

The News and Observer.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

STAR OF DREYFUS IN THE ASCENDANT

The Only Witness Against Him Discredited.

ALL OTHERS FAVOR HIM

SOME OF THE TESTIMONY GIVEN VERY WEIGHTY.

M. BERTILLON SNUBBED BY COL. JOUAUST

Cavaignac Returns to Rennes and a Fresh Shuffling of the Cards by the Prosecution is Suspected. The Dreyfusards Growing Despondent.

Rennes, Sept. 1.—This was a very satisfactory day for Dreyfus. The Beaurepaire witness Germain, who was to prove that Dreyfus attained Alsation manoeuvres found his statements denied by a reputable witness, while Germain himself, it was proved, underwent two convictions for swindling. This was the only testimony against Dreyfus, the remainder of the depositions being in his favor, several of them being very weighty, as in the case of Captain Carvalho, General Sebret and Major Hartmann, their evidence going to show that particulars of the firing manual of the "120" gun, and hydro-pneumatic brake were almost matters of common knowledge among the officers, and that the contention that Dreyfus, from his special position on the staff, and peculiar movements could be acquainted with them, has no solid basis. This was the sum of the day's proceedings, which were not marked by any incident of unusual interest, the Robert-Brayere episode, in which General Rogot clearly gave himself away, being the only matter which attracted special attention.

M. Bertillon was severely snubbed by the presiding officer when he wished to reply to General Sebret, who had condemned his system as fantastic.

M. Godefroy Cavaignac, former Minister of War, returned to Rennes this evening. There is much speculation respecting the motive for his re-appearance here. The general conjecture is that it implies a fresh shuffling of the cards of the prosecution. Symptoms of despondency have manifested themselves in Dreyfusard circles during the last few days.

Following is a detailed report of today's proceedings:

The Dreyfus court martial opened today with the reading of an official report on M. Du Breuil (not Du Brieu) who August 23rd testified to having met Dreyfus and a German attaché at the house of a mutual friend named Bodson. The cross examination of this witness had reflected on his character, but the report was to the effect that he never was a horse dealer, as claimed by Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense; that his character was most respectable and that he was held in general esteem.

Dreyfus expressed intense indignation at the reference in the court to his personal relations with Madame Bodson.

"I emphatically reassert," said he, "that I never met any foreigners at M. Bodson's and I beg the court to make such inquiries as necessary to ascertain the truth on this point."

Germain, a groom, one of the witnesses cited by Colonel Jouaust, testified that he was at Mulhausen in 1886, where he was employed in a livery stable, he said, and furnished a horse to the prisoner. As the horse jumped the witness replied: "Give him his head and you will see."

Dreyfus, the witness claimed, attended the German manoeuvres at Alsace at that time.

Colonel Jouaust: "Have you seen the prisoner since?"

Germain: "Yes, I recognized him in the Bois de Boulogne as Lieutenant Dreyfus."

Colonel Jouaust: "How did you know that?"

Germain: "An officer name D'Infreville, Major, told me."

Colonel Jouaust: "Do you recognize him in the prisoner?"

Germain: "Yes."

M. Demange inquired whether the witness had not been prosecuted for swindling and had been acquitted?

Germain replied in the negative, but he subsequently admitted that he had been convicted of embezzlement June 17th, 1893.

Counsel also showed Germain was sentenced to six months imprisonment for embezzlement in 1898.

M. Labori asked Germain if he was acquainted with M. De Beaurepaire, and the witness replied that he was not acquainted with him, but he added that M. De Beaurepaire knew the facts to which he testified through the witnesses friends, and he also admitted having written to M. De Beaurepaire, giving information which the latter had published in the Echo de Paris.

In reply to the usual question, Dreyfus admitted that about 1886 or 1887 he spent a furlough at Mulhausen.

He denied emphatically, however, that he had ever been invited to any German manoeuvres or had ever attended or that he had ever dined with a German officer.

Replying to Colonel Jouaust, Dreyfus said that while he was at Mulhausen he rode his brother's horse and did not remember anything about the horse mentioned by Germain.

Kuhlmann, the livery stable keeper who employed Germain at the time, testified that he never rode with Dreyfus, as

stated by Germain, that he never went to the manoeuvres in company with Dreyfus, and absolutely denied all Germain's statements.

Major D'Infreville testified that he had known Germain since 1894. He added that Germain informed him that Dreyfus attended the German manoeuvres. Witness had never said that an officer Germain saw in the Bois de Boulogne was Dreyfus, for the simple reason that he did not know Dreyfus.

Captain Le Monnier, of the headquarters staff, who was a probationer on the staff at the same time as Dreyfus, deposed that while they were at the school of war in 1894, Dreyfus said he was well acquainted with a certain position to which the Germans attached great importance as a means of checking the French advance. This position, witness continued, was westward of Mulhausen and Dreyfus said he reached this opinion after following the German manoeuvres on horseback.

The prisoner, at this point, quietly pointed out that the position mentioned by Captain Le Monnier was situated in an entirely different locality from where he, the prisoner, is supposed to have followed the manoeuvres. The prisoner reiterated that he never attended the manoeuvres in question.

At the request of M. Demange, M. Villon detailed the alleged conversation and said he had not mentioned the conversation in 1894 because Dreyfus had been arrested, and, knowing him to be guilty, the witness foresaw he would be convicted.

Special Commissary Fischer, of the Eastern Military Railway system, deposed that he was ordered to investigate a leakage in the gunnery school at Bourges, and, he added, the results of his inquiries did not seem to incriminate Dreyfus.

Lieutenant Bernheim testified that while in garrison at Rouen, he furnished Esterhazy with information and documents regarding the artillery and Esterhazy was much interested. The witness was never able to recover the documents. He supposed at the time that Esterhazy was anxious to increase his military knowledge.

Lieutenant Brugere, of the artillery reserve, the witness called, said it was perfectly easy for any officer to closely inspect the "120 short" gun. Moreover, he added, the detailed explanations and information regarding the brake were given to the officers present when the gun was fired. On two occasions, witness also said, when the gun was fired he noticed the presence of a group of non-artillery officers. Therefore the Lieutenant pointed out, it was plain that access to the gun was quite easy. In May, 1894, Lieutenant Brugere continued, the new firing manual was distributed. A copy was given to each battery, and, as the Captain's lectures were not fully understood, further copies of the firing manual were printed and all officers and non-commissioned officers so desiring could obtain as many as they liked. In some regards even the ordinary gunners secured copies. (Continued on Second Page.)

WORSE THAN SAVAGES

HORRIBLE BRUTALITIES OF FRENCH OFFICERS IN THE SOUDAN.

Investigation into the Conduct of Captains Youlet and Chanoine, Burnings, Murders and Mutilations.

Paris, September 1.—The Matin today publishes details of the investigation into the conduct of Captain Youlet and Captain Chanoine, charged with barbarous cruelties to the natives in the French Soudan, which led to the sending of an expedition, under Lieutenant Colonel Klobb after them. According to the paper the two officers mentioned, who were in command of a column of troops, began their work of barbarity by beheading a native who had declared he did not know a road about which he was being questioned. Subsequently, it is declared, Youlet captured eighty natives of whom he killed twenty of the women and children, shot a soldier for wasting ammunition, and burned a village of 10,000 inhabitants.

Chanoine, it is added, shot two of his men without trial for not pursuing a native, and, having lost six men in an engagement, rushed a village and captured twenty of the inhabitants, of which number he killed ten, placing their heads on pikeets. It is further charged that Chanoine allowed his men to mutilate the bodies of the natives who were killed by cutting off their heads.

MISSIONARIES FOR THE EAST.

New York, Sept. 1.—There was a special communion service in the chapel of the Church Mission House for a class of fifteen missionaries who are soon to start for Japan and China.

The services were conducted by Bishop John Scarborough, of New Jersey, assisted by Bishop George Worthington, of Nebraska, Bishop Leighton Coleman, of Delaware, and various other clergymen.

The Rev. Beverly D. Tucker, of Norfolk, Va., preached the sermon.

The missionaries are being sent out by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church and are said to form the largest party ever sent out by that church.

JEFFRIES AND SHARKEY.

Will Fight at the Coney Island Sporting Club October 23rd.

New York, Sept. 1.—Jim Jeffries, of California, and Tom Sharkey, of Dundalk, Ireland, will fight for the heavyweight championship of the world at the Coney Island Sporting Club October 23rd. This was decided today at a meeting of the managers of the pugilists.

Self-possession is more than nine points in law—or in anything else for that matter.

WAR IS CERTAIN, DECLARES KRUGER

Every Boer is Now Armed With a Mauser.

AND READY FOR THE FRAY

SO DECLARES A MORNING POST CORRESPONDENT.

INHABITANTS LEAVING JOHANNESBURG

The Town Council Laying in a Three Months' Supply of Food. Outlying Districts of the Transvaal in a State of Excitement.

London, Sept. 2.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"President Kruger told a prominent Boer yesterday (Wednesday) that war was 'practically certain.' Every Boer is now armed with a Mauser and has a hundred rounds of ammunition, strictly for future use, with forty rounds for practice.

"I am convinced that the reports of the Boers not being prepared are only a pretense and that they will strike a blow when it is least expected."

Pretoria, Sept. 1.—The Volksraad has deferred the discussion of the correspondence between the imperial and Transvaal Governments until Monday when a motion regarding the presence of British troops on the Transvaal border will be debated secretly.

Herr Fischer was present at the secret session of the Volksraad this evening, a circumstance that caused a great deal of curiosity. Large crowds gathered around the building, anxious to learn the latest intelligence. President Kruger remained with the executive until a late hour, discussing the situation.

London, Sept. 2.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says:

"It is generally understood that there is the strongest inclination in the Volksraad to repudiate British suzerainty. A large section of the Boers is strongly opposed to a concession of the franchise on the basis of a five years' residence, and the position is still very grave."

Johannesburg, Sept. 1.—The town is preparing for the eventualities of war. The inmates of the Children's Home are going to Natal.

The town council is providing a three month's supply of food for the men and animals connected with the scavenging department. All the outgoing trains are crowded and most of the prominent men have already left Johannesburg.

Cape Town, Sept. 1.—Reports received here from various outlying districts of the Transvaal describe them as being in a state of excitement. The Burgheers, it is said, are watching the developments keenly, but the majority of them hope for a peaceful solution of the crisis. There is a general exodus of British subjects from the large towns.

HESTER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Crop for the Year 1898-'99 11,199,994 Bales.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 1.—The totals of Secretary Hester's annual report of the cotton crop of the United States were promulgated today. They show receipts of cotton at all United States ports for the year 8,579,426 bales, against 8,769,390 bales last year; over total to Northern mills 1,345,623 bales against 1,237,813 bales; Southern consumption taken direct from interior of the cotton belt 1,333,791 bales, against 1,192,821 bales, making the crop of the United States for 1898-'99 amount to 11,274,840 bales, against 11,199,994 bales last year and 8,757,964 bales the year before.

The mills of the South have used 157,558 bales more than during 1897-'98, against a consumption by the North of 2,190,000.

The crop for the different States is given as follows in thousands of bales: North Carolina, etc., 583; South Carolina, 1,012; Georgia, 1,539; Alabama, 1,159; Florida, 70; Mississippi, 1,522; Louisiana, 590; Arkansas, 834; Tennessee, 414; Texas, 3,555. Total crop bales 11,275.

North Carolina above includes Kentucky and Virginia; Tennessee includes Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas and Utah; Texas includes Indian Territory.

Mr. Hester's full report which will be issued tomorrow will contain interesting facts in relation to the enormous increase in the spinners of Southern mills.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON ARRIVES.

New York, September 1.—The Cunard Line Steamship Campania arrived at quarantine tonight at 7:30 o'clock, and was met in the Narrows by a flotilla of tugs and the steam yacht Erin to greet Sir Thomas Lipton, who was a passenger on the liner. The quarantine commissioner's boat, the State of New York, also appeared on the scene with a large party under the guidance of Commissioner Palmer. The party consisted of Colonel Tredwell, Governor Roosevelt's Military Secretary, who was sent by the Governor to receive Sir Thomas Lipton, a number of officials and members of the New York Yacht Club and many others.

Sir Thomas received an invitation, extending the courtesies of fifty-six clubs while in this country and an invitation to lead the marine division of the Dewey Day celebration with his yacht Erin. Both were accepted.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Verdict of Guilty Returned Against Five Yesterday.

Darien, Ga., Sept. 1.—The jury in the case against Ben Dumban, James Wylly, Marshall Dorsey, Louisa Underwood and Maria Curry, charged with rioting, returned a verdict of guilty at a late hour this afternoon.

The jury was out only about fifteen minutes.

The entire day has been consumed by the Superior court in the trial of this first group of the rioters. Twelve witnesses testified for the State. The defense did not introduce any testimony.

The proceedings of the court were monotonous, the witnesses testifying to the facts as already detailed in the newspapers.

The evidence of Mr. T. A. Bailey and Sheriff T. B. Blount established the fact that they were deterred from taking Henry Delegal from Darien to Savannah by the presence and violent attitude of the negroes.

The afternoon was consumed in the argument by the attorneys.

The cases against Joseph Greene, Moses Miller, Lawrence Baker, Josephine Byrd and Abraham Greene were called as soon as the jury retired to make their verdict in the other case.

The court is in session tonight and will continue to sit day and night until all the cases are disposed of. Court will doubtless be in session for nearly or quite a week longer as the murder and rape cases are yet to be heard.

Riot under the Georgia law is a misdemeanor, the maximum punishment being twelve months imprisonment or \$1,000 fine, or both.

INVITED TO KENTUCKY.

Capt. R. B. Glenn Wanted There to Make Campaign Speeches.

Winston, N. C., September 1.—(Special.)—Captain R. B. Glenn received a letter today from Senator Blackburn inviting him to come to Kentucky to make two or more speeches for the Democratic ticket. Captain Glenn will go if his business will permit it.

While in Washington City a few days ago, Captain Glenn was told by a prominent Government official that if the site selected for Winston's public building is knocked out by the suit contesting the title, a site not heretofore mentioned will be chosen. A prominent citizen suggested today that Forsyth's new court house be sold to the Government for the public building. He has information that the Government might be induced to pay \$125,000 for it.

State Chairman Holton remarked today that the statement of Thomas Settle that he was for the amendment to the Constitution, was no surprise to him, as Settle has been talking that way since the Legislature adjourned.

Bishop Rondthaler and party returned from their European trip tonight. A welcome service will be held in the Moravian church Sunday night.

SAMPSON TO BE RELIEVED

HE REQUESTS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO SHORE DUTY.

This Will be Done After Dewey's Arrival and Farquhar or Remy Will Succeed Him in Command.

Washington, September 1.—At the conclusion of the Dewey celebration at New York Admiral Sampson will be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron. This action is to be taken at the request of the Admiral, who has already had much more than his portion of sea service in his grade. After a short leave of absence he will be assigned to shore duty, probably in command of one of the navy yards.

In considering the selection of Admiral Sampson's successor as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Station the Navy Department has practically narrowed the field down to two names. It has been laid down as the policy to be followed, that the commands of fleets and stations shall be reserved, wherever practical, for the nine rear admirals of the first grade. It has been found that of these officers who are not already on sea service, or about to retire shortly there are three names, Remy, in command at Portsmouth, Farquhar, commandant at Norfolk, and Schley, President of the retiring board. Farquhar has been longest on continuous shore duty, and it is indicated here that either he, or Remy is to succeed Sampson.

LAUNCH THE SHUBRICK.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 1.—Wednesday, October 18th, has been decided upon as the day for launching the "Shubrick," the first of the torpedo boats building here at the Trigg Ship Yard, and Miss Shubrick has been invited to christen the boat.

SIX HUNDRED LOST.

Yokohama, Sept. 1.—Six hundred lives have been lost by the flooding of a copper mine at Besshi, Island of Shikoku.

DROWNED IN COLLISION.

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.—In a collision last night between two river steamers on the North Sea Canal, one of the vessels sank and nine persons, including two women were drowned.

The schooner William T. Parker, with a cargo of lumber from Bogie's Inlet, N. C., for New York, which stranded last Sunday night on Round Shoal Point, off Cape Hanolpen, was pulled off by the wrecking tug North America.

The Populists of Massachusetts will not hold a State convention this year.

THE GATES SHUT AGAINST KEY WEST

Two Victims of the Yellow Scourge Dead.

FIVE NEW CASES THERE

SEVEN MORE ARE SUSPECTED TO BE FEVER.

SOURCE OF THE INFECTION UNKNOWN

Every Precaution Taken by Health Board of Florida to Prevent the Disease Spreading from the Island City to the Mainland.

Jacksonville, Fla., September 1.—Communication with Key West by the rest of the world has been cut off by the orders of Dr. J. Y. Porter, executive officer of the Florida State Board of Health, on account of two deaths and several cases which have been diagnosed as yellow fever. The order was issued late Thursday evening by Dr. Porter on the report of the existence of the disease in Key West from Dr. Charles B. Sweetin, agent of the Board of Key West and sanitary inspector of the port. Dr. Porter, who left Key West one week ago on a brief vacation, was reached in Virginia and left immediately for Florida, wiring his orders to quarantine the island city. He will reach this city at noon tomorrow and will immediately leave for the South, arriving at Key West on Sunday afternoon. Meantime no one will be allowed to leave the island until he shall arrive.

The dead are Dennis Eagan, Jr., Deputy Collector of Customs at Key West, who was taken sick early in the week, and a boy named Cosgrove. Both were buried this morning. Five cases additional have been diagnosed as yellow fever and seven suspected cases are under surveillance. Those who have been declared to have the fever were named by Dr. Sweetin this afternoon as follows:

Oakley, Stokin, Marris, Browder and Pate, all supposed to be white men. The suspicious cases are Taylor, Sturgis, Cockran, Rosenthal, Shomshield, Dr. McCallahan and Mrs. E. S. Dowd, the latter a resident of Jacksonville.

By Dr. Porter's orders State Senator Harris has been appointed to assist Dr. Sweetin in maintaining the strictest quarantine, and from his energetic character it is certain that the orders will be most strictly carried out. The officers at the State Board of Health office here have been busy today endeavoring to discover by wire the number of cases, the length of time that they have been observed and the source of the infection, but Dr. Sweetin has been unable to trace the disease.

The board officials have established a launch quarantine patrol at Miami and have appointed inspectors to guard against possible infection from Key West. At Tampa the quarantine station and patrol are considered to be sufficient protection as all vessels coming in are compelled to stop at this station. These two points are the only ones through which communications can be had with Key West and they will be thoroughly guarded so that the possibility of infection from the beleaguered city is thus reduced to the minimum.

The news of the fever in Key West was received in this city with no alarm. There is no excitement nor will there be any, for previous experience has demonstrated the efficiency of the board under Porter when Key West was formerly caught in the same trouble as now.

NEW ORLEANS SHUT OUT.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 1.—Owing to the reported death by yellow fever in New Orleans and two other cases declared there, Mobile county authorities proclaimed tonight a quarantine against all persons, baggage and freight from New Orleans entering Mobile county. The Mayor issued a proclamation of quarantine also against persons, baggage and freight from New Orleans under such restrictions as are made by the board of health.

The night train from New Orleans due at 12:10 o'clock tonight was prohibited from discharging New Orleans passengers or baggage here. A detention camp will be established tomorrow. Quarantine is also proclaimed against Key West.

DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1.—A special to the Constitution from New Orleans, says:

"An autopsy held today on the body of young F. Udolph, who died yesterday revealed the fact that death was caused by yellow fever. The case was reported to the authorities four days ago, but Dr. Murray of the Marine Hospital Service did not think the case was one of yellow fever."

TEXAS TAKES ACTION.

Austin, Texas, September 1.—The State Health Department tonight decreed a rigid quarantine against New Orleans on passenger and freight business to continue indefinitely.

FEVER CASE IN INDIANA.

Chicago, Ill., September 1.—A special to the Times-Herald from Indianapolis, says:

"The State Board of Health today received a report of the death of a man at Vincennes from yellow fever. The man had recently returned from Cuba."

WILL GO TO ATLANTA.

Remains of Yellow Fever Now at Key West.

Washington, Sept. 1.—General Frank, acting the Department of the Gulf, deploded the War Department our cases of yellow fever have appeared at Key West and asked instructions.

In reply General Miles sent telegraphic instructions directing the removal of the garrison at Key West to such point as General Frank may deem best, but suggested Fort McPherson on account of the ample quarters at that post.

The Key West garrison is composed of Batteries B and N, First artillery.

The Acting Assistant Surgeon at Key West has also reported to General Sternberg that four cases of yellow fever have appeared in the town. There are no cases among the troops.

The garrison at Key West, it has been definitely decided, will go to Fort McPherson, Atlanta.

The Navy Department decided today to withdraw the force at the naval station at Key West leaving only one or two caretakers who are immune. The station is small, and two tugs constitute the craft there.

Tonight Lieutenant Lyon, acting commander of the Department of the Gulf, received telegrams from the Plant Line and Florida East Coast Steamship Company authorities, saying that these steamship companies would not accept the two batteries of artillerymen as passengers from Key West, owing to the action of the State Board of Health. Lieutenant Lyon immediately advised the War Department at Washington and suggested that the men from Key West be sent to some Northern port on the transport.

BATTERIES AT KEY WEST.

Atlanta, Ga., September 1.—In view of the yellow fever at Key West where Batteries B and N of the First artillery are located and the probability that they will be removed to Fort McPherson, Mayor Woodward, of this city today addressed a communication to Lieutenant Lyon, who is commanding the Department of the Gulf, General Frank being in New York, asking him to order the batteries here.

Lieutenant Lyon believes that Fort McPherson is the best post in the department for the batteries not only on account of health, but because of the accommodations which are afforded at the post.

The Twenty-ninth regiment which is now there is fully recruited and will probably be moved before the batteries arrive.

ALL WELL AT HAMPTON.

Washington, Sept. 1.—All the yellow fever patients at the Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, Virginia, are now well. Surgeon Vickery reporting to Surgeon General Wyman that the last case had been discharged from the hospital today.

A PROVISIONAL REGIME

THE REVOLUTIONISTS OF SAN DOMINGO NAME THEIR RULERS.

Jimenez Will Soon Reach the Island, and the Population Are Calmly Awaiting His Arrival.

Santo Domingo, Sept. 1.—The revolutionists have formed the following provisional government:

President, Horacio Vasquez. Minister of the Interior, Jose Brache. Minister of War, Ramon Caceres. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Domingo Ferreras.

Minister of Finance, Samuel Moya. Minister of Justice, Jose Ma. Noel. Minister of Agriculture, Arturo Zeno. Minister of Posts and Telegraph, Jose Fro Guzman.

The seat of the provisional government, up to the present has been at Moca. There was some disorder here last night. The residences of Amiana Daurion, former Minister Henriquez, and that of former Governor Pichardo were stoned. Nobody, however, was injured.

JIMINEZ IS COMING.

Cape Haytien, Sept. 1.—On receipt of a telegram from Jimenez, the leader of the revolution in Santo Domingo, saying he has been set at liberty and is leaving Santiago de Cuba for Puerto Plata, General Imbert, the actual governor of Puerto Plata, has announced that Jimenez will soon arrive at Puerto Plata. The whole country it is added, is awaiting his arrival, and the population is calm.

'SHINOR' ARRESTED.

Scotland Neck, N. C., September 1.—(Special.)—Yesterday John Hicks, alias John Wilson, was arrested near Enfield, charged with running an illicit distillery. He was brought before U. S. Commissioner J. J. Robertson, of Enfield.

Trial was postponed until September 11th. Wilson was placed under \$300 bonds. W. D. Bustin and J. H. Peelle became the bondsmen and Wilson was released. The arrest was made by Deputy Marshall J. W. Perkins, of Greenville.

Your correspondent heard it said in Enfield that illicit distilleries are quite common in that section.

Enfield has made considerable improvement in business enterprise during the past year. The tobacco interest has grown and it is handled with much more convenience than formerly. There are now two stemmeries and several new prize houses.

All the tobacco markets in this section have been a little dull this week, because farmers are saving fodder.