

QUAKERS RED HOT FOR IMPERIALISM

Republican State Convention at Harrisburg.

QUAY GETS GLAD HAND

J. HAYBROWN NAMED FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

McKINLEY AND STONE ARE ENDORPED

Senator Penrose Declares that in Spite of Democratic Carping and Fanaticism the Honor of the Flag Will be Upheld in Philippines.

Harrisburg, Pa., August 24.—The Republican State Convention assembled today in the Harrisburg Opera House and nominated Colonel James E. Barnett, of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, for State Treasurer; J. Haybrown, of Lancaster, for Supreme Court Judge and Josiah R. Adams, of Philadelphia, for Superior Court Judge. The nomination for Supreme Judge is equivalent to an election by reason of two vacancies in the court and no elector being entitled to vote for more than one person.

The platform endorses the administration of President McKinley and Governor Stone, commends the Executive for his appointment of Colonel Quay to the U. S. Senate and pledges the party to a reduction in the expenditures of the departments of the State government.

A feature of the convention was the presence of Senator Quay as a delegate from Beaver county, and the absence of Senator C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg, who is convalescing from a severe illness. Senator David Martin was also missing from his accustomed place in the Philadelphia delegation. In his place as the leader of the Philadelphians was Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham.

A demonstration was made in Senator Quay's honor when he entered the hall accompanied by State Chairman Elkin and took a seat close to the stage with his colleagues from Beaver county.

Senator Penrose, temporary chairman, addressed the convention, saying of the Philippines:

"We cannot and will not recede. Brave nations, like brave men, must go forward. To withdraw is to invite contempt and encroachment. I take it that we do not have the spirit of mere territorial acquisition, but as a commercial nation, commercial expansion, the acquisition of new fields of industrial outlet is essential to our progress. Our possession of the Philippines is an assurance that the growing supremacy of American commerce in the Far East will be promoted and protected. We will uphold the honor of the flag there, notwithstanding the carping and misrepresentation and the narrow-minded fanaticism of our Democratic opponents in their tirades against the bugaboo they are pleased to term 'imperialism.'"

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering—Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale everywhere, Bobbitt-Wynne Drug Co., and H. T. Hicks, Druggists, Raleigh.

An entire passenger train fell into the Mapocha river at Santiago de Chili and many people were killed.

ON THE DIAMOND.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 24.—Chesbro and Meekin both pitched excellent ball. The locals tied the score in the ninth on Long's wild throw and a hit by Schriver. In the tenth the Bostons, with four hits scored two runs and retired their opponents in 1, 2, 3 order. Attendance 2,800. Score: R. H. E. Pittsburg . . .000000010-1 6 0 Boston . . .0000001002-3 11 1 Batteries: Chesbro and Schriver; Meekin and Bergen. Umpires, Gaffney and Latham. Time 1:50.

Chicago, Ills., Aug. 24.—Alderman Cogan's four bases on balls, an error, a triple and two singles, gave the leaders a poorly played game in the first inning. The Orphans hit Kennedy very hard, but not timely and their poor base running lost several chances for scoring. Attendance 2,400. Score: R. H. E. Chicago . . .10100001-3 14 2 Brooklyn . . .000001101-9 13 1 Batteries: Cogan and Chance; Kennedy and Farrell. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Time 2:20.

St. Louis, August 24.—Young pitched in fine form today and held the slugging Quakers down to three hits. Wallace's short-stop play was sensational, while Monte Cross played poorly for Philadelphia. Attendance 2,300. Score: St. Louis . . .01010301-5 11 2 Philadelphia . .000000000-0 3 5 Batteries: Young and Criger; Fraser and Douglass. Umpires, Emslie and McDonald. Time 1:50.

Louisville, August 24.—Good fielding on the part of the Orioles prevented Louisville from capturing another victory today. It was neck and neck at the finish when Empire O'Day called the game on account of darkness. Attendance 1,200. Score: Louisville . . .010100002-4 12 1 Baltimore . .000002000-2 11 3 Batteries: Dowling and Zimmer; Nops and Robinson. Umpires, O'Day and Hunt. Time 3:00.

Cleveland, August 24.—Only a small crowd saw the Cleveland-New York game today and the visitors won easily. Attendance 100. Score: Cleveland . . .200000000-2 11 3 New York . . .010131000-6 10 0 Batteries: Bates, Sugden and McAllister; Carrick and Wilson. Umpires, Manassau and McGarr. Time 2:10.

BIG TOBACCO SALES.

Kinston Will Sell 8,000,000 Pounds During This Season.

Kinston, N. C., Aug. 24.—(Special).—This was the largest tobacco sale here yesterday since the market opened this season. Over two hundred thousand pounds at an average of between seven and eight cents.

Judge Bryan is holding court here. There are two murder cases and one burglar case to be tried during the term. Tobacco men here say that there will be 8,000,000 pounds of tobacco sold on this market during the season. It is expected that the Atlantic Coast Line will soon begin to erect a new passenger and freight depot on a new site from the one recently burned.

The Kinston Free Press will shortly issue a handsome industrial number.

EX-JUDGE HILTON DEAD.

Saratoga, N. Y., August 24.—Ex-Judge Henry Hilton died at 5:30 p. m. this afternoon after a protracted illness.

EXCURSION RATES TO PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Atlantic Coast Line will sell round trip tickets to Philadelphia, Pa., account G. A. R. Annual Encampment at one fare. Tickets sold September 1st, 2nd and 3rd, continuous passage, and limited to return leaving Philadelphia not later than September 12th, 1899. Extension of return limit to September 30th may be obtained by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Philadelphia between September 5th and 9th (both days inclusive) and on payment of fee of 50 cents at time of deposit. Merchants going north to purchase their winter stock can avail themselves of these tickets.

M. Jean Bureau, private secretary of Labori, is in Seattle returning from a trip to the Northwest, where he has been to obtain valuable information favoring Dreyfus.

When a man marries he gives his name to his wife, but when he fails in business he takes hers.

ALONE LABORI FIGHTS THEM ALL

(Continued from First Page.)

they only knew the case from the documents in the dossier and the testimony given.

Replying to M. Labori, Maurel said he did not know General Mercier and had never seen him since the trial until June last.

M. Labori—"Can Colonel Maurel tell us to whom to attribute the secret communication of the dossier?"

Colonel Maurel—"I have not the slightest idea."

M. Labori—"Can you tell us the name of the officer who brought you the private letter?"

Colonel Maurel—"It was Du Paty De Clam." (Sensation.)

M. Labori—"Were there any documents in this secret dossier? Can you state what they were?"

Colonel Maurel—"I only saw one of them. I did not look at the others because my mind was already made up."

M. Labori—"Had the other members of the court also made up their minds?"

Colonel Maurel—"Yes."

Witness added that two members of the court confided to him on this subject.

M. Labori—"Can you tell us how, knowing as the judge, that it was your duty to seek conscientiously for information, and to expect sincere communications from the public prosecutor, that is to say, communications setting forth all the points in the case both for and against the prisoner, you could be of the opinion that your mind was loyally made up after reading a single document?" (Prolonged sensation.)

Colonel Maurel replied that he could not answer, because, if he did, he would have to speak of the first document in the dossier, "which convinced the court of the prisoner's guilt."

At this point M. Labori said he would like to confront Colonel Maurel with Captain Freystatter, another of the judges at the court martial of 1894. But Freystatter was not present and Colonel Maurel promised to wait a few days and give the captain an opportunity of attending.

A lively incident followed. M. Labori asked leave to interrogate General Mercier. The Government commissary Major Carriere, took occasion to remark that while counsel had the right to ask questions he had no business to draw deductions, to which the lawyer dryly replied that he had always acted with a full knowledge of the restrictions imposed upon counsel, and that he had no need of lessons from Major Carriere and would not accept them. General Mercier was then recalled.

M. Labori said he desired to know if General Mercier admitted ordering Colonel Maurel to communicate secret documents to the court martial of 1894.

General Mercier: "I knew I did not have the right to give formal orders to that effect, but I gave verbal orders in a manner sufficiently clear." (Sensation.)

The General refused to reply to many of the questions. For instance, he declined to say whether he had examined the proofs advanced against Dreyfus.

M. Labori: "In short, you considered it in the nature of a sensational move to have Dreyfus prosecuted and sentenced? Did you examine previously the charges against Dreyfus?"

General Mercier: "I only examined the nature of the documents betrayed."

M. Labori: "Was it not necessary for that purpose to fix the date of the bordereau?"

General Mercier: "I do not think so."

M. Labori pointed out the contradictions in the evidence of the officers of the headquarters' staff regarding the importance and nature of the contents of the bordereau, and asked General Mercier where Dreyfus could have obtained particulars about the pneumatic brake.

The General objected hotly to being asked to repeat this, and M. Labori, equally warm, said:

"I am only asking for definite statements."

Mercier then said he thought Dreyfus might have had cognizance of the brake at Bourges, adding:

"In any case, he had a better chance to obtain such knowledge than Esterhazy could possibly have had."

M. Labori: "General Mercier says Dreyfus might have had cognizance. I desire to emphasize that expression. We shall now prove Dreyfus could not have had cognizance of the brake."

Counsel proceeded to demonstrate how rigorously the secret of the construction of the brake was guarded and asked why, in 1894, the charges regarding the Robin Melnite shells were not dwelt upon?

General Mercier: "That arises on the simple fact that it was not known until

1896 or 1897 that information on the subject was being divulged. The existence of treachery in regard to the distribution of heavy artillery among the army corps was unknown until 1895."

Continuing, M. Labori asked why General Mercier did not have a report prepared regarding the confessions Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Captain Lebrun-Renault.

Mercier: "The question of the confessions was of no importance until a revision of the case seemed impossible."

M. Labori: "What does General Mercier think of Esterhazy and the part he played?"

Mercier: "I do not know Esterhazy and I do not think about him at all."

M. Labori: "Did you know him at his trial in 1898?"

General Mercier: "No."

Colonel Jonaust: "General Mercier was not Minister of War then."

M. Labori: "This is most interesting. General Mercier declares that he knows nothing of the trial of 1894."

General Mercier: "I know nothing of it. I leave that to the court martial which tried Esterhazy. I have only to answer in court for my acts, and I refuse the right to question me about my thoughts." (Sensation.)

Colonel Jonaust, addressing M. Labori, said:

"You are reverting to the evidence of General Mercier?"

M. Labori: "My object in interrogating the witness is to revert to his evidence."

General Mercier: "I protest against the word 'interrogatory,' for I am not a prisoner."

(Note.—Interrogatory, in French law, generally applies to the examination of an accused person by a magistrate.)

M. Labori: "It is not a question of interrogatory. I used the word in most respectful sense. Will General Mercier say what he means for the charge preferred against the partisans of Dreyfus of having spent thirty-five million francs. What was this sum used for?"

General Mercier: "I might just as well ask you." (Sensation.)

M. Labori: "Do you mean to suggest that it was spent in advertisements and in buying consciences?"

General Mercier: "I say nothing whatever."

"As the questions of counsel touched upon the secret dossier and a certain document in blue pencil General Goussier, General Roget, M. Gribelin and Major Lauth also participated in the discussion, which almost degenerated into a wrangle."

The Government Commissary, Major Carriere, protested against such discussion and Colonel Jonaust ordered silence.

Major Lauth said he believed a clue to the blue pencil document existed before the trial of 1894, and M. Labori asked why, in that case, it was not produced at the trial, since it incriminated the prisoner?

General Mercier said he did not know of this clue, and Major Lauth disclaimed all responsibility in the matter as he was not connected with the preliminary inquiry.

General Goussier said the document had been in the possession of Colonel Sandherr (Sensation) and it was by him placed in the secret dossier for comparison with other papers.

M. Labori asked for explanations in regard to the commentary on the secret dossier, and General Mercier admitted he destroyed it in 1897.

General Chamois was drawn into the discussion and said he communicated the translation of the Panizzardi telegram to General Roget while enjoining absolute privacy on the subject.

When asked if he accepted responsibility for this document, General Chamois replied in the affirmative, adding, however, the admission that he had made a mistake.

Colonel Jonaust intimated that the court ought to take no notice of the document in question.

Dreyfus here gave a detailed story of how he employed his time at Bourges from October, 1889, to February, 1890.

He said that he was preparing for his examinations, and had no time to go to cafes or to think of anything outside of his duties. This was a reply to General Mercier's assertions that he could have learned the secret of the pneumatic brake there.

General Risbourg, who was commanding the Republican Guard in Paris, in 1894, was the next witness. He described the scene with Captain Lebrun-Renault, when the witness learned of Dreyfus' alleged confessions to Captain Lebrun-Renault the day after the prisoner's degradation.

After being asked the usual question, Dreyfus protested against General Risbourg's evidence.

Dreyfus then proceeded to give the true version of his words on the occasion of the alleged confession and dwelt

on his protestations of innocence to Du Paty De Clam.

The prisoner's remarks deeply impressed his hearers.

At the request of Demange, General Mercier was recalled and asked to explain why, having sent Du Paty De Clam to discover the amount of injury Dreyfus had done, he had not followed up his investigations.

Colonel Jonaust: "Since the prisoner seemed to have begun making avowals of his guilt, why did you not follow the matter up?"

General Mercier: "I might, perhaps, have thought of it. But it did not occur to me."

The prisoner again protested that the inquiry ought to have been followed up, "because it would have served to destroy the fiction of a confession to which much importance is now attached." (Sensation.)

Continuing, Dreyfus said: "Will you permit me, my Colonel, to make a small remark with reference to the fiction of my confessions. I remained in the prison of La Sante for two or three weeks and saw M. Demange's during that period, and then, while I was at the Ile de Re, I wrote to the Minister of War and others. I believe the letters I wrote are contained in the secret dossier. I believe I also wrote to the head of the State. How is it I was never asked about the legend of confession, that I was in a position to destroy immediately? I never heard a word of it. It was only four years later, in January, 1899, when interrogated by the commissioners sent by the Court of Cassation that I heard of this fiction."

M. Georges-Charles-Alfred-Marie-Millevoye de Grandmaison, deputy from the Aunur District of Maine-et-Loire, who is classed as a royalist, though registered as a Liberal Republican, next appeared at the witness bar and repeated the testimony he had given before the Court of Cassation. He recalled a conversation he had had with an English friend, Mr. Charles Baker, who said he was assured Dreyfus was innocent, because he had seen a letter from Colonel Schwartzkoppen affirming the prisoner's innocence. Baker, it seems, also mentioned numerous documents, showing that certain French officers, and Baker asked Dreyfus, were spies, and Baker asked the witness to publish their genuineness, as Emperor William did not wish to intervene.

After hearing several other unimportant witnesses, the court adjourned.

There is evidently something in a name after all. Phil Graves is an undertaker in an Ohio village.

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