto Rican relief. One was from President McKinley for \$250, another from Vice President Hobart for \$250, and the third from William Barbour, of New York, for a similar amount. Another check received was from August Belmont, in New York, for \$500. To these Secretary Root also added his check for \$250, making a total to the fund of \$1,500.

Mormon Designs on Ohio.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 21.—President Rich of the Mormon Southern headquarters has announced that Ohio has been added to the division work of the Mormon missionaries. He also states that a conference of elders will be held in Columbus in November and that twenty elders have been detailed from the headquarters in Chattanooga, Tenn., to work among the Buckeyes.

Freight Wreck Delays Excursionists.

Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 21.—A rear end collision between freight trains on the New York & Long Branch railroad at the Elizabeth avenue station, blocked travel and delayed a number of excursion trains for several hours. No one was hurt.

Call For Gold Certificates.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The call for gold certificates in exchange for gold coin, according to the last reports, amounts to \$20,821,900. The estimated amounts of additional withdrawals not yet reported is \$2,000,000.

SULLIVAN MAY BE ALIVE.

Rochester People Not Willing to Believe the Lawyer is Dead.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Several dispatches have been received in this city making inquiries regarding Josiah Sullivan, the Rochester lawyer who is supposed to have committed suicide by jumping into Long Island Sound from the steamer Puritan on July 25 last.

The authorities are not inclined to believe that the dismembered remains that were fished out of the water near Greenport, L. I., are those of Sullivan. They think it strange that no information has been given them from this city, and no inquiries made regarding the remains. About the only things on which an identification could be based, were the shoes. These were size 8, width D.

J. S. Hunn, who is attorney for Mrs. Sullivan has been asked why it is that Mrs. Sullivan has not made some effort to find out about her husband's death. He said:

"I do not believe that Mr. Sullivan ever wore a No. 8 shoe. He was tall and very fond of walking and had a large, well-formed foot. He wore a 9 1/2 shoe. Mrs. Sullivan is at present with her mother, near New Haven, Conn., taking care of her, as she is in very poor health. Since the report of Sullivan's death a dozen or more actions have been brought in the Rochester courts showing that his property was very much involved. Mrs. Sullivan's lawyer says that Sullivan was insolvent, and declares that to be the reason why she has not tried to look up his estate. This attitude is what leads many Rochester people to believe that Sullivan is alive and well."

One Boy Shoots Another.

Bridgeton, N. J., Aug. 21.—Robert Hand, aged fourteen, a son of Capt. Ellis Hand, a wealthy oyster planter of Port Norris, lies at his home dangerously wounded, with a bullet in his side. William Burke, aged seventeen, of Dorchester, has been committed to the county jail without bail to await the result of young Hand's injuries. Burke has been in the habit of riding his wheel over to Port Norris and the boys there have grieved and tormented him. On his last trip he took a revolver along and when the boys assailed him he pulled it out and used it. The ball struck young Hand in the right side, near the sixth rib, and it is feared the wound will prove mortal.

Runaways Located in England.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 21.—Chief of Police Kline has received a cablegram from London which says that Mrs. Alice A. Jones and George Stevenson have been arrested. The pair eloped from Parsons, near here, about ten days ago, after forging several papers, by which they raised over \$1,000. The woman is the wife of John A. Jones, a well-to-do miner of Parsons, and Stevenson was a boarder at the house, a good looking man of about thirty-five. Mrs. Jones is ten years older. Proofs of their guilt will be sent to England at once, and extradition papers will be asked for.

Merritt Sees the President.

Hotel Champlain, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Major General and Mrs. Wesley Merritt have arrived from Governor's Island. The general will go over the situation in the Philippines with the president, Governor Roosevelt, and he here yesterday afternoon in a special car attached to the newspaper train. He will remain at Hotel Champlain until this evening, when he will go to the Catholic Summer School grounds, at Cliff Haven, where a reception will be tendered him in the Auditorium.

Fusionists in a Turmoil.

Lexington, Neb., Aug. 21.—After an all-night session the Democratic and Populist Conventions called to name a candidate for the unexpired term of Congressman W. L. Greene, who died, adjourned in a wrangle in which fists were shaken and "traitors" hurled back and forth. The Populist Convention nominated W. Neville of North Platte, and the Democrats Mr. C. Hart. The latter withdrew. This is regarded as the beginning of the end of fusion in Nebraska.

Congressman Reed Will Resign.

Alfred, Me., Aug. 21.—Amos L. Allen of Alfred, private secretary to Thomas B. Reed, has given out the information that Mr. Reed's resignation will be in the hands of Gov. Powers before the session of the Governor and Council on Tuesday, and that it is to take effect Sept. 4. Mr. Reed expects to begin his law practice in New York early in September.

Special Train For Soldiers.

Omaha, Aug. 21.—Gov. Poynter has announced the failure to raise by popular subscription the \$37,000 required to furnish a special train to bring from San Francisco the First Nebraska Regiment. He said \$20,000 was lacking. D. E. Thompson of Lincoln advanced that amount and the special train has been hired.

Coxey is a Magnate, Now.

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 21.—Coxey, who led a tramp army to Washington in 1895, is now the head of a mining company, which has just made a strike of lead ore that will make Coxey a magnate. He organized a company at Massillon, O., and began operations on the Shoal Creek Mining Company's lease last spring.

Star Pointer Does Two Fast Miles.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 21.—Star Pointer reeled off two fast miles in his practice at Charter Oak Park, one being in 2:43 3/4, and the other in 2:45, accompanied by a runner. The big racer will endeavor to lower his mark at Charter Oak Park a week from next Thursday.

Sandbagged the Mail Carrier.

Hycera, Ind., Aug. 21.—S. H. Barton, who moved to Springfield, Ill., to take a contract to haul the mails, has been sandbagged, the injury depriving him of his reason. He has been brought back to his old home in this village. It is said that he was opposed because he was a non-resident.

TO DEAL CRUSHING BLOW.

New Philippines Campaign is Virtually Commenced by Secretary Root.

TWO MORE TRANSPORTS.

Three New Regiments Ordered to San Francisco Soon as Transportation Can Be Secured.

Several Regular Army Men Named As Majors—War Department Map Out Plan to Put a Speedy End to Hostilities—Recruiting in South is Satisfactory.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Orders have been given which virtually inaugurate what is believed to be the final campaign in the Philippines. From now on the preparations will be pushed along the lines indicated by the latest order, which shows that the winter campaign against Aguinaldo has been mapped out at headquarters, and all that remains is the carrying out of instructions.

The colonels of three of the first new regiments of volunteers, the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth—have received the following:

"Orders of to-day will direct that your regiment be placed en route for San Francisco as soon as transportation can be provided by the Quartermaster General. On arrival at San Francisco your regiment will go into camp at the Presidio and its instruction in target practice continued until transports are ready to take your command to Manila. Acknowledge receipt, with any remarks you may have to make for the information of the War Department."

The Twenty-seventh regiment is at Camp Meade, the Thirty-first at Fort Thomas, Ky., the Thirty-fourth at Fort Logan, Col.

The Quartermaster's Department has directed that the Glengole and Tacoma of the Northern Pacific Steamship line be chartered for carrying the troops. The Glengole will carry 800 and the Tacoma 650 men.

Orders were issued placing all majors, captains and lieutenants appointed for the new regiments on recruiting duty. They will assist the nearest recruiting officer for about one week, and will then conduct their recruits to the rendezvous.

Speaking of the orders issued to the three regiments, to proceed to San Francisco, General Corbin said that not only would the other regiments follow soon, but the ten recently ordered would be sent to Manila as soon as they could be organized.

Despite reports to the contrary, the department is satisfied with the results of the recruiting in the South for the first ten regiments. Both the regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga., and at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., were filled with Southerners. It is true there were more rejections at the Southern recruiting stations than in the North. This was due to the fact that the physical standard fixed for the army is too high for many of the Southern boys. Their principal defect was in chest measurement and weight.

Although the department has not provided for the organization of any of the new regiments in a Southern State, many Southern enlistments are expected. One of the regiments will be formed at Jefferson Barracks. This post is convenient to several Southern States, and, no doubt, many Southern boys will enlist there.

The department in fixing the rendezvous for the new regiments was desirous of having them on a direct route to the points from which the troops are to be embarked for the Philippines. It is the intention to move the regiments to the front as fast as formed.

The situation is satisfactory to the Philippines to those acquainted with the manoeuvres about to be executed. The American line now extends from Imito, fifteen miles south of Manila, to Imbabulo and Moring on Laguna Bay; from Pasig north to Malolos; from Bagdad to Angeles, sixty miles north of Manila. Included in territory thus designated are the provinces of Cavite, Negros, Manila, Bulacan and Pangasinan. This is practically all the Tagalog territory in the Philippines.

With the inhabited territory completely under American protection, local governments can be established and the natives encouraged to conduct their own internal affairs under the protection of troops. Thus it will be shown that there is no purpose of holding the Philippines under subjection more than the maintenance of order, and the benign purposes of the Government will have free scope in execution. Gradually, it is believed, the Philippines must tire of the wilderness and come in to surrender. A decisive engagement is believed to be impossible, but, wherever the enemy is caught, he will be attacked. Whatever territory is captured, there will be a garrison established for occupation until peace is declared.

Filipinos Kill Lieut. Drew.

Manila, Aug. 22.—One lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry was killed and another was wounded seriously while reconnoitering north of Angeles. The Americans encountered a large force of natives and drove them from their positions. Lieutenant Cole of the Sixth Infantry, with eighty men, encountered 700 Filipinos entrenched in the mountains of the island of Negros and routed them after an hour and a half of severe fighting. The Americans had three men slightly wounded. Nineteen dead natives were counted in the trenches. Six rifles and a quantity of reserve ammunition were captured. The natives recently cut the cable in Laguna de Bay leading to Calamba, on the south shore of the lake, but the break has been repaired.

General Otis is to Stay.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—Secretary Root makes official denial that Gen. Miles is to relieve Gen. Otis of his command in the Philippines.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Telegraphic Gleanings From All Parts of the World.

M. Labordi is reported better at Rennes.

Gov. Roosevelt has agreed to address the Farmers' Club at Hornellsville, August 30.

The British Government has agreed to the withdrawal of extradition proceedings in the Perot case.

Forty-six cases of bubonic plague have been reported in Portugal, but the outbreak is diminishing.

Gen. Merritt was one of the guests at the hotel at which the President is staying on Lake Champlain.

Richard Croker left Long Branch on a yachting cruise, and may not return until the first week in September.

Over \$20,000,000 in gold certificates have been exchanged by the Treasury at Washington, under recent order.

The Dreyfus court-martial continued at Rennes, France. Dreyfus gave the lie to Major Culgniet, who testified against him.

Justice Barnard, at Foughkeepsie, N. Y., ordered a reduction in the assessments on John D. Rockefeller's North Tarrytown property.

The Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth regiments, newly recruited, have been ordered to San Francisco, en route to Manila.

Suit against Secretary of State Hay and a steamship company in which he is interested, was begun in Cleveland over a steamer collision.

The Earl of Denbigh said in England that unless a strong hand were shown in South Africa, the empire would face serious trouble.

The navigator of the United States cable steamer Hooker was censured by a board for the grounding of the ship near Manila on a charted reef.

Gen. Sir Frederick Walker, who receives Gen. Buller as commander of the British troops in South Africa, has sailed for his post from England.

ed and wounded in the Philippine army.

Serious forest fires are reported from the Adirondacks.

Ex-Congressman Casey Young is dead at Memphis. He was a Confederate colonel.

The funeral of the late John Vinton Dahlgren, of New York, took place in Georgetown, D. C.

The Saskatchewan River has overflowed at Edmonton, N. W. T., and done great damage to property.

Four Americans and three Mexicans were killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Cardenas, Mexico.

Two thousand miners in the Honey Brook Division of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company have gone out on a strike.

In his speech of farewell to President Roca, of Argentina, President Sales, of Brazil, foreshadowed a union of South American republics.

It is reported at Guaymas that the Mexican gunboat Democrata has captured an American vessel with supplies for the insurgent Yaquis.

Two bridges over the Chicago River at Chicago have been closed to traffic, seven others condemned as dangerous and two more labelled "very suspicious."

The body of fourteen-year-old Louis Goss was taken from the North River at West Forty-third street, N. Y. While diving in shallow water Goss broke his skull.

The State Firemen's Association paraded in the rain at Yonkers, N. Y. Armistead Taylor and John Alfred Brown were executed at Rockville, Md., for murder.

Gov. Roosevelt denies that he will run for Vice-President next year.

More trouble cars have been attacked in Cleveland by strike sympathizers.

The Twelfth Infantry had a sharp skirmish with Filipinos near Calulut. Six persons were drowned near Washington, Ind., by the fall of a carriage into White River.

Gen. Torres, commanding the Mexican troops, surprised and completely routed the Yaqui Indians.

Charles Elliot Norton made an anti-imperialistic speech at the Sanderson Academy dinner at Ashfield, Mass.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to hold up a Colorado and Southern passenger train near Folsom, N. M.

The Afro-American council, in session at Chicago, will discuss a proposed Federal statute against lynching.

Secretary Winslow, of the Anti-Imperialist League, said it was proposed to call an anti-expansion convention in October.

Carrie Snedeker, the little Princeton child supposed to have been kidnapped, has been found dead in a pool in a quarry.

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