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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

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THE BRITISH AND THE BOERS.

The friction between the British and the Boers is not of modern origin but goes back more than a hundred years. The Dutch were the first to establish a colony in South Africa and Capetown was a Dutch possession for more than 150 years when the English captured and took possession of it in 1805.

The founders of the Transvaal Republic are the descendants of the Dutch Capetown colonists and they distrust and dislike the British to-day quite as much as their ancestors did more than a hundred years ago.

The Boers (which is the Dutch word for farmers) were then as they are now a pastoral people, more devoted to farming and their flocks and herds than to trafficking for gain, and there was little if anything in common between them and their British rulers, whom they regarded as oppressors and hated.

By the treaty of 1854 the protectorate was abolished, and it was provided that no treaty could be made between the Republic and other countries without the approval of the British Government.

The object of this, of course, was to prevent the Republic from forming treaties with other countries that might be or might become hostile to Great Britain, and allies of the Boers in the event of trouble.

They might have gone on peacefully on this basis had it not been for the discovery of gold in sufficient quantity to give a great stimulus to fortune hunting, and cause immigration of thousands of adventurers, the large majority of whom were English.

Englishmen are nothing if not assertive and aggressive. They soon began to complain of discrimination against them and to clamor for concessions. They protested against taxation without representation, against lack of schooling facilities for their children, against the Dutch language being the official language of the Republic, insisting that the English should be equally recognized.

In the defence of the Republic it is said that the charter was given the dynamic character as a matter

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of State necessity to secure the establishment of a home plant, which could be relied upon to furnish ammunition in case of need.

As to the franchises given for the construction and operation of railroads these were given before the discovery of gold in workable quantities, and when there was little encouragement for the building of railroads and little prospect of their paying the builders.

Attention is called to the fact that the clamor was raised for some of these reforms after steps had been taken by the Government of the Republic to institute reforms, the object of the clamorers being to force a conflict which would give an excuse for overthrowing the Republic and establishing British rule.

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TO CORNER THE GREENBACKS.

The United States Comptroller of the Currency, who has been in Chicago recently, has been giving his views as to the probable currency legislation by the next Congress. Among other things he is quoted as saying:

"It is my opinion that Congress at the next session will pass the House Caucus bill now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, which embodies the President's recommendation on a gold reserve fund. Under this bill from \$125,000,000 in gold will be set aside as a fund for the redemption of greenbacks. The effect of this will be to place about \$125,000,000 between us and the danger of trouble. It amounts to putting the currency of the country on a gold basis, and cannot be construed in any other way. It is not a contraction of the currency or a retirement of greenbacks, as some Democrats argue, because for every greenback turned into the Treasury equivalent in gold will be issued and put into circulation."

This is practically getting into line with those who have been clamoring for the retirement of the greenbacks. The intention doubtless is, if Congress provides for this increased gold redemption fund, to lock up the redeemed greenbacks, to keep on redeeming and locking up until the greenback has practically disappeared from circulation.

The absurdity in the concluding statement that this redemption will not result in a contraction of the currency because for every greenback turned into the Treasury its equivalent in gold will be issued and put into circulation, is too apparent to deceive any one. Where does the Treasury get its gold? Isn't it from money paid in from customs duties, excise taxes, &c., and doesn't this come out of the volume in circulation? And when money that is in circulation is paid out for other money that is in circulation and that money is locked up, isn't that a contraction of the currency to that extent? As the law now stands the Treasury is required to re-issue the greenbacks taken in by the Treasury, but it is quite evident that there is no intention to re-issue those redeemed under the contemplated scheme unless necessity compel it.

The industrial edition of the Raleigh News and Observer just issued is one of the most colossal, comprehensive and complete productions of that kind ever undertaken in this State. It is a paper, or rather a book, of the News and Observer size, containing 217 pages, neatly covered, giving a comprehensive view of the industrial movement throughout the State, and bringing prominently before the reader the rapid growth and substantial progress of the industrial centers such as Wilmington, Charlotte, Asheville, Greensboro, Winston, Raleigh and other cities concerning which it presents facts and figures of much value and very interesting. The illustrations showing buildings and industrial plants, with the numerous pictures, and biographic sketches of prominent citizens form a very attractive and interesting feature of this publication, which in this and in other respects is superior to anything of the kind ever issued in this State. It required no little enterprise and courage to undertake such a work, and with this a stupendous amount of labor to compile and present it in such intelligible form. The success and cleverness with which this has been done, reflects no little credit on the publishers and compilers, but also on the State, of whose progress it is a splendid exhibit.

If Henry Lusher, of Covington, Kentucky, gets well he should have his dreaming apparatus repaired. The other night he dreamed that two burglars in his room. He jumped up, seized a chair and began to belabor his room-mate who was sleeping soundly. The room-mate considerably battered jumped up and took refuge under a table, when Lusher ran out of the room brandishing his chair, fell down stairs, breaking both legs, one arm and three ribs. He'll kill himself sometime if he doesn't tone down on his dreaming.

Captain Miller, of the steamer Holly Rood, who has just arrived at New York from Manila, says the disagreements between Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey were the talk of the town. Otis wouldn't do anything Dewey wanted done and Dewey wouldn't do anything Otis wanted done. Dewey probably took Otis' measure and sized him up before he had been there long.

Whang, Eui Soo got a notion into his head that the throne of Corea was his, but he was very soon cured of it, for they caught him and cut his head off. They use some very forcible arguments over in that country sometimes.

The Berlin authorities are level-headed, in forbidding collections among the school children for missionary or other purposes, on the ground that they are a burden to parents and cause ill-feeling among pupils.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Acme Tea Chest Company, of Glasgow, Will Locate Supply Office Here.

Nearly Ten Thousand Acres, Acquired in Bladen and Pender Counties—May Lease Old C. F. & Y. V. Terminal. Steamer Line to Scotland.

The Acme Tea Chest Company, of Glasgow, Scotland, with Mr. P. Stuart Brown as managing director and Mr. Will L. Miller, of Memphis, Tenn., as local manager, have decided to locate headquarters for America in this city and will open an office here.

Mr. Miller, the local manager, has for some months been looking over the territory bordering on the Gulf and Atlantic coast for a point possessing the best possible advantages for a supply of timber, gum and other wares, such as are wanted for manufacture and for a good and convenient harbor for ocean steamers, as the company proposes to operate a line of vessels for the transportation of the raw material from this port. After visiting all the ports from New Orleans around the coast to this city, the company has finally decided to locate its business in Wilmington.

Mr. Miller has been quietly at work up the Cape Fear river, buying lands and making other arrangements for the past several months, and in conversation with a STAR representative yesterday, said that he had acquired by purchase some twenty-five miles of river front lying along the east bank of the river, covering a territory in Bladen and Pender counties sufficient to give them a supply of timber for some years to come. He has in all about seventy-five million feet of stumpage. His purchases will aggregate about 10,000 acres.

The Acme Tea Chest Company, at present, has a large factory in operation at Glasgow, manufacturing tea chests of veneering gum and other woods, very thin, being cemented crosswise, making a very light and substantial package. The Acme people have also been recently experimenting with cement processes and machinery until they now have a very complete plant in Scotland, and Mr. Miller says, in the near future, they expect to establish a plant of some kind here.

Arrangements have been consummated for a lease of the old Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley terminal at Point Peter, and Mr. Miller says he expects to begin cutting logs this week. These logs will be brought to the terminal for the present until a cargo is accumulated, which will be about November 1st. At that time he expects to have a steamer from Glasgow for them, and other steamers to follow every sixty days as the business progresses. They will also carry light freight for outside parties, and if freight can be secured sufficient to warrant it, a faster schedule will be inaugurated.

Mr. Miller has been supplying the factory at Glasgow for the past eight months from Norfolk, but he says the harbor charges, lighterage, etc., were very excessive, and in consequence of that he came to Wilmington where this expense is eliminated, as steamers can be loaded from the terminal.

Mr. Brown, the managing director, was in Wilmington a few weeks since and went over the ground with Mr. Miller. He expressed himself as well pleased with the many advantages of the port and did not hesitate in locating his supply office here.

Mr. Miller is no novice at the lumber and veneering business, but is perfectly familiar with all branches of the work and might be aptly termed a veteran lumberman. He and family will reside in Wilmington.

END OF THE COTTON SEASON. Receipts During Last Year Not Discouraging to Business Men—A Statement.

Yesterday was the last day of the 1898-99 cotton season, and receipts in the future will, according to the long established custom, be reckoned from September 1st. Col. Cantwell, secretary of the Produce Exchange, labored faithfully yesterday and broke all previous records of his twenty odd years' experience as secretary of that organization by having all his reports posted for the inspection of members at 6.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The comparative statement of receipts for the month of August are published in this morning, and below is added the receipts of the entire cotton season for the last fiscal year with those of preceding years since 1890:

Table with columns for Year and Receipts. 1897-98: 291,365; 1898-99: 234,673; 1895-96: 176,447; 1894-95: 184,621; 1893-94: 189,840; 1892-93: 160,098; 1891-92: 161,510; 1890-91: 159,328; 1889-90: 134,316; 1888-89: 134,316.

The record for the 1898-99 season is the heaviest in the history of the port, with the exception of the preceding year, when an unprecedented large yield was made in the territory contiguous to Wilmington. The report is a very favorable one and shows a steady increase for the past ten years in the cotton trade at this port.

Three hundred and eighty-two was the number of bales of new crop cotton on the market yesterday. The bulk of the receipts continue to come via the W. C. & A. railroad. The market is steady at 5 1/2 cents.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN J. W. DICKSEY.

Died at His Home on Front Street Last Night—The Funeral. At his home in this city, No. 815 South Front street, last night at 9:30 o'clock, Capt. J. W. Dicksey died at the advanced age of 83 years, after a brief illness.

He was remarkably strong for a man of his years and had been confined to his room for only one week. The attending physicians trace his death to heart failure.

Capt. Dicksey is survived by a sorrowing wife, five sons, Capt. P. T. Dicksey, of the government dredge boat General Wright; Mr. W. G. Dicksey, of South Washington; Messrs. Geo. H. William and A. H. Dicksey, of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. Phil Shea, of Richmond, Va.

For many years before the civil war, Capt. Dicksey was master and pilot on several of the river boats plying between Wilmington and Fayetteville and was later harbor master of this port. He entered the war and served valiantly as ensign of the Cape Fear Riflemen, stationed at Fort Caswell and later he was Sergeant in Moore's Light Battery, where also served with distinction. During his declining years, he has not been so actively engaged, but has at different times held responsible positions in the river shipping interests.

The funeral will be from the residence at 4 o'clock this afternoon and the interment will be at Oakdale Cemetery.

LOCAL SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Large Tramp Steamers for Export Cotton Trade Arriving—Other News. The British steamship South Africa, of 2,213 tons burthen, Capt. Dobson, arrived from St. Lucia via New York yesterday morning and will load with cotton for Liverpool or Bremen at the Champion wharf.

Several other steamers are expected to arrive during the next week or two on a similar mission. Among them are the British steamship Chatterbox, 1,225 tons, Capt. Douglas, which cleared from Tenerife August 28th; the British steamship Lord Kelvin, 2,283 tons, Capt. Steele, from Shields, having passed Dover August 11th, and the British steamer Velleda, 1,648 tons, Capt. Rulluch, which sailed from St. Michael August 25th. The Norwegian steamship Aquila, 1,407 tons, Capt. Andersen, is also bound for this port, having passed Lizard August 15th.

The following schooners and brigs are in port at New York bound for Wilmington: Brig Caroline Gray, 289 tons, Meader, Smith, Gregory & Co.; Brig M. C. Haskell, 299 tons, Wingfield, Smith, Gregory & Co.; Schooner Flora Morag, 243 tons, Henderson, (arrived August 27th, from Bridgeport); Schooner Chas. H. Sprague, 290 tons, Harper, J. H., Cox & Co.

Branswick Tobacco Growers. A correspondent of the STAR writing from Phoenix, N. C., says that the "Brunswick County Tobacco Growers' Association" will be organized at that place on Tuesday, September 19th. Several prominent tobaccoists from the State are expected to deliver addresses and a large crowd is expected. The committee of arrangements are contemplating giving a big barbecue and picnic in honor of the occasion and the co-operation of the people is asked in support of the movement. Tobacco growing is rapidly increasing in the coast counties and the yield will be larger this year than ever before. Mr. Wm. J. Poize is the moving spirit in the organization of growers and information regarding same may be had by addressing him.

WADESBORO PROGRESSING.

To Have a System of Waterworks and Electric Lights. [Special Star Telegram.] WADESBORO, N. C., August 31.—A municipal election was held in this place to-day upon the question of issuing bonds to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a system of waterworks and electric lights. The measure, carried by a majority of one hundred and twenty-one of the polled votes.

Wadesboro will soon be equipped and fitted with these modern conveniences and the major part of her citizens contemplate the new venture with much pride and gratification. Transferred to Wilmington. Mr. Cobart Brand, of Sumter, S. C., has been transferred from the service of the Atlantic Coast Line at Ashley Junction to the general office in this city. He has been assigned to duty in the train dispatcher's office. He is a brother of Mr. J. N. Brand, the clever and efficient chief clerk in the office of Superintendent of Transportation.

SNEED-FULLER CO.

The STAR with pleasure this morning directs the attention of its readers to the new advertisement of the Sneed-Fuller Co., successors to the Sneed Company proprietors of the well known furniture establishment on corner Second and Market streets. The gentlemen comprising the new firm are enterprising business men of experience in the furniture line, and with a large stock of all the new up-to-date fancies and novelties at reasonable prices, they ask for the patronage of the public. Their stock is already as large if not the largest in the city and invoices of new goods are constantly arriving.

SENSATION AT GREENVILLE.

Pistol Fired at District Attorney Bernard by B. S. Sheppard—Bernard Ran. [Special Star Telegram.] GREENVILLE, N. C., September 2.—United States District Attorney C. M. Bernard, of the Eastern North Carolina district, has been in Greenville the past two days. This evening he was at the depot expecting to take the 7 o'clock train for Kinston. Mr. B. S. Sheppard was also at the depot and seeing Bernard, remarked: "You d--d second-rate, you ruined my home." At the same instant he drew a pistol and fired at Bernard. The ball missed, and Bernard ran in the waiting-room at the depot, closing the door after him. While Sheppard was trying to get in the door, Bernard jumped out of a window, got in a buggy, drove rapidly down town, and swore out a peace warrant against Sheppard. The warrant is being much discussed by citizens on the streets to-night. Public sympathy is with Sheppard.

MURDER TRIAL AT SMITHFIELD.

Negro Convicted of Killing Young White Man—Criminal Court. [Star Correspondence.] SMITHFIELD, N. C., Sept. 2.—The negro, Tom Smith, who killed Charles Cawthon, a young white man near Selma, on the 26th of last December, was tried here this week. The trial began Thursday and the case was given to the jury late yesterday afternoon. This morning when court reconvened the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was ably defended by Col. Thomas M. Ayres, who appeared on the case as a very able and popular solicitor of the Fourth district, ably assisted by Col. John A. Warren of the Smithfield bar.

Six prisoners have been sentenced to the penitentiary, each for a six year term. They were convicted of larceny. Tom Smith will be sentenced this afternoon, after which the court will adjourn.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMAN TELLS DREADFUL STORY.

Survivors of a Norwegian Bark Adrift on a Raft—Cast Lots As to Which Should Be Eaten. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—The British steamer Woodruff, Captain Milburn, arrived from Hamburg to-day. August 31st, two hundred and fifty miles south of Charleston, the Woodruff picked up Maurice Anderson and Goodmund Thomassen, survivors of the Norwegian bark Drot, wrecked August 15th off the Florida coast. The Drot was bound from Panama to Buenos Ayres. Anderson is a raving maniac and his companion is shockingly mutilated from bites of the crew.

The captain of the Drot, who was the last to see the bark, said that the crew was divided into two parties, one of good size being torn out. Both men are now at the city hospital and the Norwegian consul has taken the case in hand. Thomassen is a native of Steverson, Norway.

A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

Mormon Elders Mobb'd—Young Woman Shot and Killed—Man Who Did the Shooting Identified. [Special Star Telegram.] CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 2.—Wednesday night six Mormon elders were conducting a meeting in a school house at Pine Bluff, Stewart county, Tennessee, when the building was stormed by a mob of over a hundred men. Eggs and rocks were thrown through the windows and the building almost entirely demolished. The present fire to save their lives, as bullets commenced to strike the building thick and fast. Miss May Harden, a popular young woman of the place, got between Elders Olson and Petty, with a view to checking the work of the mob. While the trio passed down the road shots were fired and she was hit by a ball and almost instantly killed. Her brothers vowed they would avenge the crime and after the first excitement died on secured bloodhounds and hunted them on the trail of the assassins.

Burton Vinson, a prominent young lawyer and superintendent of a Sunday school, wrote a confession, stating that he had killed the girl, but that it was an accident and that he wished to rid himself of remorse of conscience. Shortly after the confession the bloodhounds trailed to his home. Vinson turned, picked up a knife and cut his throat, almost at the same instant sending a bullet through his brain. His family and the officer's posse witnessed the suicide.

Two Cuban editors at Santiago will, it is expected, fight a duel to-day or Monday, in consequence of differences regarding certain questions arising from the election of the city council.

The first of the formal trial races between the Columbia and Defender yesterday for the purpose of selecting a yacht to sail against the Shamrock in defence of America's supremacy in a decisive victory, for the Columbia.

DREYFUSARDS ARE ELATED.

The Tide Has Turned They Say and the Prisoner Cannot Be Convicted. EVIDENCE OF M. LA MOTTE. [By Cable to the Morning Star.] RENNES, September 2.—Elation is the only word that expresses the feelings of the Dreyfusards as to today's proceedings. The tide has turned at last, they say, and Dreyfus cannot be condemned after the evidence given this morning. The spirits of the Dreyfusards are quite mercurial. Every day since the opening of the trial has seen them unconcerned, neither they have been falling heavily, the close of the morning sessions generally finding them in anxious conversation, accompanied by frequent shaking of their heads. To day's buoyancy, therefore, is all the more noteworthy. Yesterday was a fairly good day, but today's session, they claim, puts the verdict out of the court, and the judges must acquit Dreyfus.

Expert Evidence. Major Hartmann, of the artillery, occupied nearly half the session with the conclusion of his expert evidence to the effect that Dreyfus as an artillery officer would not have displayed such ignorance regarding the guns and cartridges as was shown in the bordereau, while the other subjects of the bordereau were matters upon which any officer should inform himself.

Major Hartmann's testimony practically shut out the evidence of neither General Delyone nor General Mercier, who replied, refuted any material point therein. M. Havel, a member of the institution, then entered upon the grammatical aspect of the bordereau and in vigorous but eloquent language devoted himself to showing that the construction of the bordereau was bristled with strong and in his opinion, conclusive marks of Esterhazy's handwriting, while the phrasing bore no resemblance to Dreyfus' style.

The next stage of the proceedings was the reading of the Gonse-Picquart correspondence, exchanged at the time of the trial, and which Gonse and Picquart wanted General Gonse to probe the matter to the bottom. This brought M. Labori to the front, and in a series of questions he brought to light before the court the machinations of which Colonel Picquart was the victim at the hands of the major from the moment he showed a desire to thoroughly sift the matter.

M. Labori for the first time got General Gonse to admit that he had ordered the tampering with Esterhazy's letters, in which he was charged to accompany Picquart's doing while he was chief of the intelligence bureau. A little later M. Labori evidently disconcerted General Gonse, or the latter burst out in a rage, and the Colonel Henry committed his forgery in order to have fresh proofs against Dreyfus. The audience smiled audibly at the explanation.

General Gonse then added: "But it was unnecessary, since the diplomatic dossier contained incriminating documents, with 'Dreyfus' written in full." General Gonse then read the Panizzardi dispatch, which has already been ruled out of court.

M. Labori protested indignantly, explaining that there is no such document, and that the General Gonse to enumerate the documents to which he alluded.

Colonel Jourast, president of the civil tribunal, however, declined to put the question, whereupon M. Labori said he reserved to himself the right to submit a formal application for these documents.

In Favor of Dreyfus. Then came the leading witness of the day, M. Defond Lamotte, a probationer contemporaneously with Dreyfus, who is now a civil engineer and who has no reason to fear the wrath of the military clique. The witness opened by declaring that, despite the fact that he had a brother in the garrison at Rennes, he felt free to tell what he knew in favor of Dreyfus, and he proceeded to make a statement, which, according to the Dreyfusards, practically decides the case. First he recalled the fact that a circular was sent to the probationers on May 14th, 1894, informing them that they must not go to the manoeuvres, but that they were to go to the manoeuvres in August and said "I am going to the manoeuvres" could not be Dreyfus. The witness then pointed out the name of the minister who, he believed, acted in good faith, were informed of the existence of this circular, which he declared "I consider a vital point in the case."

"The circular was the same," whatever the prosecution, because after May 17th Dreyfus could not say "I am going to the manoeuvres," for then he would have been known to have known the five documents comprised in the bordereau."

Another Strong Point. M. Defond Lamotte then brought out another strong point. Alluding to the modifications of the dispositions concerning the troops, he said the writer of the bordereau used the term "new plan."

"Now," said the witness, "it has been impressed upon you that on October 15th a circular was sent out from the war ministry containing those very words, and that, therefore, the writer of the bordereau must have known the meaning of the word 'new plan.' It was the third bureau, the chief of which was Lieutenant Colonel Du Puy de Clam, who had had the bordereau in his hands for the previous twenty days."

M. Defond Lamotte, by this, intended to show that Du Puy de Clam purposely used the word "new plan" in the circular order by which the witness described as "arguing in a vicious circle to back up his contention that an officer of the ministry wrote the bordereau and that that officer was Dreyfus."

Regret That Respond. General Rogot then rose to reply to M. Defond Lamotte, but found he had caught a tartar. He did not succeed

in shaking the witness' testimony, while Defond Lamotte took the unprecedented course of actually questioning General Rogot and getting the better of him once or twice. The two men stood exchanging heated arguments, totally ignoring Colonel Jourast, who was twice obliged to ask them not to speak at each other and to remain calm. General Rogot especially was excited, particularly when he found he was making no impression on his opponent, who, on the contrary, scored on him. Rogot was unused to this treatment, as hitherto he has always won, and he was allowed to bully witnesses.

Finally, on Rogot declaring that Dreyfus might have written, "I am going to the manoeuvres" because he could have asked special permission, which is invariably granted, M. Demange asked him if there was any proof that Dreyfus did ask such permission, and he replied: "I do not know; no trace has been found of his application." This answer brought a chorus of "Oh!" from the audience, and M. Defond Lamotte, traces would easily have been forthcoming.

Rogot then said Dreyfus might have asked verbally, in which case no trace of the application could be found. "Quite so," rejoined M. Demange, but the head of the bureau could be asked whether such request was made. This practically ended the session, which was one of the most interesting and undeniably the most favorable to Dreyfus yet held. The military witnesses followed the trial with all eyes and ears, exchanging confidences, which, judging from the expression on their faces were evidently far from agreeable.

Demands Apology. Paris, September 2.—La Lanterne to-day says that Colonel Schneider, the Austrian military attaché here, has telegraphed to the Austrian charge d'affaires to ask General Rogot if the reference to his name by Rogot in his reply to Picot's testimony in the Dreyfus court martial was intended as an insult. If it was, then the charge d'affaires should demand an apology from General Rogot or satisfaction by arms.

A QUESTION OF BALES. An Interesting Letter That Was Addressed to the Ginners of Texas. The recent letter addressed to the cotton growers of Texas by President Hunter, of the State Ginners' Association, has been carefully considered by many of the ginners in North and South Carolina who are endeavoring to get out a standard bale. The advice and suggestions are timely. Copies of the letter have been distributed, the full text of which is as follows:

"I have watched with great interest the movement for the introduction of the standard bale. There seems to be a good deal of opposition to it, but it looks to me as if the people who do not want us to make any improvement unless we do it by improving their inventions. The objections I hear seem to me to be trivial, and I think that you are perfectly right in your opinion that I think some practical man ought to answer them.

"It is said that the presses are not strong enough to make a bale in a smaller box. A large number have been made in different places in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and not one of them has broken. The 24x4 inch box has been in use in Alabama for years, and has always given satisfaction. Many of us make 700 to 800-pound bales in 24x38 boxes. Why even larger, in 24x54 ones? It is not necessary or a good thing to make such large bales. They are bad to handle, and they are always breaking. I say the compresses want us to do their work for them. The little bad of pressure we put on a bale would not be felt by the compress. If they could get the benefit of it, but they can't; they cut the hands off before they press it, and it swells up again. I think it is better to help the compress to make the bale a good size; they can't change the shape; we have to do that; all they can do is to reduce the thickness, and they can't do that unless we give them the right size bale.

"There is no need to come up so far with the follow-block. If you are in the least afraid you will not be able to handle a bale, you can only far enough to get it out; the compress will do the rest. Many farmers want a large bale. They think the buyers pay more for it. This is not true. On the contrary, they will pay more for 24x54 bales than for any other. They must overlook the fact the more bales they make the more they get. It would be better all around if they would only bring 1,600 pounds of seed cotton to the gin. We are all changing our boxes around here, and we are going to put only 1,650 pounds of seed cotton to a bale. If the farmers bring more at first we will buy the excess of them until we get them to bring the right amount.

"It is set up that this change is urged by buyers, compressors, steamship people, insurance men and spinners, because it will help them. This is not true. It costs us practically nothing and will certainly help the farmer very much, and if he makes money he will have more to spend. It costs me about \$7 to change my box. I didn't change it to please the compressors or anybody else. I did it because I thought it good business. I suppose a good deal of this matter and read a lot about it in the papers, and I think it a good thing, and I advised all my fellow ginners to do the same. I believe in the 24x54-inch standard size before the season opens. I think we shall all have to do it anyhow, whether we want to or not, because the buyers will not buy our bales for the 24x54-inch bale, and I believe in doing the right thing before it is forced upon us.

"I have had assurance that some of the best cotton buyers they intend to pay more for the standard bales. If any of you who have had the change any bales, you will find that I think I can refer your letters to people who will see that they do."